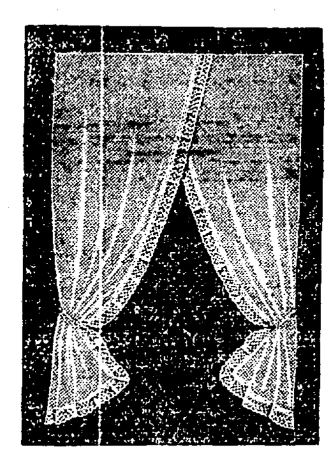
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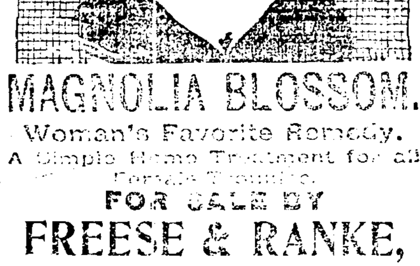
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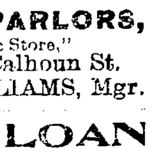
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PUZZLED BY SPAIN.

Her Strategy Not Understood in Washington.

Naval Officers Comment on the Coming of the Fleet.

Flying Squadron Not Able to Meet the Armada.

Dewey Will Establish a Base in the Philippines--No Foreign Interference Looked For.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—About the only item of news that came to the navy department this morning from any official source told of the departure of the Spanish Cape Verde fleet which consisted of torpedo boats and transports for the Canaries. The fact that two of the torpedo boats were in tow of the big transports naval officers regard as a sign that in the collision which these vessels are reported to have had yesterday the machinery of the boats was disabled beyond the possibility of repair at St. Vincent.

It is by no means a safe undertaking to tow a torpedo boat the long distance between Cape Verde and the Canaries and it would not surprise naval officers if one or more of the little ships were missing when the remainder of the small fleet arrived at the Canaries.

Anxiety is felt as to the destination of the more formidable part of the Spanish fleet that has sailed westward from Cape Verde. If they are headed for Cuba the navy department calculates that they are likely to reach Porto Rico about May 7. It is not to be expected, however, that their arrival at Spanish ports would be made public by the Spanish authorities controlling the cable, and supposing they are not detected by one of the United States naval vessels which will possibly be thrown out as a scout, the first news of the arrival of the fleet on this side is likely to be conveyed by some neutral vessel trading between Porto Rico and an outside port.

The strategy involved in the Spanish movements is rather puzzling to naval officers. Assuming the four cruisers have actually started on their way to Cuba it would seem that if they arrive at Porto Rico they would be in imminent danger of capture or destruction at the hands of Admiral Sampson's squadron, which is unquestionably superior in offensive power.

In other words the four cruisers would be situated just as were the Oquendo and Vizcaya before the outbreak of hostilities, when they prudently fled from the port of Havana.

It was reported in departmental circles today that the flying squadron was about to sail from Fortess Monroe. The officials refused to affirm or deny the correctness of this statement, but it is assumed that if the report is true the vessels are to be used as scouts to detect the approach of the Spanish vessels.

It is not expected that in case the armored ships were sighted by Commodore Schley an engagement would be attempted unless the circumstances were favorable, for he has only two armored ships in his squadron to pit against the four heavily armored Spanish vessels. He would, however, be able to hang on the flank of the Spanish squadron and annoy them greatly while rushing ahead one of his flyers, the Columbia or Minneapolis, to warn Admiral Sampson and secure reinforcements in the shape of a battleship that would insure victory in action. No word has yet come from the Philippines and, as already explained, if there has been action between Commodore Dewey and the Spanish naval force there, the navy department is scarcely in a way to hear of it for several days.

Even of the commodore should manage to land at Manila he probably would be unable to operate the cable owing to a lack of skilled operators and perhaps the apparatus itself may be disabled if it falls into his hands. There is good reason to believe that the commodore will not directly attack Manila in the beginning. The report that he took aboard before leaving Hong Kong one of the most popular of the leaders of the Philippine insurgents is regarded as an evidence that the commodore relies largely upon insurgent support to maintain his footing on the islands.

If this be so he would very likely avoid Manila, the capital, and seize first another port where the insurgents are in greater strength and where there are no fortifications to overcome.

While there is no doubt that one of the objects of Commodore Dewey is to crush the Spanish squadron in the East Indies as the effective method of protecting the important trade interests in that quarter, it is beyond doubt part of his purpose to seize and hold a port suitable for a coaling station. Notwithstanding the rumors that have come from Europe of interference to prevent the seizure of the Philippines or any part of them by Americans, it is not to be supposed for an instant that our government will abandon in any degree this purpose. The coaling station is not only desirable, but it is absolutely necessary from a naval point of view, unless the United States is prepared to surrender all commerce in American bottoms with Asia, and fully realizing this the naval officials will proceed with their campaign undeterred by European threats.

Whether the station will be retained after the war by the United States will be determined. It is positively asserted that up to this moment these European menaces have taken no official form and so far no protests have been lodged with the state department. If any such should be made based on diplomatic reasons, it would not be hard for our government, by pointing to the wholesale seizures of almost the major part of the Chinese coast by tha European powers to justify ourselves in seeking to obtain at least so much of a foothold in that section of the globe as would suffice to give our warships a safe home port in time of stress and afford a moderate degree of protection to our commerce which in comparison with that of some of the European powers that have been most forward in the threats, is by no means insignificant.

The state department officials are more amused than concerned by the report from Madrid, originating with Captain General Blanco, that the Austrian and French consuls at Matanzas have lodged a protest against the bombardment of that place by Admiral Sampson. They say in the first place there has been no bombardment at that place and owing to the distance that Matanzas lies away from the fort at the entrance of the harbor, the town itself was in no danger from any of the shots fired by the American warships.

FLYING SQUADRON EXPECTS ACTION.

OLD POINT COMFORT, Va., April 30.—On board the flagship Brooklyn, off Fort Monroe, April 30.—The patrol boats of the flying squadron did active work last night at the entrance to Hampton Roads and no vessels were allowed to approach the squadron after dark. The patrol from the Texas stopped a tug with a tow trying to run in about 8 o'clock. It proved to be the light ship from Cape Charles, which broke from her anchorage in the two days storm and drifted out to sea. Permission was secured from the army officials to pass the boats through the lines of torpedoes.

The lightship people reported having had a very rough time, but the vessel is not very badly damaged. It is improbable that she will be anchored again near the capes for the reason that the government has decided after May 1st several of the light ships shall be removed, so as not to be of use to an enemy.

The collier Merrimac arrived here last night from Newport News and reported to Flag Lieutenant Sears that her orders were to proceed to Key West. She was given the necessary permission and this morning passed out to sea, under Commander Miller.

She is very fast and will catch the collier Saturn, which left here yesterday under escort.

The Dixie and Yosemite, auxiliary cruisers, will be ready for service possibly by Wednesday.

It is the general belief here that just as soon as these coast defense cruisers are ready the Columbia and Minneapolis will rejoin the flying squadron and that then Commodore Schley's command will do active work.

WOLSELEY'S VIEWS.

Britain's Great Soldier Says Spain Will Lose.

Superior Intelligence of Americans Will Count--Weekly Papers Continue to Favor the United States.

LONDON, April 30.—A prominent Englishman who believes in the justice of America's cause and who is also of the opinion that the United States will certainly have a walkover is Lord Wolseley, the commander in chief of the British forces. During a dinner party conversation Lord Wolseley drew a parallel between Cuba and Crete, saying:

"While England interfered in Crete on moral grounds the United States have both moral and material justification for intervention in Cuba.

"I believe the quality of the American army and navy is so much superior to Spain's that the Americans will have no difficulty in defeating Spain's ships and land forces, which are their equals or superiors on paper only."

The weeklies, except the Saturday Review, continue to favor the United States and have faith in their success.

The Spectator expresses confidence that Commodore Dewey will be victorious at the Philippines, but says:

"We see great difficulties before the Americans, though not from Spanish warships."

The Saturday Review pursues its attacks upon America, and the following extract will indicate the tone of its comments:

"American action, unfortunately, suggests the attitude of a huge and boastful bully attacking an effete, but gentlemanly, old roue, with whom one cannot help sympathizing, especially when the bully, not content with thrashing his feeble old opponent and stripping him of his valuables, bellows out with tears and protestations that he does it unwillingly and with the highest moral purpose."

SILENCED THE GUNS.

Flagship New York Fires on Cabanas Batteries.

The Fort Demolished After a Few Shots.

Spanish Provoked Fire of American Fleet.

A Few Shells Quieted the Shore Batteries--Progress of the Blockade of Northern Cuba.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 30.—A special to the Journal from Key West says:

Port Cabanas, a small fortified town thirty-five miles west of Havana, on the northern coast of Cuba, was fired on by the New York Friday evening and the fort demolished. The firing began at 6:30 and lasted fifteen minutes. Ten shots were fired from the New York's batteries. The New York and Helena tried to draw fire from the batteries of Havana and Mariel, but failed.

Yesterday afternoon the flagship New York, with eight well directed shells shot from the six-inch gun on her port bow and two from one of the eight-inch guns in her forward turret, completely silenced and rendered unfit for use both for men or guns two Spanish forts at Port Cabanas, twelve miles west of Mariel and thirty-five miles from Havana.

As in the case of Matanzas, the first shot was fired by the Spanish. About noon the New York steamed up to the west coast. Following the flagship for quite a distance came the Iowa and Indiana, Helena and torpedo boats Porter and Ereccison. But after Havana was passed, where the Helena went in so close that a crash gun from Morro was momentary expected, the ships, with the exception of the torpedo boats, soon returned to their station.

Under a full head of steam, the flagship bowled along until Mariel was reached. It was easy, from aboard the dispatch boat, without glasses, to see the commotion raised by the presence of the warships in the pretty little village.

The people rushed wildly about and small boats quickly put in shore. But there was no apparent life in either of the forts on the two hills that cover the approaches to the harbor. The Porter steamed within half a mile of them and the New York swung leisurely at anchor at a mile range.

After Admiral Sampson had surveyed Mariel to his apparent satisfaction, he sent the flagship clipping merrily further up the coast.

Again the flagship rode unconcernedly within half a mile of the forts and the Porter and the Ericsson pushed their way ahead.

Suddenly there was a roar of a heavy gun, a puff of smoke from the shore, and the little torpedo boat came scurrying back under the lee of the flagship. The officers and men disappeared from the decks of the New York like magic, and in less time than it takes to tell it, one six-inch gun on her bow belched forth.

The evening was dying fast. Quick, good work was necessary. Another shot from the flagship, one more from shore, and the fort guns were silenced. Three six-inch shells had sufficed.

Five more shots put a quietus on the fortifications. The first shot was fired at 6:20. At 6:35 the New York let go two six-inch shells, one at each fortification, to complete the job. There was no answer from the shore.

Ten minutes later the flagship let go two of her eight-inch turret guns and the shrieking shells left a trail of fire easily seen in the dark shadows of the evening. At this time the shore was hardly visible and the New York put back to her station.

PROGRESS OF THE CUBAN BLOCKADE.

(Copyright, 1898 by the Associated Press.)

On board the flagship New York, April 29—11 A. M., via KEY WEST, Fla., April 30.—The blockade continues as before. The flagship lies to the eastward of Havana. The torpedo boat Porter while close in to shore last night reports having been fired upon by the Cojimar battery, which is to the eastward of Morro castle. The Porter escaped unscathed.

The coast of Cuba is being carefully patrolled by the Spanish cavalry. Captain Taylor, of the Indiana came on board the flagship today and had a long consultation with Rear Admiral Sampson. New movements of the army is eagerly awaited by the fleet and there is much speculation as to when the troops will be here. The weather here is cool and could not be more suitable for military operations.

While the Dauntless, the dispatch boat of the Associated Press, was making her way from Key West early this morning, she was hailed by the flagship. The lookouts on the New York were unable to make out her identity owing to the mist and the distance which separated her from the flagship, and a four-inch shell was fired in her direction, It was not aimed at the Dauntless, but was only sent near enough to make her heave to. The Dauntless, thinking she was being fired at by a Spaniard, promptly put about and steamed away. Then she was recognized, and a few minutes later the recognition became mutual and the Dauntless ran alongside the New York. Later she proceeded to Matanzas.

Learning that mines and earthworks were being placed and built at Mariel, in the province of Pinar del Rio, not far from Havana, the flagship then moved in that direction, accompanied by three torpedo boats, but there were no signs of movement at Mariel and the flagship proceeded to a point twenty-five miles west of Havana and about ten miles beyond Mariel. There suspicious movements were observed ashore, probably work on fortifications. Consequently the flagship fired three shots in that direction from one of her big guns. The firing, however, brought no response and the flagship returned to her station.

A strict watch against a possible torpedo attack is being kept on board the flagship. All the available officers take deck watches at night, including the chaplain, paymaster's clerk and the assistant surgeon.

The small craft captured by the Wilmington yesterday was only taken to Key West because her crew were members of the second Spanish naval reserve. It was thought probably they might be members of the crew of one of the torpedo gunboats for which vessels a very sharp lookout is being kept.

DID NOT BOMBARD CABANAS FORTS.

KEY WEST, Fla., April 30.—10:30 A. M.—Incoming boats say that the firing by the flagship New York last night was on Cabanas, a small fort about ten miles west of Mariel. The torpedo boats Porter and Ericsson were scouting close to the coast when a small battery opened fire on them with rapid-fire guns. The torpedo boats quickly withdrew and notified the flagship, which was cruising slowly in a westerly direction. The New York promptly, returned the fire, sending in, it is said here, about twelve shots from her six and eight-inch guns. The batteries ashore made no response. The firing was by no means in the nature of a bombardment.

BESIEGE M'KINLEY.

Statesmen Rendezvous at the White House.

Effort Being Made to Secure Military Commissions for General McKee and Russell Harrison.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—A light, clear sky brought out visitors to the white house in full force today. The president had scarcely entered the dining room before the first of them, Senator Burrows, of Michigan, arrived and he had to wait some time for a conference. Vice President Hobart walked over from his home opposite on Lafayette square and was with the president by appointment. Within half an hour afterwards the congressional contingent began calling to confer on army commissions and other matters.

Senator Quay, of Pennsylvania, Senator Foraker, of Ohio, Representative Grosvenor, of Ohio, Representative Curtis, of Kansas, Bromwell, of Ohio, Moon and Brownlow, of Tennessee, were some of the early callers.

Senators Allison and Gear and Representatives Dolliver and Hager, of Iowa, urged the president to make an additional allottment of volunteer troops to Iowa. There were already, they insisted, a little less than four regiments and they wanted the number raised to the full four regiment limit. The president was unable to pledge any increase and at his suggestion they subsequently conferred with Secretary Alger.

Representative Faris, of Indiana, and Russell Harrison, of Indianapolis, ex-President Harrison's son, had a conference urging the appointment of General McKee, in command of the Indiana state militia, for a brigadier generalship.

The president read with keen interest the Associated Press dispatches announcing the arrival of the Paris at New York and expressed considerable relief that the Atlantic liner was safe in port. Another source of gratification to the president was the tone of the English press, as shown in the London dispatches. Up to 11 o'clock the president had received no important official dispatches.

Senator Kyle, of South Dakota, urged the appointment of Captain Stearis, now at Fortress Monroe, to be assistant adjutant general of his division. Senator Lindsay, of Kentucky, insisted that his state should be accorded at least one more regiment in her quota of volunteers. Representative Dollivar, of Iowa, filed with the president a petition for the appointment of Gen. T. Russ Lincoln, now inspector general of the Iowa state guard, as a brigadier general. Numerous other applications were filed by congressmen. The president uniformally refused to pledge any appointment, referring the members in practically every instance to the secretary of war. This practice extended even to some of his personal friends.

Several persons, however, were given to understand that their appointments would be personally considered and were likely to be made.

Robert J. Loveland, of Peru, was in Fort Wayne yesterday.

THE PARIS IN PORT.

Swift American Liner Now Safe at Her Dock.

Reaches New York in Early Morning Hours.

Saw No Spanish Warships on the Voyage Across.

Captain Watkins Went Out of the Regular Course and Took Every Precaution for Safety.

NEW YORK, April 30.—The American line steamer Paris arrived this morning from Southampton, after a rough passage of seven days, eleven hours and forty-five minutes, with nine saloon, sixty-two second cabin and ninety-eight steerage passengers.

The Paris left Southampton April 22, at 2:05 p. m. After clearing the land, Captain Watkins shaped his course about north and after a run of thirty miles headed for home, keeping a distance of about thirty miles from the usual course taken in previous trips. Captain Watkins had no fear that a Spanish war vessel would catch his fleet steamer after she got sea room, but it was thought possible that some craft of the enemy might be lurking in the vicinity of the channel, or in the neighborhood of the Irish coast to waylay the American craft.

At night every light on board the Paris was extinguished and headlights were covered. Strict watch was maintained to detect the approach of vessels.

Leaving the Lizard with the wind southeast, then north, northeast, very light, the weather became overcast and a long westerly swell prevailed. This condition of weather continued until the wind became westerly and, commencing on the 23rd, increased to a gale. Rough seas with fog, rain and generally thick weather prevailed. On the American coast a heavy northeast gale, with high head seas, was encountered.

The Paris sighted the White Star line steamer Majestic on April 23, at 5:43 a. m., in latitude 48, 35, longitude 29, 29, and at 7:30 p. m. on the same day passed a freight steamer of the White Star line going east. Nothing else was seen on the way across.

The Paris brought sixteen cases of munitions of war and a small quantity of miscellaneous merchandise. The Paris entered the narrows through the fields of mines and torpedos at 6:30 this morning and was saluted by steam whistles of the passing craft as she went to her dock. It is expected that the Paris will discharge her cargo today and will be received by the naval authorities tomorrow morning, when her name will be changed to Yale. The Paris has a crew of 289 and two mail clerks. She also brought two stowaways.

AMERICAN YACHT CHASED BY WARSHIPS.

TOULON, France, April 30.—It is said the American yacht Namouna, on her way to Marseilles, has been chased into Saint Trohez by Spanish warships.

STRANGE STEAMERS SEEN OFF SCOTLAND.

ABERDEEN, Scotland, April 30.—Four strange steamers, believed to be two warships and two torpedo boats, passed Peterhead, twenty-seven miles from here on the north sea at midnight. They were going southward.

SUBSCRIPTIONS ARE PROHIBITED.

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, April 30.—Via Galveston.—The government of Uruguay having declared neutrality during the war between Spain and the United States, has prohibited public performances and the raising of subscriptions in public for the purpose of adding to the fund being raised to increase the strength of the Spanish navy.

HOSTILE TO BRITAINS.

Spanish of Santiago De Cuba Cry "Death to the English."

KINGSTON, Jamaica, April 30.—Mr. Evans, the colonial secretary, refused today to allow an American dealer in metals here to ship twenty tons of lead to New Orleans, defining it as contraband of war.

The cable to Santiago de Cuba is working twenty-four hours a day. Large Spanish cipher messages are sent and received. The Cubans who have just arrived here by the steamer Remus assert that a strong anti-British feeling prevails in Santiago de Cuba. The street crowds a few nights ago cried "Death to the English" in front of the British consulate and threw stones at the consul who had charge of the American relief work. He has been threatened with personal violence. The authorities have placed a guard over the consulate.

SPAIN NEEDS CASH.

Effort Throughout the Country to Raise War Funds.

Society Ladies Will Lend Their Aid and Their Names Will Be Published in the Newspapers.

MADRID, April 30.—NOON.—The greatest efforts are made here and throughout the country to increase the national war fund. It is proposed, for instance, to have tables, ornamented with the national colors, at all the Madrid churches throughout the month of May. These tables will be attended by society ladies, whose names and the amounts they collect for the fund will be published in the newspapers.

The traditional festival on May 2 in honor of Daoiz Valarde will be celebrated by a procession of veterans to the monument in the prado, where open air masses will be celebrated, accompanied by artillery salutes.

The Spanish colony in Mexico telegraphs that, besides contributing a warship, a subscription in aid of the national fund to increase the strength of the Spanish navy has been opened in Mexico and that 1,800,000 pesetas has already been collected.

WILL NOT FIGHT.

Blanco's Conscripts Will Turn Upon Him.

Senor Quesada Discusses the Captain General's Order--Seat of Cuban Government to Be Moved.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Secretary Quesada, of the Cuban legation here, said today that General Blanco's order conscripting Cubans between the ages of fifteen and fifty years in the Spanish army showed the dire extremity which the Spanish commander was driven.

Mr. Quesada said that up to this time the Spanish authorities have not utilized the services of a single Cuban company or regiment, knowing that the Cubans were at heart devoted to the cause of Cuba and would take the first opportunity to turn their arms again Spain.

For this reason the volunteer force at Havana and elsewhere, he said, are recruited exclusively from Spaniards. Mr. Quesada says the present move to raise Cuban conscripts will be futile and then Cubans will find an opportunity to use their strength in the cause of Cuba. The Cuban military authorities attached to Mr. Quesada's staff in Washington express the same opinion. They ridicule the conscription of Cubans for Spanish defense, saying that the danger which has kept General Blanco from utilizing these forces thus far will be doubly great now that the Cubans are aware the United States has taken up their cause.

In high Cuban quarters the opinion prevails that President Masso, of the Cuban republic, and his cabinet will remove soon from Sancti Spiritus, where they are thought to be at present, to the neighborhood of Matanzas, with a view to establishing the seat of the Cuban government at or near Matanzas.

It is said, however, that this will depend much upon the instructions carried by Lieutenant Rowan, U. S. A., to the Cuban commanders. The nature of these instructions are not disclosed. It is intimated, however, that one of the first results is likely to be the transfer of President Masso and his entire cabinet to the Cuban coast and the setting up there of a complete civil organization.

One of the advantages of this move, from the Cuban standpoint, is that it will give the Cuban civil government a most distinct identity and will advance the recognition of its independence. This recognition of independence continues to be sincerely hoped for at an early day by the Cuban authorities in Washington. They are anxious to assume a more official status with the authorities here than they occupy at present.

COURT NEWS.

Items of Interest Gathered in the Courts and County Offices.

The case of Lemuel C. Paise vs McCoy is on trial before Judge D. D. Heller, of Decatur, in the circuit court. The case was originally commenced in Allen county and went to Adams county on a change of venue. Then on application it was brought back for trial with Judge Heller on the bench.

Deputy Sheriffs Stout and Whitney were called to the Nickel Plate yards this morning where Sam Casteel was acting strangely and badly frightening people. He was brought in and taken to the county jail.

Henry Biddle, a huckster who was struck by a Wabash engine two miles from the city yesterday, has commenced suit for $2,000 damages against the company. He alleges that poultry was killed, his vehicle demolished, his horses so badly injured that they will never recover and that he was thrown thirty feet and so badly injured by bruises and internally that he will never be as strong again. He also alleges that the engine did not sound a whistle or bell as warning. Colerick & France are plaintiff's attorneys.

William Peter commences suit for $1,000 damages against the Fort Wayne Sheepskin and Wool company. Colerick & France are attorneys for plantiff.

The superior court jury in the case of Chris. Merding, trustee of Louis Brames, vs. Frederick Oetting, brought in a verdict for defendant.

In the superior court Special Judge Hench rendered judgement for $1,085 against George W. Loos, et. al., in favor of John Schaffer.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Charles Salway and Hannah A. Murfield.

John C. Kryder and Jessie Pearl Schlatter.

J. M. McCaffry, of St. Louis, is visiting friends in the city.

CAN'T TAKE MANILA

Too Strongly Fortified for Dewey's Fleet.

Place Cannot Be Invested Without Battleships.

Will Blockade Port Until Insurgents Move on City.

Spain Officially Reports a Naval Victory Off Cuba--German Warship to the Philippines.

HONG KONG, April [illegible]—If the reports which are current here are correct, the United States fleet has a difficult task to accomplish. It is said that the entrance of Manila bay is commanded by from fifty to sixty heavy guns, well placed, and it is added that it will be impossible for the American warship to enter the bay without battleships, and without the cooperation of a strong land force.

Therefore, it is believed Commodore Dewey will not attempt to force the entrance to the harbor, but will blockade the port until the insurgents move on Manila. A number of the insurgents [illegible] trying to charter [illegible] transports [illegible] the vicinity of Manila [illegible] the strong forts [illegible] Manila bay.

The cable to Manila [illegible] but the transmission [illegible] regarding army or naval [illegible] in the Philippines [illegible]

The British warships at [illegible] boats at Hong Kong [illegible] bidden to [illegible] which would seem to [illegible] possibility of a [illegible] near future upon [illegible] British flag.

VICTORY CLAIMED BY THE SPANIARDS.

[illegible] April [illegible]—A special dispatch from Madrid says [illegible] announced there in official [illegible] from Havana that the Spanish [illegible] boat [illegible] has again been engaged with an American torpedo [illegible] Cardenas. The official dispatch adds: "The American [illegible] seventy shots. They all [illegible] except one, which carried away the backstay of the [illegible] of the Ligera was [illegible] that the American [illegible] retired."

BRITISH WARSHIP TO BE SENT TO CUBA.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, April [illegible]—F. W. Ramsden, the British consul at Santiago de Cuba, has [illegible] the colonial [illegible] that a British warship [illegible] be sent there to protect British interests. It is probable that the British third-class cruiser Pallas, at [illegible] Antonio, this island [illegible] to Santiago de Cuba.

DID NOT SIGHT DEWEY'S FLEET

HONG KONG, April [illegible]—The British steamer [illegible] which just arrived from Manila [illegible] capital of the Philippine islands [illegible] ports having seen the Spanish fleet [illegible] Manila. She also met the British steamer [illegible] chartered by the [illegible] of this place, which is on her way to Manila to take on board the [illegible] there. She did not see any [illegible] of the United States [illegible] latter is supposed to be [illegible] to communicate with the insurgents, preparatory to [illegible] on Manila.

GERMAN CRUISER GOES TO MANILA.

NAGASAKI, Japan, April [illegible]—The second-class German cruiser Irene, carrying a crew of over [illegible] men started for Manila to protect German interests. She is a steel vessel of 4,400 tons displacement and 8,000 indicated horse power, built in 1887 and capable of steaming about nineteen knots. Her heaviest guns are four [illegible] inch rifles and eight [illegible] inch quick firing guns.

STRANGE BLACK WARSHIP SEEN.

BAR HARBOR, Maine, April [illegible]—A United States warship passed here at 10 o'clock this forenoon. The vessel was followed fifteen minutes later by a large black steamer with two stacks.

EMPEROR JOSEPH NOT CONTRIBUTING.

VIENNA, April 30.—The newspapers of this city unanimously declare that Emperor Francis Joseph has not, and will not contribute to the Spanish national fund being raised for the purpose of increasing the strength of the Spanish army.

SPAIN'S WARSHIPS LEAVE ST. VINCENT.

ST. VINCENT, Cape Verde, April 30.—The transports and torpedo boats have sailed. They left at 8:15 this morning.

COLUMBIA ANCHORS AT PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., April 30.—The United States cruiser Columbia arrived here just before noon today and anchored off the navy yard. Thousands of people congregated along the river front and Captain Sands, whose family is at the navy yard, came ashore. He was given a big reception.

TORPEDO BOATS AT GIBRALTAR

GIBRALTAR, April 30.—Three Spanish torpedo boats are still cruising off Ceuta, on the African coast, and at the entrance of the Bay of Algiers on this side of the straits.

SAMPSON'S OFFICIAL REPORT PUBLISHED

WASHINGTON, April [illegible]—Secretary Long this afternoon made public the following telegram from Admiral Sampson, commanding the Cuban blockading squadron:

"Key West [illegible] New York, Puritan and [illegible] shelled Punta Gorda at Matanzas yesterday to prevent the [illegible] of new batteries [illegible] The [illegible] ordered to prevent any [illegible]

ANGRY MOBS RAGED

Experience of American Consul at Barcelona.

[illegible]

[illegible] Herbert W. [illegible] States consul general [illegible] a passenger [illegible] steamer [illegible] port [illegible] New [illegible] conversation [illegible] Associated Press [illegible] Barcelona [illegible] April [illegible] persons [illegible] demonstrations before [illegible] course there [illegible] active, to [illegible] usually [illegible] April [illegible] people and [illegible] front of [illegible] Spain [illegible] I was [illegible] the [illegible] square. The [illegible] the attack [illegible] determined [illegible] and shell [illegible] back [illegible] result I had [illegible] Mr. [illegible] I [illegible]

[illegible] and soldiers [illegible] away [illegible]

[illegible] Harrington [illegible] first day [illegible]

[illegible] angriest [illegible] night of April [illegible] consulate, including [illegible] them being [illegible]

Hundreds [illegible] from the theaters in evening dress [illegible] vessel men were the most active demonstrators. The [illegible] and when the [illegible] they broke out in the most angry [illegible] Eventually the police attacked the mob and many people were injured.

This was the most threatening moment, as I had been warned that the police could not be trusted. But they did not fail to do their duty.

The chief of police was always very kind, frequently sending warnings to me not to go out for an hour or so. He came every hour during the last two nights and escorted me to the train with a large body of officers and detectives. The crowd there was overawed, so that there was no demonstration other than cheering for Spain. I am ordered to report to the authorities at Washington."

THE MAN WHO FACED THE MOB.

CHICAGO, April 30.—In Chicago Norman S. Harrington lived near the corner of LaSalle avenue and Georgia place. The man who faced the Barcelona mob was educated at a military school and afterwards secured a position with an electric construction company, which sent him to Australia and elsewhere as an electrician.

The Edward P. Allis company locates him last at Madrid and Barcelona. He is now erecting engines and in charge of the installation of some machinery shipped by the Allis company to an English firm in these cities.

The Evening Sentinel.
BY E. A. K. HACKETT.
SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1898.

DEMOCRATIC CITY TICKET.

For Mayor.
HENRY P. SCHERER.
For City Clerk.
HENRY B. MONNING.
For Water Works Trustees.
PHILLIP J. SINGLETON.
MURRAY HARTNETT.
WILLIAM TAGTMEYER.
For Councilmen.
FIRST WARD.
GEORGE R. BENCH.
EDWARD J. EHRMAN.
SECOND WARD.
FRANK E. PURCELL.
WILLIAM J. HOSEY.
THIRD WARD.
JOHN J. O'RYAN.
DAVID C. ECKERT.
FOURTH WARD.
JOHN J. BAUER.
JAMES J. HAYES.
FIFTH WARD.
CHARLES HAAG.
JOSEPH ZURBUCH.
SIXTH WARD.
SLYVESTER M'MAHON.
HENRY SCHWARTZ.
SEVENTH WARD.
PETER J. SCHEID.
JOHN SUELZER.
EIGHTH WARD.
CHARLES H. BUHR.
K. K. WHEELOCK.
NINTH WARD.
FRANK X. SCHUHLER.
FRED C. BOLTZ.
TENTH WARD.
B. BORKENSTEIN.
W. E. GERDING.

TONIGHT.

Rathbone Sisters—Regular meeting.
Order of the Red Cross—Regular meeting.
Travelers' Protective Association Regular meeting of Post A.
Masonic Temple—Attractions for this week:
Mr. and Mrs. Robert Wayne, in a repertoire of high-class plays.

KEEP step to the music of the union.

'TWAS ever thus. The kicking comes from the men who want to be the officers and ride prancing steeds. The privates have nothing to do but fight.

AMERICAN warships have not overlooked anything in the shape of Spanish prizes that has come in the way. Spain has missed two particularly juicy morsels in the Paris, now safe enough, and the Shenandoah, which has safely reached a friendly port.

SPAIN's fleet cannot resist the attractions and the safety of the Cape Verde Islands. After the squadron had steamed out from St. Vincent Friday morning for American waters, several of the boats found it convenient to get mixed up in a collision and receive injury. Anything seems to be preferred to the terrible marksmanship of American gunners.

AT Madrid the newspapers, the statesmen and the people ridicule Sampson's bombardment of Matanzas and Wednesday is proclaimed a "glorious day for Spanish arms," etc. Nothing short of entire annihilation of everything Spanish in Cuba will convince the mercurial folks of Madrid that they are now "up against" altogether the worst job they have ever undertaken.

IT is probable that a pestilence has never before been looked upon as a blessing in disguise. Yet that may be said to have been true of epidemics of yellow fever that have in the past twenty years ravaged the south. The government needs some ten thousand soldiers who are yellow fever immunes to invade Cuba during the forthcoming rainy season. Such men can be found only in the south where yellow fever has existed. Such a body of troops is held to be essential to the success of the American campaign and it seems likely that several thousand immunes can be enlisted.

THE work of establishing a base of supplies at Matanzas for the American army will not be attended with great difficulty. The preliminary details have been well looked after by Admiral Sampson. Wednesday's bombardment of the fortifications of Matanzas, as all reports except the Spanish "official" story agree, resulted in their practical reduction. It will be many weeks, even if the work can go on without further hostile interruption, before the Spaniards can restore their dismantled batteries to anything like effectiveness and under the protection of the fleet the American army can be landed at Matanzas without difficulty. It is evidently the military program at Washington to throw troops into Cuba without further loss of time, establish prompt communication with the armies of the new republic and carry abundant relief to the starving reconcentrados. It is almost certain that before the end of another week the hills of Cuba will be echoing to the tread of American soldiers.

THERE is a deal of significance in the result of Admiral Sampson's twenty minutes' work with the guns of his fleet in front of Matanzas. In the first place he not only silenced the Spanish batteries, but inflicted great damage to fortifications and guns. That was so much work accomplished. But more valuable was the disclosure of the immense superiority of our gunnery over the marksmanship of the Spaniards. After a few shots spent in getting the range, the American gunners placed their heavy projectiles where they would do the most damage. On the other hand the shots from the enemy's batteries did no harm whatever to the American squadron. Not a shot took effect. To appreciate all that this means it should be remembered that the land batteries had an immense advantage over the ships' batteries in being absolutely stationary and having large and clearly defined targets, whereas on shipboard the gunners had to calculate for the heaving of ship and the uncertainty of location of the batteries ashore. Big guns are worthless if they are not skillfully manned. Our guns are handled by the best gunners in the world. If the soldiers who trained the guns of Matanzas are average specimens of Spanish gunners, the settlement of this affair ought to be exceedingly easy and expeditious.

THERE are other than sentimental reasons why Gen. Fitzhugh Lee should be given important command in Cuba. He is an experienced, skillful and brave soldier. He saw some of the hardest kind of service in the late war and has commanded large bodies of troops. Added to these qualifications are the further facts that he is familiar with Cuba, is acclimated, knows the defenses of Havana, has knowledge of the Spanish soldiery and of Spanish generalship. And then—how he could get fight out of American soldiers. Let Lee lead.

THE Spanish fleet should never be given the opportunity to reach its western base of operations at Porto Rico and it surely will be given no opportunity to shell any of our coast cities. If it is true that the fleet has actually started for American waters it should be met by a naval force sufficient to insure beyond peradventure its destruction or capture. The torpedo boats, if they are with the fleet, and the torpedo boad destroyers will not be formidable on the high seas. The four cruisers, the Maria Teresa, Almirante Oquendo, Vizcaya and Cristobal Colon, are formidable warships, but no better than our own cruisers and not to be compared in armor and armament with the Indiana, Iowa, Massachusetts and Texas. If that squadron is coming to give battle to our fleet it should not be awaited, but should be met with a challenge. To inflict disaster on the pick of Spain's navy would be to end her power to either prolong the war or threaten America with any damage. The American fleet is not only the stronger of the two, but is directed by a skill and intelligence so vastly superior to that of Spain that the result of an engagement is determined in advance.

If Money Grew on Trees

And Everybody Owned An Orchard

It would not make any difference how it was spent. Being as it is, however, it makes an "all fired" lot of difference whether you spend it wisely or otherwisely.

\+ + + + +

Are You Interested

In buying to the best advantage, of course. Well then—just a little of your attention; your good judgment will do the rest, This "ad" is an invitation to you to come and see us. and is intended to interest those who buy somewhere else.

It is Our Honest Belief

That the men who buy their clothing of us this Spring will be better dressed than they ever were in their lives for the money. Our new goods are in and we can see a great improvement over last year—better cloth, handsomer patterns, finer linings and better workmanship.

Spring Suits.

We are showing a $10.00 Suit, fully equal to any $15.00 Suit shown this year. Our $15.00 and $18.00 Suits are marvels of the clothiers' art and matchless at the price. Cheviots, Cassimeres and Worsteds at $6.00 and $8.00.

LEHMAN'S

Clothing = House,

34 and 36 Calhoun St.

ALL IS LOVELY.

John Vordermark Writes Something of Camp Life.

No Fort Wayne Soldiers Had Been Sent to the Hospital When He Wrote the Letter--Having Fun Now.

Corporal John Vordermark seems to be enjoying himself in Camp Mount and writes to THE SENTINEL as follows:

"CAMP MOUNT, April 28, 1898.

"All is lovely in camp. The boys are feeling well, not one of them having as yet been sent to the hospital. I am getting fat; the grub is plain, but substantial. Of course the boys are having their share of fun along with camp duties. Roll call at 9:30 p. m. and lights out at 10 p. m. The fair grounds seem to be alive with soldiers, and it is a great sight. Our tent is No. 473 Boiler avenue. Big crowd expected on the excursion Sunday.

"JOHN VORDERMARK,
"Company E., First Regiment, L. A., I. N. G."

Advices from Indianapolis are that the officers are discussing the advisability of not allowing visitors at the camp on Sunday. The matter has been brought to Governor Mount's attention and he may decide this afternoon. It will be a disappointment to many Fort Wayne people who intend going down on the excursion if they cannot visit the camp.

HOW THEY VOTED.

John Mohr's Joke Comes Back as a Campaign Stors--Council's Action.

There has been much gossip in political circles about a resolution Councilman John Mohr introduced as a joke in the city council several months ago. The resolution instructed the committee on finance to investigate the advisability of doubling the vehicle tax, the resolution passing by a narrow majority. An examination of THE SENTINEL files shows that the five votes against the resolution were cast by Councilmen Buhr, Haag, McMahin, Purcell and Scheid. Of the councilmen who voted for it, and there were some absentees, Mohr, Glenn, Nierman, Tigar, Waltemath and Weller, who are not candidates for re-election. In a conversation this morning with Councilman McMahon he stated to THE SENTINEL that he was opposed to the law and his vote on the resolution shows exactly where he stood.

SUGAR-COFFEE COMBINE.

Report That the Arbuckles and Havemeyers Have Joined Interests.

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 30.—A report was circulated in this city last night, on what is considered reliable authority, that a combination of the Arbuckle coffee and the Havemeyer sugar interests has been about completed. It is the belief that prices of sugar and coffee will be materially advanced, and there is a scurry among dealers, wholesale and retail, to get in good stocks at present prices. None of the members of the Arbuckle firm seen will say anything concerning the matter, but it is believed by those who should know that the combination has actually been consummated.

The Waterloo Press is quite complimentary to Don and Ada White, aged respectively eight and five years, in its mention of the concert given in that city last Saturday evening by the Summit City Juvenile orchestra. These little ones are wonderful musicians.

STRAIGHT THE PATH.

That Leads from Earth to the Land of Light.

God's Ministers Will Preach of It in Fort Wayne Churches Tomorrow--Sunday Announcements.

Prairie Grove chapel—Sunday school at 2 p. m.; preaching at 3 p. m.

First Church of Christ scientist services at 10:30 a. m., Sunday, at Kimball hall, 108 Calhoun street.

R. R. Y. M. C. A.—The Rev. Mr. Bodell, of the Westminster church, will address the mixed meeting at 3 p. m.; Bible study at 4 p. m.

There will be no preaching services at Plymouth Congregational church tomorrow. Sunday school at 9:45; Junior Endeavor, 3 p. m.

Baptist Tabernacle, L. L. Henson, pastor.—At 10:30 a. m., "Whence Came the Bible?" No. 2; 7:30 p. m., "Man's Four-fold Self;" baptism.

Grace Reformed church—Services at 10:30 a. m. Sermon, "What is a Profitable Sabbath?" Evening service at 7:30 p. m. Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m. A. K. Zartman, pastor.

Calvary U. B. church, corner Lewis and Harmer streets, A. W. Ballinger, pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Y. P. C. U. at 6:30 p. m.

Christ's Lutheran church, corner of Jefferson and Webster streets, Rev. A. A. Hundley, pastor.—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; preaching at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:45 p. m.

Simpson M. E. church.—Sunday school, 9:30; sermon, 10:30; class meeting, 11:45; Junior League, 2.30; Senior League, 6:45; sermon, 7:45. Subject: "Liberty, the Result of Christ's Teachings."

Bethel Church of the Evangelical Association, corner DeWald and Clinton streets.—English preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Y. P. alliance at 6:45 p. m.; Sunday school at 9:15 a. m. John F. Bockman, pastor.

South Congregational church, Rev. E. E. Frame, pastor.—Sunday school, 9:30 a. m. The morning subject will be "Home Missions." At 7:30 p. m. the third discourse in the series on natural theology, subject, "Cause and Effect." Emerson quartet.

Bethany church, Nebraska, corner Boone and Fry streets, George E. Davies, pastor—Morning services, 10:30 a. m.; Sunday school at 3 p. m. and Y. P. S. C. E. immediately following; "Sunday Rest" will be the theme of the evening sermon at 7:30.

At the West Jefferson street Church of Christ tomorrow services will be held at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. The morning sermon will be the first of a series on "Prominent Events in the Life of Christ." P. J. Rice, minister.

The pulpit of the Third Presbyterian church will be filled morning and evening by the Rev. J. C. Breckenridge, of Bourbon, Ind. Service at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. C. E. at 6:45 p. m.

The services at Westminster Presbyterian church will be conducted by Rev. W. A. Bodell. Morning service at 10:30; evening service at 7:30; Young People's society at 6:30. The evening service will be a gospel and song service.

St. Paul M. E. church, Rev. M. C. Cooper, pastor.—Class meeting at 9:30 a. m.; preaching by the pastor at 10:30; children's meeting at 2:15; Sunday school at 3 o'clock; Epworth League meeting at 7 p. m. and preaching by the pastor at 7:45. Good music, free seats.

Heidelberg Reformed Church, Rev. Maurice Samson, pastor.—Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m.; morning service at 10:30 a. m.; evening service at 7:30 p. m. Every Wednesday prayer service at 7:30; teachers' meeting at 8:15 p. m. Every Saturday afternoon Catechetical instruction at 2 o'clock.

West Creighton avenue Church of Christ, John J. Higgs, pastor.—Services tomorrow as follows: Bible school at 9:15 a. m.; communion at 10:30 a. m.; preaching at 11 a. m., subject, "True Worship." Junior endeavor at 2:30 p. m.; Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:15 p. m.; preaching at 7:30 p. m., subject, "The Way."

Services at Wayne Street Methodist Episcopal church tomorrow, conducted by the pastor, Rev. William D. Parr. 9:30 a. m., Sunday school; 10:30, sermon. Subject: "The Christian's Wealth;" 3:30, Junior League; 6:30, Epworth League; 7:30, sermon. Subject: "Our God is a God of Pity." Sermon will deal with the problems growing out of the war with Spain and other troubles.

Berry Street M. E. church, corner Harrison street.—Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; sermon by the pastor, 10:30; subject, "What Think Ye of Christ." General class, 11:45; Junior League, 3:00; Epworth League devotional, 6:30: sermon, 7:30; subject, "What Would Jesus Do." A review of the book "In His Steps." There will be special singing at each service by a large chorus choir, led by O. E. Richard.

Trinity Methodist Episcopal church, corner Cass and Fourth streets. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. Sherman Powell, at 10:30 and 7:30; morning, "Personal Consecration," evening, "The Back Thrusts of Sin." The choir will render special music at both services. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; Epworth League at 6:30 p. m.; Wesleyan Brotherhood at 3, when a male quartet, Messrs. Todd, Waterson, Richards and Hoenig will sing.

The services at the First Presbyterian church, tomorrow, will be as follows: Public worship and preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school at 3 p. m.; Y. P. S. C. E. 6:45 p. m. Topic of evening discourse, "The War With Spain—Is it Justifiable, and What National Glory is to be Won by It?" D. W. Moffat, pastor.

GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCHES.

Emanuel Lutheran, West Jefferson street.—Rev. C. Gross and Rev. Philip Wambsganss, jr., pastors. Sunday services, 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

St. Paul's, on Barr street.—Rev. Jacob Miller, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

Trinity, corner of Huffman and Oakland.—Rev. J. A. Bohn, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

St. John's Evangelical, corner West Washington and Van Buren. —Rev. Henry P. Dannecker, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m., 2 p. m., (in German), 7:30 p. m. (in English).

German Lutheran Zion's Congregational church, Creighton avenue and Hanna streets.—Rev. Henry Juengel, pastor. Services, 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. Sundays.

Grace church (German Evangelical), Gay and Pontiac streets, Rev. Miller, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. Sunday school, 2 p. m.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES.

Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, Cathedral square, Calhoun street. The Rt. Rev. Joseph Rademacher, bishop; Very Rev. Joseph H. Brammer, V. G.; Rev. Charles B. Guendling and Rev. John Durham. Sunday services, 6, 8, 8:30 (children's service), and 10:30 a. m.; vespers, 3 p. m. Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Patrick's, corner DeWald and Harrison. Rev. Joseph F. Delancy, pastor; Rev. Patrick Crowley, assistant pastor. Sunday services, mass at 7:45 and 10 a. m.; children's mass at 9 a. m.; vespers, 3 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Mary's (German), corner of Lafayette and Jefferson streets. The Rev. John H. Oechtering, pastor; assistant, Rev. Gustave Hottenroth. Sunday services, 8 and 10 a. m. and 2:30 p. m. Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Paul's (German), corner West Washington and Griffith. Rev. F. J. H. Kroll, pastor. Services 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.

St. Joseph's Chapel (in connection with St. Joseph's hospital), Rev. Thomas Eisenring, C. S. S., chaplain. Sunday services, 8 a. m. and 4 p. m. Weekly services, 8 a. m.

St. Peter's (German), corner East DeWald and Warsaw. Rev. Ferdinand Koerdt, pastor. Sunday services, 7:45 and 9:45 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

FINANCIERS TAKE BONDS.

Great Pressure Being Exerted on McKinley Against a Popular Loan.

WASHINGTON, April 30—The bond issue will be taken up with avidity by financial institutions in New York, Chicago, Philadelphia and Boston. Several propositions have been made to President McKinley by as many syndicates for the absoption of the entire issue.

President McKinley favors a popular loan, but many of the bankers are against it, and some of the president's closest advisers declare that the financiers of the country, upon whom the country must lean to a greater or less extent, should be considered. In all likelihood President McKinlkey will succumb to the enormous pressure that is being put upon him, and will consent to the banks taking up the issue.

The scramble for bonds is so great that they will be parceled out so that as little dissatisfaction as possible will be given. The presumption is that the bonds will be sold to the banks at 102 or 103 and their prices is expected to rise rapidly to 114 or 115 when the public will be given a chance to buy.

WRECKED A BANK.

President of Northampton, Mass., Institution is a Defaulter.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—The comptroller of the currency today received a telegram from Bank Examiner Ewer, stating that he had taken charge of the Hampshire County National bank, of North Hampton, Mass. The president, who, the examiner says, is a defaulter to the amount of $75,000 or $100,000, is reported as missing. The president of the National bank is said to be also president of the Hampshire Savings bank and the discovery of the defalcation was made through a ruse.

The government bank examiner made an arrangement through the state examiner for an investigation of the two banks at the same time. They are located in the same building and by this scheme it was made impossible for those in charge to transfer funds from one bank to the other to cover such shortages. In its last statement the officers of the National bank reported a capital of $250,000; deposits, $520,000; surplus, $50,000.

M'KANE A FREE MAN.

The "Czar of Coney Island" Finishes His Prison Sentence.

SING SING, N. Y., April 30.—John Y. McKane, the former "czar of Coney Island," completed a term of five years in the state prison here today and is now a free man. His brother, Theodore McKane, and a party of friends accompanied him home to New York. McKane's crime was a violation of the election laws.

Don't forget to vote next Tuesday. 29t3

Examine our stock of millinery; all prices. 31 East Berry street.
21eod&wtf MRS. N. B. ROWE.

We must positively decline to allow others than those in business the privilege of going through stock and in no instance will we sell at retail.
JAS. A. ARMSTRONG & CO.

Vote the straight Democratic Ticket--this election is very important to you.

THE DEMON ILL LUCK

Seems to Be Against the Hoosier Ball Players.

Play a Great Game for Several Innings and Then Whistler's Two-bagger Sends Our Chances Heavenward.

The Fort Waynes lost another game to the Springfields yesterday. The Governors played great ball and knocked down apparently safe hits with the utmost recklessness, while the Fort Wayne players made errors when they would help a Governor or two across the plate. There was a chance until the seventh, however, for victory, when Mr. Whistler stepped to the plate and sent a two-bagger whirling to the outfield and three runs over the home base. Minnehan, Alloway and Reiman all took a hand in the pitching, but the game was not for Fort Wayne. Cook and Kihm did excellent stick work, but the premier outfielder made a couple of errors which counted in the Governors' run getting. The teams play again today and then come to Fort Wayne and open the season tomorrow. Score:

FORT WAYNE.

	A.B.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Kihm, 1b	5	0	2	9	0	0
DeMontreville, 2b	4	1	1	1	4	0
O'Meara, rf	5	0	0	1	0	0
Cooke, lf	4	0	3	5	1	2
Campbell, c	4	0	0	2	1	1
Babb, 3b	4	1	1	1	0	0
Hickey, m	4	1	0	3	0	0
Fitch, ss	4	0	1	3	2	2
Minnehan, p	0	0	0	0	0	1
Alloway, p	2	0	0	2	2	0
Reiman, p	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	37	3	8	27	10	6

SPRINGFIELD.

	A.B.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Hobright, rf	5	1	1	0	0	0
Dobbs, m	5	1	1	1	0	0
Mazena 2b	4	2	1	1	3	1
Whistler, 1b	5	1	2	9	0	1
Farrell, lf	4	0	1	1	0	0
Niles, 3b	4	0	1	0	2	0
Graffius, c	4	0	1	3	0	0
Woodlock, ss	4	1	2	3	6	1
Poole, p	1	1	1	0	1	0
Totals	39	7	11	27	12	3

BY INNINGS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Fort Wayne	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—3
Springfield	1	2	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	—7

Two-base hits—Whistler, Graffius, Cooke, Fitch, Kihm, 2. Stolen bases—Hobright, Mazena, Whistler, Poole, Dobbs. First base on balls—Off Poole, 2; off Minnehan, 1. Struck out—By Poole, 3; Minnehan, 1; Alloway, 1. Double plays—Woodlock to Mazena to Whistler; Fitch to Kihm. Umpire—Warner. Time of game—1:40.

YOUNGSTOWN, 3 3; TOLEDO, 1-10.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, April 30.—Double-headers were played yesterday, showing a peculiar schedule. Both teams left at night for Toledo, where four games will be played. Pitcher Spears and Catcher Smith have been released. Men from the Pittsburg league team may be secured. Score of the first game:

Youngstown. .1 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 *— 3
Toledo . . . . . . 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1— 1

Hits—Youngstown, 8; Toledo, 6. Errors—Youngstown, 0; Toledo, 1. Batteries—Youngstown, Brodie and Zinram; Toledo—Ewing and Arthur.

Second game:

Toledo., ... 0 0 1 1 5 0 0 3 0—10
Youngstown .0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0— 3

Hits—Youngstown, 7; Toledo, 13. Errors—Youngstown, 2; Toledo, 3. Batteries—For Youngstown, Martin and Zinram; Toledo, Slagle and Arthur. Umpire—Colgan.

NEW CASTLE, 19-10; GRAND RAPIDS, 2-4.

NEW CASTLE, Pa., April 30.—Two games were played yesterday afternoon. The event of the afternoon was a tripple play, made by New Castle. Smith caught a hard fly from Campbell's bat, touched out Durett, who was running to third, and threw the ball to first and caught Cote off the bag. Grand Rapids' pitchers were batted unmercifully in both games. The score:

First game.

New Castle. . .0 5 5 2 1 1 3 0 2—19
Grand Rapids.2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0— 2

Hits—New Castle, 24; Grand Rapids, 6. Errors—New Castle, 3; Grand Rapids, 3. Batteries—For New Castle, Johnson and Barckley; Grand Rapids, Hutton, Cote and Donahue.

Second game:

New Castle . . .3 0 0 0 3 2 0 2—10
Grand Rapids. .0 0 0 1 0 1 1 1— 4

Base Hits—New Castle, 13; Grand Rapids, 9. Errors—New Castle, 1; Grand Rapids, 5. Batteries—For New Castle, Miller and Donovan; for Grand Rapids, Sanders and Cote. Umpire—Manlove.

DAYTON, 6; MANSFIELD, 6.

DAYTON, Ohio, April 30.—The game between Dayton and Mansfield was full of excitement, and after playing thirteen innings was called on account of darkness. The score:

Dayton . . .2 0 1 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 0—6
Mansfield. 0 1 0 0 0 3 0 1 1 0 0 0 0—6

Hits—Dayton, 12; Mansfield, 11. Errors—Dayton, 4; Mansfield, 4. Batteries—For Dayton, Brown and Ziegler; for Mansfield, Miller, Kellner and Law. Time—2:35. Umpires—Greenwald and Ely.

NOTES.

"Chick" Stahl did not get a hit yesterday.

Kihm has made only four hits, everyone a two-bagger.

There should be large crowds at all the games next week.

The Fort Waynes will arrive home at 3:35 Sunday morning over the Pennsylvania.

"Peck" Sharp at home in bed and Belden still in the hospital makes a big hole in the Hoosier team.

That was a great game in Dayton yesterday. Thirteen innings this early in the season is a new record.

Cooke's batting average is up around the 500 per cent mark. His batting is as good as it was last season.

The Inter-State uses the Spalding ball. As a matter of courtesy the makers donate several dozen to each manager during the year.

Hemphill, the stubborn Grand Rapids outfielder, has consented to join the Wolverines, and now Torreyson is convinced that he has the prize outfield of the league.

Keenan, the irrepressible "Kid," is strictly on his good behavior this year. Not one of his own peculiar exhibitions has been given this season to date's total championship and this will be welcome news to all the fans in the Inter-State.

New Castle started well last season and then slid down the toboggan like greased lightning.

DeMontreville has filled Sharp's place fairly well since the season commenced, but "Peck's" head is needed in the game.

Springfield Sun: "Crabill pressed Fort Wayne's button yesterday and the team did the rest. It was one of the prettiest games ever witnessed on the Springfield grounds and the Governors secured a well earned and well deserved victory. The game started off very briskly and each team got around the bases once and could do no more. With the score a tie four innings were played, the visitors getting men on bases several times, but Crabill steadied himself and held them there. Patterson was considerable of a puzzle to the home team, but in the seventh inning they tried a little bunting, which, aided by some of the cleverest team work ever executed in Springfield, not only rattled the Fort Wayne pitcher but also the entire team, and before they could settle down five runs had been scored."

There is no reason to begin "knocking" the Fort Wayne team this early in the season, especially under the circumstances. The Gazette in its caption over the game this morning advised the lovers of the game to "Get Your Hammers." The Fort Wayne club has had very bad luck up to date and it is surprising to friends of the team and lovers of the game to see the Gazette man, who knows all the circumstances, advise the "cranks" to "get your hammers." He might criticise the games and make suggestions and comments as to where improvement could be made, but the attempt to array base ball patrons against the team will fall flat. Belden is ill and cannot play, "Peck" Sharp is at the Crescent restaurant suffering an attack of tonsilitis and Ed Herr has been left at home. With this trio out of the game Fort Wayne has nothing near its strength on the field and the Gazette man's advice is ill-timed. The team has played good ball, even if it has lost and if Manager O'Meara is given proper support he will land the club up in front. "Don't get your hammers."

COMMON DISEASES

Piles, Fistula and Inflammatory Condition of the Rectum.

The troubles so annoying and dangerous to health are among the commonest with which humanity is afflicted.

We are, therefore, pleased to announce that modern research in medical science has at last produced a certain cure for them and as usual with all great and meritorious inventions, is simple and the only wonder is that such a remedy was not discovered and used years before.

The remedy we refer to is known as the Pyramid Pile Cure. It is not an ointment nor a salve, liquid nor internal remedy, bul is applied directly to the seat of the disease and produces a cure in a surprisingly short space of time.

For itching piles a few applications produces a complete cure, while for bleeding, protruding and all other forms of rectal diseases its use will result in a permanent cure even in cases where an operation has failed.

The Pyramid Pile Cure is painless to use and relieves all pain at once. All druggists keep it or will get it for you. It is prepared by the Pyramid Drug Co., of Marshall, Mich., who will send you full particulars of the cause and cure of piles, also testimonials from every section of the country, or if your druggist has the remedy on hand you will find the treatise on piles and testimonials in each package of the remedy.

A trial will convice you that the Pyramid Pile Cure is a specific for every form of rectal disease and it is guaranteed to contain no mineral poisons nor injurious ingredients so often resorted to in treating piles. Sold by druggists at 50 cents.

THE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, April 30.—Wheat—May, $1.20½; July, 91⅞@95¢; Sept., 82¾¢; Dec., 81⅝¢.

Corn—April, 33¾¢; May, 33¾¢; July, 34⅝¢; Sept., 34⅞@¾¢.

Oats—April, 31¢; May, 31¢; July, 26¾¢; Sept., 21¢.

Pork—April, $11.10; May, $11.10; July, $11.45.

Lard—April, $5.85; May, $5.85; July, $5.90; Sept., $6.00@6.02.

Ribs—April, $5.57; May, $5.57; July, $5.65; Sept., $5.72.

Barley—Cash, No. 3, 43@52¢.

Rye—Cash, 62½; May, 61¾@62¢; June, 62¢; July, 60¼.

Flax—Cash, $1.31½; N. W., $1.32; May $1.31½; Sept., $1.16.

Timothy—April, $2.80.

We appeal to our friends and patrons to join with us and thousands of patriotic citizens throughout the country in raising at once a war relief fund. $1,000,000 needed in thirty days to care for sick and wounded soldiers and for starving Cubans. We with other business houses throughout the country are volunteering to take subscriptions for this national relief fund, to be expended by the Red Cross society and the Central Cuban Relief committee appointed by President McKinley. Every subscriber who gives at least $1.00 will be presented with a copy of the beautiful picture, "The Accolade," now on exhibition at our office. Call and see it. This picture will be a beautiful historical souvenir of this great uprising of the American people to defend and set free outraged Cuba. Every patriotic American should subscribe at once! Your help is needed! Our boys are at the front! Let us stand by them! We do not reserve any commissions of any kind, and no profit is made by any persons from this fund. Subscriptions received at our office during next month.
STAHN & HEINRICH, Booksellers,
116 Calhoun St.

"Pure and Sure."

Cleveland's BAKING POWDER.

Manufactured originally by Cleveland Brothers, Albany, N. Y., now by the Cleveland Baking Powder Company, New York.

has been used by American housewives for twenty-five years, and those who have used it longest praise it most.

Receipt book free. Send stamp and address. Cleveland Baking Powder Co. New York.

TRADE REVIEWS.

Lack of Excitement in Presence of War Is Marvellous.

NEW YORK, April 30.—Bradstreet's today says:

"The lack of excitement, nervousness or interruption to the ordinary orderly conduct of public affairs, and particularly business operations, with which this country has passed from peace to war seems likely to become historical. When contrasted with the records, where extent of business movements at periods in the country's history when war was the final result of strained relations, the temper with which the country has recognized the outbreak of hostilities with a foreign power is not only proof that the dullness and depression of the past six weeks have largely discounted the effect usually witnessed, but furnishes a valuable index to the general point of view taken by the business community as to the outcome of the pending war. Little or no effect upon general trade distribution of an unfavorable character is perceptible in the reports of the past week."

DUN'S REVIEW.

NEW YORK, April 30.—R. G. Dun Company's weekly review of trade says today:

"Hostilities have not as yet changed last week's conditions. There is much postponement of orders by men who do not know what they are waiting for and much restriction of loans by banks which are abundantly strong. All the checks new business, and yet the volume of transactions through clearing-houses is 8 per cent. larger than in the same week in 1892, with no foreign trouble. But this increase would be much larger but for speculative stagnation here. New York clearings being 2.1 per cent. smaller than in 1892. Railroads are doing a great business, 5.7 per cent. larger than in 1892 in April earnings thus far, and 13.5 larger than last year.

ARRESTED FOR MURDER.

William Bestor and William Foller Charged with Killing an Aged Couple.

MADISON, Wis., April 30.—Today William Bestor and William Fuller, the two robbers arrested at Waukesha for the murder of an aged couple and the burning of the bodies at Black Earth, Wednesday night, pleaded guilty to the crime here. They were sentenced to life imprisonment, and were taken to Waupun prison immediately. They landed in prison thirty hours after the crime was committed. Both made a full confession to the sheriff and district attorney last night. They admit everything, but each puts the actual killing on the other.

DOVER DISASTER.

Secret Service Men on Trail of Two Suspicious Characters.

NEW YORK, April 30.—From Dover, N. J., comes the news that the seventh victim of Thursday's explosion has died. This man was John Thorpe. He was not in any of the three packing-houses which were blown up, but was close by and received his injuries from flying wreckage.

Secret service men have arrived on the spot to begin a searching investigation. They obtained descriptions of the two strange men who had been seen about the works for two days prior to the explosion and will make every effort to trace them. It is believed they are proceeding on the hypothesis that these men were Spanish agents.

WILLIAM INTERESTED.

German Emperor Claims to Know Details of American Plans.

LONDON, April 30.—The Berlin correspondent of the Standard says:

"I hear from a good source that Emperor William, who is deeply interested in the Cuban question, has repeatedly taken occasion to explain his views as to Germany's neutrality.

"His majesty is all the more entitled to pursue his present policy, as he possesses absolute knowledge that the United States do not intend ever to annex Cuba. They are prepared to suffer defeat from the Spaniards at first, but they will not end the war until Spain renounces her sovereignty over Cuba which cannot [illegible] not till then, gradually [illegible] restored to order."

Y. W. C. A. Notes.

Mrs. Norvel will [illegible] young women's service at the association Sunday at 4 p. m. All are invited.

The services to be led by Mrs. Norvell during next week are as follows: Each afternoon from [illegible] to 5 o'clock a Bible reading. Each evening except Wednesday and Sunday evenings, a service will be held from [illegible].

A public meeting may be held later in the week in one of the churches [illegible] as yet been [illegible]

Benefit Entertainment.

E. F. C. T. auxiliary will give a May party and entertainment Monday evening, May [illegible] at the White Oak hall, for the benefit of furnishing rooms at hospitals. This program will be rendered, after which there will be a short dance.

PROGRAM.

[illegible]

Cure a Headache in 15 Minutes
By using Dr. Davis' Anti Headache. All druggists.

If you don't want to vote a straight ticket don't mark the rooster, but mark in front of each name.

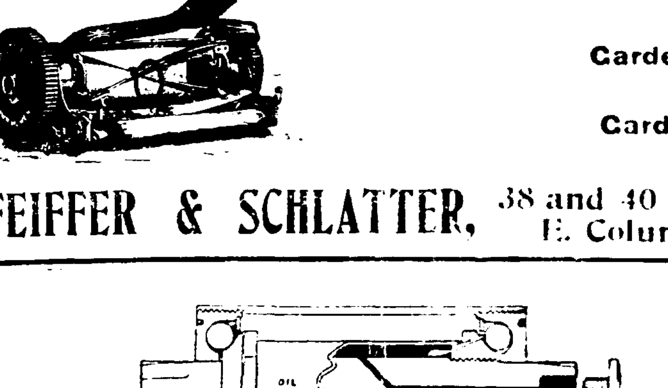


The Smith Premier Typewriter

THE SIMPLE DURABLE, EASILY OPERATED, MECHANICALLY SUPERIOR WRITING MACHINE.
Send for New Art Catalogue.

Smith Premier Typewriter Co.,
NO. 132 E. MARKET ST., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

B-4-BUYING A LAWN MOWER



Pennsylvania, New Quaker City and Westfield MOWERS.....

Carden Hose and Carden Tools.

PFEIFFER & SCHLATTER, 38 and 40 E. Columbia St.



This is the Self-Oiling Crank Shaft of

THE STEARNS BICYCLE

"THE YELLOW FELLOW"

1898 MODELS $50.00

BLACK & PELTIER,
1 Dozen W. Wayne St.

Globe



A Great

Stock

In a Great

Store!

Have You Bought Your Spring Suit Yet?

If Not, we Want to Claim Your Attention.

To enumerate the extent and express the values of our collection of Spring Clothing would be utterly impossible. It is the greatest stock ever seen beneath this roof. Suits for Spring that came from the leading American manufacturers,

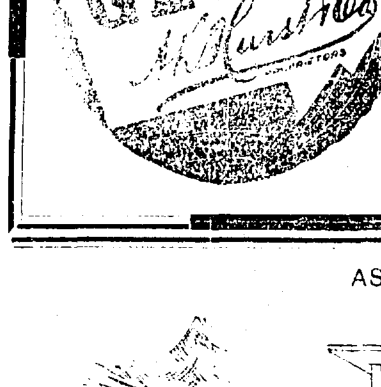
London=Paris, A. Benjamin & Co.

These suits are ready to wear, but they can't be distinguished from those made by a custom tailor that cost more than twice as much.

OUR LINES AT $10.00
OUR LINES AT $12.00
OUR LINES AT $15.00
OUR LINES AT $18.00
OUR LINES AT $20.00

They are superb. All the elegant styles that fashion approves, stripes and mixtures, ad infinitum.

Not a color combination is missing from the collection. It can't fail to win your admiration. We urge you to come and see.



Headquarters

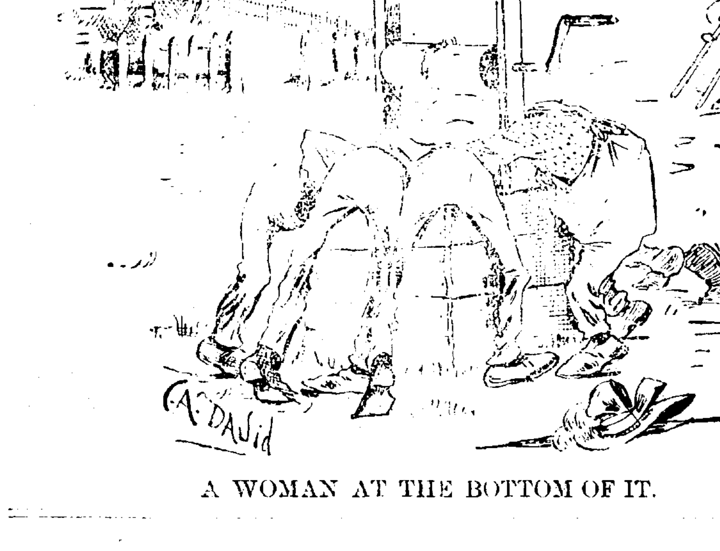
--FOR--

Men

and Boys'

Swell Spring Suits

AS USUAL.

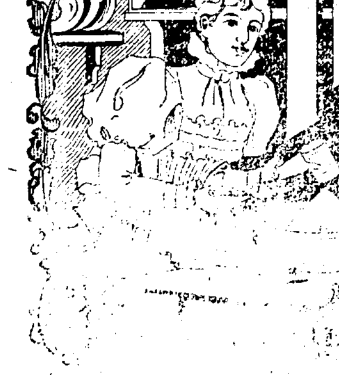


A WOMAN AT THE BOTTOM OF IT.

GOLD DUST

THE BEST WASHING POWDER

It will never happen that you can buy a Purer and More Wholesome article than



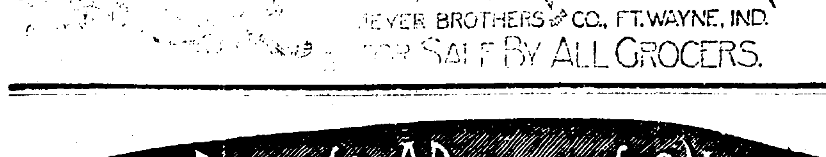
IMPERIAL BAKING POWDER

for your health's sake.

HIGH GRADE, REASONABLE PRICE.

MEYER BROTHERS & CO., FT. WAYNE, IND.

FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS.



This is the exact size and shape of the Regular Spanish Cigar The only 10c Cigar that sells for 5c. Made by KASTEN & KOHLMEYER, 248 Calhoun Street.

LIVE AND LEARN.



1—Johnnie—My! what a pretty typewriter,



2—Bang! ! ! ! !

SHOP AND RAIL.

Firemen are Permitted to Enter the Army.

Pennsylvania Freight Brakeman Injured at Plymouth--Carpenter John Haines Meets Misfortune.

Fort Wayne division, No. 12, of the Firemen's brotherhood, has received the following circular from the headquarters of the order: "Insurance carried by the members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen in the United States, Canada and Mexico, will not be invalid or placed in peril by any member who enlists in the fight against the Spanish, and in case of death or loss of limb in war, or while in the country's service, the claims will be paid precisely as they would be ordinarily."

BRAKEMAN SCOTT HURT.

In attempting to couple cars at Plymouth last night, Brakeman C. A. Scott, of the Pittsburg, had two fingers badly pinched. He was brought here and taken to his home at 28 Baker street, where the wounded digits were dressed by Dr. G. C. Stemen. An effort will be made to save the band entire.

A CARPENTER'S MISFORTUNE.

John Haines, one of the best known carpenters of the city, met with misfortune yesterday. He was operating a shaping machine at the factory of Rhinesmith & Simonson, where he has been employed for several years, when his left hand came in contact with the revolving knives. The thumb was split open and there is a bad cut on the second joint of the second finger, but Dr. Calvin, the attending surgeon, thinks amputation will not be necessary, though the injured finger may be crippled permanently by a stiff joint. Jacob Houck, another carpenter, had a hand crippled on this machine several months ago.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

Nickel Plate Brakeman Schoonover is sick and off duty.

Conductor Hindle, of the Nickel Plate, is taking a few days' rest.

Nickel Plate Fireman W. A. Jackson has taken a week's leave of absence.

C. S. Knight went to Grand Rapids this morning on business for the Electric corporation.

Claude, the two-year-old son of Albert Noll, of the east car shop, is sick with lung fever.

The Electric corporation this morning sent a dynamo to Alaska, which will be used in mining gold.

L. T. Watkins has been appointed general yardmaster of the Erie lines at Lima, Ohio, vice H. J. Jury, resigned.

Fred. Kraft, of the Pittsburg boiler shop, is off duty on account of a lame hand, which was burned yesterday.

The Wabash lines earned in the the third week of April $262,948, an increase over the corresponding week of 1897 of $52,326.

James Henry is at Goshen installing the electric machinery recently built for that city by the Fort Wayne Electric corporation.

Fay Chapello, of the electric works, who had been visiting his parents in Logansport, resumed his place in the factory this morning.

Superintendent G. L. Potter returned home last evening, after a stay of two or three days in Chicago, looking after railway business.

Stewart Rehrer returned from Decatur, Ill., last night. He was engaged several days in doing some repair work in the lighting plant in that city.

Frank X. Miller, blacksmith in the Pittsburg shops, will be off duty a few days nursing an injured finger The digit was crushed between some irons yesterday.

Walter B. Wright, who was secretary of the late D. W. Caldwell when general manager of the Panhandle, then with him on the Lake Shore, is to be given an important position on the Nickel Plate, with the removal of President Callaway to New York.

It is stated that J. W. Blabon, purchasing agent of the Great Northern, will take a similar position on the Lake Shore road.

The plans for a new union station at Quincy, Ill., have been agreed upon by the several roads centering there. The cost of the improvement is to be $500,000.

Conductor F. E. Long, who quit the Nickel Plate several months ago and went to Kansas, has returned here and resumed his old place on the road.

It is stated that the position of grand secretary of the Order of Railway Conductors, made vacant by the death of Martin Clancy, will not be filled until the annual meeting.

The fast mail on the Wabash on Tuesday ran from Toledo to Danville, 249 miles, in four hours and fifty-two minutes. The first fifty-one miles west from Toledo was covered in fifty-one minutes.

At Huntington a number of trainmen and shop employes enlisted, and the employes who remain at home have started a relief fund to furnish aid to the families that may need it during their absence.

The work of elevating the Pennsylvania tracks in Chicago has made it necessary to establish a telegraph office near Englewood and Chief Dispatcher W. H. Tigar went up there this morning for that purpose.

Joseph Averill, general yardmaster of the Vandalia, has just completed his thirtieth year as yardmaster of the Indianapolis yards. Mr. Averill ranks as the oldest yardmaster in time of service in this state.

The new rules regarding storage of freight at eastern trunk line terminals, as recommended by the Interstate Commerce commission, will become effective May 16. All former rules as to storage of freights are changed.

Charles Christman, who "fires up" engines in the Pittsburg round house, has imbibed the patriotic spirit and has tendered his resignation at the shop to enlist in a military company now under organization at Huntington.

Only one engine, No. 51, was turned out of the Pittsburg shops during the week ending today, and during the same period two engines were taken in for repairs. The men are still working thirteen hours per day and next week will turn out a half dozen more engines.

A letter from St. Paul, Minn., states that George Whitley, late of the Pennsylvania shops in Fort Wayne, has joined the First Minnesota National Guards and will leave that city soon for the south. The letter bears date of April 28 and is signed by Lieutenant Been.

The current issue of the Railway Age contains a picture and description of the new freight engines designed by Supt. F. W. Morse, formerly of this city, which are now being put into service on the Grand Trunk road. The engine weighs 152,000 pounds and has many new features of merit.

The Pennsylvania wreck crew was called to Delphos, Ohio, last evening to pick up two broken down freight cars which had blocked the tracks. The cripples were a part of the second section of train No. 70, and the accident caused a blockade of the main tracks for three hours, though no passenger trains were delayed.

The Erie Railway company will on Monday place in service on one of its through trains a copper-sheathed car built at the company's shops at Buffalo. It is intended to give the car a thorough test alongside the regular passenger coaches, and if it proves to be as economical as is expected sheathed copper cars will come into general use on the Erie.

Detroit is to have an important railroad which will connect all railways entering Detroit on the river front and the most important of the industries of that city. The plan includes the Michigan Central, the Lake Shore, the Wabash, the Grand Trunk, the Canadian Pacific, the Grand Rapids and Western, the Detroit and Lima Northern and the Flint and Pere Marquette.

Look out for republican campaign lies--in the finish. 29t3

It Came Often.

Very Affable Young Lady—Yours is rather a quiet beat, isn't it, Officer? Policeman—You're right, miss; it is. The only bits o' pleasurable hexcitement I 'aves is when some prettye young leddy arsks me to hescort her acrost the road.—Facts.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

SUDDEN DEATH.

Aaron Wise Died of Heart Disease at Chicago.

He Went Through Fort Wayne on His Express Run Friday Noon--May Be Brought Here.

This morning William Geiger, local agent of the Adams Express company, received a telegram from Chicago, informing him of the death in that city at 3:30 o'clock this morning, of Aaron Wise, the well known route agent on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago road. Death was due to heart disease and was very sudden. The deceased passed through the city on train 39 at noon yesterday and was then apparently in his usual health. Mr. Wise formerly resided in this city and for several years was employed at his trade, that of house painting. About twenty-five years ago he entered the service of the Adams Express company and was the first to have charge of the night office at the Pittsburg depot. During his term of service there he utilized his skill with the brush by decorating the building on Railroad street and for years a well executed painting of an American eagle and shield, the emblem of the United States, adorned the west wall. All the older citizens remember the painting and how they cast admiring eyes upon it as they passed up and down Calhoun street. Later Mr. Wise was made a route agent and for fifteen or twenty years has passed through this city two or three times every week.

Mr. Wise was high in Masonry, being a Knights Templar and a Scottish Rite Mason. He was a member of the Fort Wayne commandery and that body will assume charge of the remains and probably bring them here for burial. The deceased was about fifty years old and a native of Canton, Ohio. He was a brother to Samuel Wise, who is now an Adams Express messenger on the Pittsburg.

THE WEEK'S DEATHS.

The following is a list of the deaths reported by the undertakers of the city for the week ending April 30:

Peter Shambach, 58 years old, cancer.

Mary Kammeyer, 1 day old, exhaustion.

Peter Busch, 72 years old, apoplexy.

Dora Geerken, 3 days old, convulsions.

Elisha M. Aldrich, 89 years old, old age.

Lizzie Bobilya, 30 years old, consumption.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

News Always Sugar-Coated.

In Constantinople daily and weekly papers are published in a dozen different languages, but they must submit all advance proofs to a government censor, who permits nothing to be printed without his mark of "harmless." One of the censor's rules is to cut out all news of assaults on crowned heads. The death of President Carnot was given to the Turkish public as caused by an illness lasting several days.

A Deadly Revolver.

A revolver which fires fifteen times with one loading is the next thing to be added to the already long list of death-dealing weapons. This, which is the invention of an American, embodies all the latest improvements in firearms—pin-fire, safety-triggers, automatic shell-ejectors, and the rest. The weapon is furnished with two barrels, one placed above the other, and the outer row of ten bullets in the cylinder is fired from the upper barrel, while the inner row of five is fired from the lower barrel by means of a second trigger, which works independently of the other.

Our Standing Army.

Reader, Toronto, Ontario.—The standing army of the United States is in the neighborhood of 25,000, lately increased, however, by the addition of two artillery regiments by act of congress.

Poor Economy.

The Detroit News-Tribune prints the following story on the authority of a man connected with one of the great Western railways: The track superintendent had recently adopted a new spike, which, comparatively speaking, was pretty expensive. He sent out word, therefore, that the spikes must be carefully looked after. One day the road boss was walking up the track to where a section gang was working with the new spikes. He found one lying between the rails and pocketed it. "Did you get my instructions about those spikes, Mike?" he said to the section boss. "I did that, yer honor, and it's moighty careful I've been." "Lose any?" "Nary a wan," replied Mike, but a trifle hesitatingly. "How about this?" and the telltale spike was shown him. "Luk at thot, now," said Mike, in a delighted way. "Shure I've had wan of the min on a hunt fer that same sphike the lasht two days. Faith, it's glad I am yer honor found it." The spike was worth about four cents.

VOTE TODAY.

Naval Appropriation Bill Up in the House.

Minor Amendments Proposed and the Passage of the Measure is Delayed by the Debate.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Mr. Boutelle, republican, of Maine, called up the conference report on the naval appropriation bill in the house today. The speaker announced that the house adjourned yesterday pending the disposition of a point of order, made by Mr. Cannon, republican, of Illinois, that the conferees had exceeded their jurisdiction by introducing into the report matter which was not in difference between the two houses. The speaker recognized Mr. Cannon. Mr. Cannon said that his point was based upon the provision inserted by the conferees providing for additional officers, non-commissioned officers, 1,500 men in the marine corps.

Mr. Boutelle said he was anxious to secure the earliest possible action upon the naval bill in order to equip and support to the utmost the forces the country had sent to war, to the end that the earliest success to our arms might be accomplished. A consideration of the technicalities might detain the passage of the bill but he was willing to make any reasonable arragement that would give the house a fair opportunity to consider the amendment in question. After some discussion, Mr. Boutelle made a request for unanimous consent that the report be rejected, with the right to move to reconsider reserved, pending which motion, the house should proceed to consideration and debate the report, each side to occupy one hour and a half. Mr. Boutelle's request was agreed to and then Mr. Sayers, democrat, of Texas, had read the senate amendment directing the secretary of the navy to use when necessary, invention of naval officers and authorizing such officers to prosecute claims for compensation therefore in the court of claims.

Mr. Cannon presented a resolution declaring it the sense of congress that officers of the navy were not entitled to compensation for the use of inventions made while in the service of the navy and that the law should be so amended as to prevent such compensation.

Mr. Sayers, speaking in opposition to the amendment relative to compensation for inventions declaring the inventor officers were educated and employed at the expense of the government and the latter was entitled to use without expense the inventions of such officers.

A vote will be taken today.

ON TO CUBA.

The Departure of Troops From Chickamauga Continues.

CATTANOOGA, Tenn., April 30.—The Nineteenth cavalry and the Twenty-fourth infantry left Chattanooga on special trains for Tampa, Fla., this morning. As far as can be learned no more troops will be sent south from here for several days.

General Brooke seems to think his command is here for some time, as he has granted permission for a large portion of it to participate in parades in Chattanooga next week.

The Chattanooga, Rome and Southern is building a large number of sidetracks at the park and accumulating rolling stock here, however, so that when the troops are ordered to move they can be rushed out without delay.

General Brooke and staff are busily engaged at headquarters today. Great care is being taken to prevent information getting out.

General Brooke expresses the belief that Chattanooga will be one of the main mobilization points for the volunteer army.

Mr. and Mrs. John Kintz are the proud parents of a ten-pound baby boy.

New System of Working Coal Mines.

In removing coal from a coal mine a quantity of the material has to be left in place as pillars, to support the roof. A new system of operation permits the removal of these after the seam is worked to its full extent. The waste dust and refuse from the coal-breakers, termed culm, is run into the mine through pipes. A current of water is kept flowing through the pipes and the culm is mixed therewith and is carried to the extreme end of the workings; by rough walling it is caused to band up and fill the chamber. As fast as this is done the pillars are removed and a quantity of coal is thus saved which otherwise would have been abandoned. A six-inch diameter pipe has been found a good size for the operation, and a pound of culm is carried by from 1½ to 2½ pounds of water. Not only is the mine thus cheaply filled up, but the culm is disposed of, which in itself is often an important object, if the land in the vicinity of the mine have any value. The culm heaps in Western Pennsylvania cover many hundred acres of land.

Deep Dish Apple Pie.

For delicious deep dish pie the apples must be in slices, white and firm. Mrs. Cheerup, who serves it frequently to an appreciative family, peels and quarters the fruit and inverts a small teacup in the center of a two-quart baking-dish. Then she slices the large quarters each three times and puts them in three layers. Between the layers she puts tiny bits of yellow lemon peel, without a particle of white adhering, a tablespoon of sugar to each layer, one on top, and over all the piece of a lemon and a cup of the syrup that was in the apples. She is famous for her light, flaky, but not over-rich, pie crust; with this she lines the sides and covers the top. On high days soft custard or cream is eaten over this pie.

The Only English Pope.

The only Englishman who ever ruled as pope was Nicholas Breakspear, who was born about the year 1100 at Langley, near St. Albans. He was unanimously elected for the papal chair in 1154, and bore the title of Adrian IV.

THE WORD CHATELAINE.

Something About the Derivation and Meanings of the Word.

Tudor Jenks writes about "Reference Books" in St. Nicholas. Mr. Jenks says: Suppose a little boy is reading a story and he comes to the word chatelaine. It may seem to him an interesting bit of language. He thinks he would like to know what it means. Consequently he shuts his book, keeping his finger in the place, and runs down stairs to where his father is busy in the study preparing a speech upon the coming school election. "Father," he says, "what is a chatelaine?"

We will suppose that his father is a man who has sufficient information to give a general answer to the question.

"A chatelaine," he may say, "is the lady who is the presiding mistress of a castle."

The boy opens his book and reads again the sentence in which he found the word. Then he giggles.

"That can't be right," he says, "for here it speaks of a lady who 'hung a chatelaine to her belt.' Besides, it says that the chatelaine was made of hammered silver, so it can't be a lady who is mistress of a castle."

"Oh," his father replies, "that is different. There the word means a little contrivance ladies wear at their belts to hold chains from which they suspend keys and tablets, pin boxes and such things."

"Then how did you come to make such a mistake?" the boy asks.

"It was not a mistake," his father replies. "The word means what I said too."

"It is queer that it should mean two such different things. How does it happen?" the boy asks.

Then the father—if he happens to be the right kind of a father—puts aside his work and says, "Bring me the dictionary."

The dictionary is brought and opened to the word, and father and son devote a few moments to the inquiry how a single word can have two meanings apparently so different. They find that chatelaine comes from the French, and was at first spelled chastelaine, but that the s has disappeared, leaving only a little footprint in the shape of an accent over the a. Then it is discovered that chatelaine is really a form of the word castellan, a short form of the Latin word castellanus, meaning a man who is the keeper or owner of a castellum, or castle. And then the dictionary says "v. castle," so they turn back to castle. They find that castle comes from castel or chastel, which is the same word in a different form that now appears as chateau, and that it comes from the Latin castrum, meaning a camp, while castrum comes from casa, the Latin for hut, a word still in the same form in Italian. (A curious instance of this word is seen in the name of the boy who stood upon the burning deck, Casabianca, which is simply "White house"). Casa is the same word as case or cover—that is, a covering from the weather—and that comes from the Sanskrit root chhad, which means a cover. Also from the same root come cassock, chasuble and casino, which, it may surprise you to learn, are relatives of the chatelaine with which we started. Now when we come to the meaning of chatelaine we see that it meant, at first, the mistress of a castle—that is, a keeper of the keys to its supplies and stores—the housekeeper or housewife, and that her name was applied to the little bunch of keys carried at her belt, just as in English we speak of a housewife, meaning a little case or box that contains needles, thread, scissors, thimble, and so on. So now we can see exactly how the same word can mean a lady who is mistress of a castle and a little contrivance for carrying at the belt keys and other useful things.

After the boy has learned all these things he turns to his father a little scornfully and says: "Humph! If I had known you were going to look in the dictionary, I could have done that myself." Then his father doesn't say, "Why didn't you?" we ourselves may add that little moral to the fable.

Innocence.

Going smilingly up to his mother one day, Tommy said:

"Ma, haven't I been a good boy since I began going to Sunday school?"

"Yes, my lamb," answered the mother fondly.

"And you trust me now, don't you, ma?"

"Yes, darling."

Then spoke up the little one innocently:

"What makes you keep the mince pies locked up in the pantry the same as ever?"—London Tit-Bits.

Two to Avoid.

Beware of the man who smiles when he's angry; he's dangerous. And beware also of the man who looks glum when he's glad; he's probably a humorist.—Chicago News.

Did Not Keep Him Warm.

Gobang—I had a letter from a friend who went to the Klondike. He said he had two mines and was rich enough to burn money.

Ukerdeck—When is he coming back?

Gobang—I don't know. The letter was finished by another man who said that my friend had frozen to death.—New York Journal.

The Cymric, the largest freight steamer afloat, can carry about 20,000 tons of dead weight—that is, about what 625 freight cars can carry. The displacement of the Cymric is 23,000 tons. She carries thus about twenty-twenty-thirds of her weight.

The amount of capital invested in the manufacture of bicycle tires in the United States is estimated by an exchange at $8,000,000, the number of persons employed at 3,000 and the number of tires produced annually at 4,000,000.

The first mention of the pipe organ in history is in connection with Solomon's temple, where there was an organ with ten pipes.

Dr. B. A. Stockdale SPECIALIST.

Cures Chronic Catarrh and all diseases of Nose, Throat, Lungs and Stomach.

NERVOUS DEBILITY & SKIN DISEASES.

Hours—9 to 11 a. m., 2 to 5 and 7 to 8 p. m.

Dr. B. A. Stockdale,
33 W. Washington St., Fort Wayne, Ind.
Not in Office Wed. and Thurs.

"77"

BREAKS UP

COLDS

TELLS ALL.

Dr. Humphreys' Manual, 100 pages, to be found at all Drug stores, tells all about the treatment of disease with Dr. Humphreys' Specifics.

A cloth bound copy in white and gold mailed free.

"77" checks the Grip and breaks up Colds that hang on; 25c., all druggists. Humphreys' Medicine Company, New York.

APPLICATION FOR LIQUOR LICENSE.

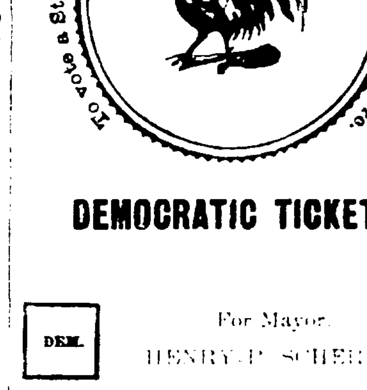
To the Citizens of Fort Wayne, Allen County, State of Indiana:

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will make application to the Board of County Commissioners of Allen County, Indiana, at their next regular session for license to sell spirituous, malt and vinous liquors in a quantity [illegible] of one year, in a room on the ground floor [illegible] and having main entrance at No. [illegible] W. Main street, Fort Wayne, Allen county Indiana. [illegible] GEORGE H. SEABOLD.

SAMPLE BALLOT.

NEW FORM.

Use Blue Pencil Instead of Stamp



DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

DEM.	For Mayor. HENRY P. SCHEREH
DEM.	For Clerk HENRY E. MONNING
DEM.	For Water Works Trustee PHILIP [illegible]
DEM.	For Water Works Trustee MURRAY HARTNETT
DEM.	For Water Works Trustee WM. TAGTMEYER
DEM.	For Councilman 2nd Ward FRANK E. PURCELL
DEM.	For Councilman 2nd Ward. WM. J. HOSEY

INSTRUCTIONS FOR VOTING.

1. To vote a **STRAIGHT DEMOCRATIC TICKET** make a cross on the **ROOSTER**, at the head of the ticket with pencil and do not mark the ticket anywhere else.

2. To vote a mixed ticket make a cross within the square at the left of the name of each person you wish to vote for, but do not mark the ticket anywhere else.

3. A mark on the ticket anywhere else than in the circle at the head of the ticket—for a straight ticket—or in the square at the left—for a mixed ticket—is a distinguishing mark, and the ticket will be thrown out.

4. If you mark the **ROOSTER** within the circle at the top, you must not mark the ticket anywhere else.

5. If you mark the squares at the left of the ticket, you must not mark the **ROOSTER** in the circle at the head of the ticket.

6. Each voter is entitled to vote for three Water Works Trustees—and no more and two Councilmen—and no more. If you vote for more than three Water Works Trustees, or more than two Councilmen, your ticket will not be counted.

7. Before leaving the booth, fold your ballot so that the initials of the poll clerk may be seen, and on leaving the booth give the pencil to the poll clerk and the ballot to the inspector.

Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway Company. Pittsburg, Pa., April 20, 1898.

NOTICE—The annual meeting of the stock and bondholders of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway Company will be held at the office of the company, in the city of Pittsburg, on Wednesday, May 18, 1898, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of electing three directors in the place of a like number whose term of service expires on that day.

JOHN J. HALEY, Secretary.

Ap 20,23,25,27,30m2,5,7,10,12,14,16

The Perfume of Violets
The purity of the lily, the glow of the rose, and the flush of Hebe combine in Pozzoni's wondrous Powder.

WANTED.

WANTED—Day boarders at 36 East Wayne street. 2t

WANTED—A girl for general housework. Inquire 233 East Lewis street.

WANTED—One good scaffold painter. Call or address Homer Krick, 36 West Berry street. 2t

WANTED—Waitresses, $10 per month, and experienced $12 per month. The Bliss, Bluffton, Ind.

WANTED—To buy family driving horse, cheap; spot cash. H. VanMeter, over Old National bank. 2t

WANTED—If you want to borrow money, see "ad" on first page, first column. Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. tf

WANTED—To buy a good business; state price and I will call and see you. Address Box 1, care Sentinel. 2t

WANTED—$5 daily war puzzle game. Capturing Cuba; retails 10c; sample free. [illegible] Forshee Co., Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—Town and county agents to sell goods; 100 per cent. profit. Enquire of W. Roseberry, Hyer house, 25 Calhoun St.

WANTED—Expert watch, clock and jewelry repairing, at Libbing & Co.'s, 39 E. Main St. J. Deus, watchmaker, formerly with H. Mariotte.

WANTED—Men in every county to act as private detectives under instructions. Experience unnecessary. Address, Universal Detective Agency, Indianapolis, Ind.

WANTED—Small loans made to salaried people, ladies and others on satisfactory security. Easy terms of repayment. 23 Bass Block, fourth floor. Take elevator.

WANTED—[illegible]

WANTED—[illegible]

WANTED—[illegible]

WANTED—[illegible]

WANTED—[illegible]

WANTED—[illegible]

WANTED—[illegible]

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—[illegible]

FOR RENT—[illegible]

FOR RENT—[illegible]

FOR RENT—[illegible]

FOR RENT—[illegible]

FOR RENT—If you want money on household goods, see "ad" on first page first column. Room 3 Arcade upstairs. tf

FOR RENT—[illegible]

FOR RENT—[illegible]

FOR RENT—[illegible]

FOR RENT—[illegible]

FOR RENT—[illegible]

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—If you want money on personal security, see "ad" on first page first column. Room 3 Arcade upstairs. tf

FOR SALE OR TRADE—[illegible]

FOR SALE—Improved dwelling property on West Berry street, West Washington street, East Suttenfield street, West Wayne street, West Jefferson street, West and East Creighton avenue, West DeWald street, South Harrison street, Fairfield avenue, Brandriff street, West Third street, Hendricks street. Vacant lots in Fletcher's addition, Lakeside Park addition, Rockhill's addition. Houses to rent at a money to loan. Schrader & Wilson, first floor, No. 7 Court street. 2tf

PROFESSIONAL.

DOCTOR MARY WHERY

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

Office and Residence, 6 Madison Street. Specialty—Diseases of Women. Telephone 477. Office hours 9 a. m. to 12 m. and 7 to 9 p. m.

RHEUMATIC CURE.

T RHEUMATIC!

[illegible] GROSS & FELLENS.

TEMPLE THEATER.

The Popular Players

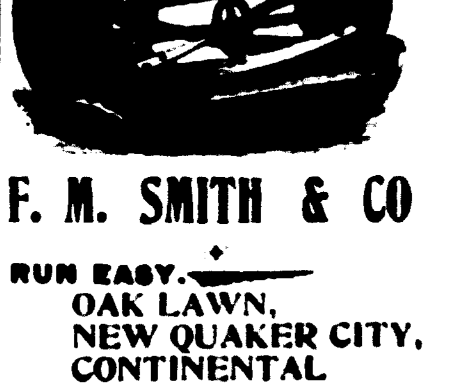
MR. and MRS. ROBERT WAYNE,

And their splendid company

....THIS EVENING....

"INHERITED."

Prices [illegible] and [illegible] cents.



F. M. SMITH & CO

RUN EASY.

OAK LAWN, NEW QUAKER CITY, CONTINENTAL

LAWN MOWERS

At Rock Bottom Prices.

F. M. Smith & Co.,

Phone 3[illegible]. [illegible] Calhoun Street

At Important Rug Sale.

Resolute buying--knowing how to buy, and the grit to take hold of a big lot when you see the bargain in it. has put us in possession of the largest and handsomest line of

ORIENTAL RUGS.....

AT LOW PRICES,

That has ever been brought to this city. This lot consists of both new and antique in the well-known

BOKHARAS! SHERVANS!
DAGESTANS! BELLOCHISTANS!
AND CARABAUGAS!

All sizes from the small mat to the full room size, stair and hall strips.

This collection is so large we had to make separate room for the display,

To which we invite every housekeeper in this city. Take elevator to third floor.

H and H is the only article that will clean your Carpets easily and well.

THE RURODE DRY GOODS COMPANY,

—SUCCESSORS TO—

ROOT & COMPANY.

SAVE YOUR MONEY
By Depositing it With the
Allen County Loan & Savings Association,
32 East Berry Street.
Try our New Plan. Shares $1.00 each per month. Matures in seventy-seven months.
No Fines or Membership Fee.

I am prepared to make loans of any amounts on first mortgage security on farm or city property, at low rate of interest, with the privilege of paying back all or any amounts at any interest paying time. I also have farm and city property to sell and exchange. Any one intending to buy, sell or exchange, will find it to their advantage to call on me.
Phone 622 **Louis F. Curdes,**
Office open evenings. 8 & 9 Pixley-Long Blk.

MONEY!

Money to loan on Farm and City Real Estate at the lowest rates of interest. We have the money on hand to close loans at once.
The J. F Schell Loan & Investment Co.,
24-25-26-27 Pixley-Long Block,
16 & 18 E. Berry St., Fort Wayne, Ind.

Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Gastritis and all Stomach Disorders positively cured. Grover Graham's Dyspepsia remedy is a specific. One dose removes all distress, and a permanent cure of the most chronic and severe cases is guaranteed. Do not suffer! A 50 cent bottle will convince the most skeptical. nov.15-3m
A. C. COCKE, Druggist.

SPECIAL.
XXXX Coffee 10c lb.
15 Bars American Soap 25c.
Best Lemons 15c doz.
Red Salmon 10c can.
Best Lard 7c lb.
S. CANZER.
287 E. Lewis Street.

Houses Built on Easy Paymeats.
I have choice lots on Smith St., one block from street car. Price $850. Small cash payment, balance on monthly. Will build you a house to suit. Write me and I will call on you.
PHILIP WYSS, Carpenter,
N. E. cor. Oliver and Emily Sts.



Golden, The Hatter.

To see is to admire the Line of

Ladies' Sailors, Neckwear,
Men's Furnishings, Hats & Caps

That we offer. Needs only to be seen to be admired. Any one who desires to be in good style, to have durable material, and to accomplish this economically, you will find we are headquarters for just such needs. Try us.

GOLDEN, - THE - HATTER,
96 Calhoun Street. Opposite Frnit House.

Every Transaction at This Store!

Is the Forerunner of Many More.

Customers are supplied with all in the grocery and provision line that the market affords, or the most fastidious taste requires. Meats are carefully selected, and I take pride in being able to furnish the best in the market. Cheaper meats are sold but NONE BETTER.

Money Spent Here is Well Spent.

Carefully selected Queen Olives. Imported and Domestic Jams, Jellies and Canned Goods are brands of National reputation. If you want the best, you will always find it at

JOHN N. PFEIFFER'S,
Both Phones 378. 40-44 W. Berry Street.

Years Have Changed Things Wonderfully.

The ways and manners of people have changed—customs have changed—POWER HAS CHANGED and the methods of business have materially been affected. It is not necessary for you to pay from $40 to $75 for a first-class custom made suit of clothes any longer. We'll build you a first-class business suit for from $18 to $25, and a fine dress suit from $25 to $35.

Our Line of Woolens

Is by far the largest and most varied in the city and the Fit, Style and Workmanship of our garments are first-class in every particular.

See Our Trouserings.

We are showing an immense line of the newest effects in worsted checks and stripes and neat effects, at $5, $6, $7 and $8.

I. Mautner & Co.,
POPULAR TAILORS,
52 1-2 CALHOUN ST.
All of our garments are cut, made and trimmed right in our premises.

The Evening Sentinel.

SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1898.

OUR TELEPHONES.

Business Office - - - - - - - No. 173.
Editorial Rooms - - - - - - - No. 550.

The Weather.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—For Indiana: Showers tonight and Sunday; increasing southeast winds.

NEWS NOTES.

Mrs. R. P. Barr, of Kendallville, is the guest of Mrs. William Lawson.

Miss Rose Neireiter, of Zanesville, Ind., was in the city shopping yesterday.

Mrs. Tyron, of Monroeville, was in the city yesterday, the guest of friends.

Miss Bessie Glenn is entertaining her cousin, Miss Bonnie Glenn, of Chicago.

Miss Harriet Leonard, principal of the Jefferson school, went to Chicago yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Bachner, of New York city, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Herman Siemon.

Mrs. C. F. Hettler and Miss Eliza Moseman leave for a visit of seven weeks in California on Monday next.

Mayme C. Cole, of Angola, arrived in the city this morning and is the guest of her uncle at the Wayne hotel.

Frank Barthell and Fred Martin have returned to their homes in Decatur after a pleasant visit with friends in this city.

Mrs. John Mackintosh, who has been the guest of Mrs. Roux, of East Wayne street, returned yesterday to her home in Hoagland.

Dr. Schnider, of this city, has located at Maples, Ind. Dr. Schnider is one of the recent graduates of the Fort Wayne College of Medicine and has bright prospects before him.

J. A. Helworth, of Eliza street, was very pleasantly surprised last evening by a number of his friends. The affair was in honor of his birthday anniversary and had been arranged by Mrs. Helworth.

Charles Bulger, of Hillsdale, Mich., is in the city visiting friends. Mr. Bulger formerly resided in Fort Wayne and was at one time captain of the Fort Wayne militia company. He is at present traveling for a Toledo wholesale house.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Peabody were passengers on the steamer City of Paris, which arrived in New York this morning from Europe. This will be the last trip of the Paris as a passenger steamer. It will now be transformed into a cruiser.

The Huntington News-Democrat: "James A. Purviance expects to leave next Tuesday for Fort Wayne, where he has accepted a position as traveling salesman for the Fort Wayne Oil and Supply company. His territory will include portions of Michigan, Indiana and Ohio."

The board of safety at its meeting last night confirmed the purchase of a number of grappling hooks and poles to be used in the recovery of bodies. Since there have been a number of drownings in this city and it was found that there were no means with which to recover the bodies it was decided to buy the outfit. The board also transacted some routine business.

An "announcement tea" which is to be given today by Mrs. Haskin, of South Evanston, Ill., will state the engagement of her daughter, Miss Helen Haskin to Ralph Townley Hoagland, of Chicago. Mr. Hoagland is the son of Mr. and Mrs. John Hoagland, formerly of this city, Fort Wayne also being the birthplace of Ralph Hoagland. Miss Haskin is one of Evanston's charming young ladies who has traveled extensively abroad and in this country. Mr. Hoagland is in the commission business and a member of the Chicago stock exchange.

Monroeville Breeze. "After an illness of two weeks from measles and lung fever, Mrs. Wm. Draper died at the family residence on South street last Sunday afternoon. She was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. O. P. Cornewell, and while not blessed with the fortunes of life as many, she was a hard working woman, always in readiness to do her duty in sickness or distress. She leaves a companion and four children to mourn her loss with a large number of relatives and friends. The funeral was held Tuesday at the U. B. church, her pastor. Rev. Betts, officiating."

Best Roll Butter, Down to 12 1-2c Pound.

Fresh Eggs, 8c Dozen.

Best Sugar Cured Shoulders, 6½c.
Best Sugar Cured Hams, 9½c.
Choice Smoked Bacon, 8c lb.
Jersey Sweet Potatoes, 35c peck.
Choice Louisiana Rice, 4c lb.
New Sun Dried Peaches, 4c lb.
New Californin Raisins, 4c lb.
New Santa Clara Prunes, 5c lb.
Alaska Red Salmon, 10c can
Gooseberries and String Beans, 5c.
Pie Peaches, 3lb cans, 7c.
Baltimore Table Peaches, 3 lb cans, 10c.

FRUIT HOUSE.

MONEY TO LOAN
On real estate or personal security. C. F. PFEIFFER, Rooms 6-7, Bass Blk. 2tf

New Potatoes and New Onions Down to 45c Peck.

Florida Pine Apples, 15c each.
Florida Tomatoes, 10c lb.
Fine Michigan Lettuce, 10c lb.
New Green Peas, 5c quart.
New Wax Beans, 12c quart.
Home Grown Spinach, 20c peck.
New Asparagus, 6c bunch.
Cape Cod Cranberries, 10c quart.
Large Wax Messina Lemons, 15c.

FRUIT HOUSE.

Mrs. Zent, of Roanoke, was a visitor in the city yesterday.

Miss Henrietta Marx, of Huntington, visited in Fort Wayne yesterday.

Mrs. Bailey, of Zanesville, was the guest of friends in the city yesterday.

Will Bowers and Miss Null, of Maples, were guests in the city last evening.

Miss Amelia Roux will leave in a few days for a visit with friends in Stryker, Ohio.

Mrs. Robert Lowry will spend Sunday in Bluffton, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Brooke Sale.

Mrs. L. A. Bond entertained at cards last evening in honor of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Watt, of New York.

Mrs. S. J. Garmire returned last evening from Lagrange, where she has been the guest of relatives for the past two weeks.

Mrs. Lincoln Johnson, who was operated upon at Hope hospital by Dr. M. F. Porter, is making satisfactory progress towards recovery.

George Humphrey, mailing clerk at the postoffice, went to work yesterday morning on crutches. Last Tuesday he fell down the steps and sprained his foot.

Dr. Nolte, of Milwaukee, is visiting old friends in the city. Dr. Nolte was a student at Concordia from 1874 to 1876. He has not been in Fort Wayne since the latter year, and is astonished at the growth of the city and the evidences of prosperity everywhere apparent.

Arrangements are being made for the organization of a large chorus choir at the St. Paul M. E. church, under the management of a competent leader. It is expected to increase the membership to thirty-five or forty. The first rehearsal will be held on Friday evening, May 6.

Commencing tonight a non-commissioned officer of the Hibernian Rifles will be at the armory in Library hall every night, except Sunday, when recruits will be instructed. Company drills will be held on Tuesday and Thursday evenings. Sergeant Sullivan will be instructor tonight.

City Engineer Randall and his deputy, Dan McKendry, sr., are the champion mice catchers of Fort Wayne. In the last ten months with one little trap they have caught 140 mice and are adding new laurels to their wreath every day. Mr. Randall may enter in a mice catching tournament which is being agitated.

Jacob Foellinger is back in Fort Wayne after an extended trip in the west. He has been absent about one year and came back to settle up some affairs. Mr. Foellinger may decide to locate in the west. He reports that every day scores of prospectors are returning from Klondike, most of them having been unsuccessful in reaching the gold mining country.

Mrs. Lillian M. Hollister, of Detroit, Mich., supreme commander of the L. O. T. M. of the World, will be in the city May 4th for the purpose of holding a camp of instruction in the secret and ritualistic work of the order. There are two lodges in the city and they will hold a joint meeting in the I. O. O. F. hall, on Calhoun street, both afternoon and evening of that day.

On his trip Robert G. Ingersoll is accompanied by his wife and they were registered at the New Aveline hotel. C. P. Farrell, manager, is also with Mr. Ingersoll. They visited the electric works and the knitting mills this morning and at noon left for Chicago, where Mr. Ingersoll will deliver for the first time in the Windy City the lecture listened to last night by a Fort Wayne audience.

Huntington people who attended the Ingersoll lecture last night were: Messrs. J. Fred Franco, Dr. R. F. Frost, Dr. G. P. Chenoweth, A. D. Wasmuth, John R. Day, W. A. Zeller, sr., Professor O. E. Hawkins, Frank Guthrie and A. H. Fisher. A party drove to this city from Decatur to hear the lecture. It consisted of Messrs. Max Romberg, Dick Townsend, James Beatty, T. J. Merryman and J. O. Dugan. Both parties registered at the Randall.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Hogan last evening celebrated their silver wedding at their home on Baker street. A large number of guests assembled to make the occasion a pleasant one for the couple who had traveled happily together twenty-five years down the pathway of life. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Hogan presented their parents with a silver set, and members of the Ladies' Social Aid society gave them a handsome china set. Mrs. Fitzgibbons, mother of Mrs. Hogan, was seventy-five years old and the anniversary was celebrated in connection with the silver wedding. The aged lady was presented with a rocking chair. Frank J. Barns and Mrs. P. O'Ryan won first prizes in the progressive pedro games and the booby prizes went to Frank Mungovan and Miss Suphoff.

Ossian News: "Rumors have been afloat for two or three weeks that our fellow citizen Robert W. Stowe, would soon take to himself a wife, and last Sunday the report was verified. The ceremony took place in Bluffton, being performed by a lady minister, Phariba Mossburg, of the Pentecostal denomination. The bride was Miss Stella Biddle. Her parents live in Zanesville. She is nineteen years of age and an accomplished lady having a rare talent for music. Immediately following the ceremony the newly married couple drove to Zanesville and spent the day with the bride's parents. In the evening they went to Uniondale where they remained until Monday with a sister of Mrs. Stowe. It is their expectation to move to Fort Wayne and begin housekeeping there."

The police and fire department were paid off today.

Charles Neizer, of Monroeville, was in the city yesterday.

Mrs. A. E. Moses, of Sheldon, was in the city shopping yesterday.

Abe Minsky left last evening for Muncie to attend the T. P. A. convention.

Superintendent of Parks Goers will plant his flowers in the open parks about May 20.

The Trades and Labor council at its meeting last night transacted only routine business.

Miss Clara Walters, of East Berry street, will go to Van Wert tonight to visit over Sunday with Mrs. Johnson.

Henry Newberger, who travels out of Boston, arrived in the city yesterday to spend his vacation with friends.

Dr. and Mrs. J. D. Morgan and Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Longwell, of Dixon, Ohio, attended the Ingersoll lecture last night.

Milton Kraus, of Peru, and E. Sweeney, of Kokomo, were in Fort Wayne yesterday and last night attended the Ingersoll lecture.

Born, Thursday last, to Mr. and Mrs. John G. Stirling, of Hoagland—a daughter. Mrs. A. W. Metsker, of South Broadway, is a sister of the happy father.

Ernest J. Williams and T. E. Brown, of the Jennison-Williams orchestra, will leave today for Indianapolis, where they will engage with the When band for the season.

Mrs. Felts, a lady residing on Putnam street, yesterday tripped on a loose board and thrown down breaking her right arm above the elbow. Dr. C. E. Stults reduced the fracture.

Miss Elna Harding had a narrow escape from being run over and seriously injured by Kettler's furniture wagon. The young lady was riding a wheel and at the corner of Calhoun and Wayne streets attempted to pass a crowd of people. She saw the wagon coming and tried to get off the wheel but fell and the furniture wagon struck the wheel and broke it and barely missed running over the young lady.

WAS NOT SHOT.

Henry Schramm is in Good Health at Camp Mount. So He Says.

A rumor gained circulation this morning that Henry Schramm, a member of the Fort Wayne infantry, had been shot at Camp Mount. THE SENTINEL telegraphed its Indianapolis correspondent and received the following:

INDIANAPOLIS, April 30—Infantryman Schramm has not been shot—he says so himself and the Fort Wayne officers confirm it.

They say some one evidently having a grudge against the company is circulating false reports at home and abroad.

BRILLIANT EVENT.

The Mizpah Club Gives a Reception at True Blue Hall.

True Blue hall, which only recently presented a most warlike appearance, being the head quarters of the military company whose title it bears, was last evening the scene of one of the most happy social events of the season. The Mizpah club, which is composed entirely of ladies, gave a reception and dance there and every nook and cranny of that large room which the early part of week resounded with war songs and martial music, was followed by the more peaceful, though perhaps less patriotic, strains of the waltz, schottische, polka, two-step and quadrille.

There were twenty-four numbers on the program, which was carried out to the letter and without the least hitch. The grand march, in which eighty couples participated, was led by Miss Anna Doyle and Adolph Wichman, ably seconded by Miss Mary Parrot and Henry Rehling. The reception committee was as follows: Misses Anna F. Doyle, Georgia Ames, Katie Noll, Mary Mary Reiniche, Mame A. Hearn and Ollie Martin. The official roster of the club is: President, Mrs. Frank Grime; vice president, Miss Mary Parrot; secretary, Miss Celia Oddot; treasurer, Miss Flo Perrey.

A SPOILED PACKAGE

Caused Trouble in a Man's Household.

Those were happy days when I was convalescing and could feel the content of returning strength and life.

None know the feeling except those who have been very ill and recover.

I began again, months after complete recovery, to use coffee for breakfast and it seemed to agree with me for a while, until I gradually became conscious that the old stomach and bowel troubles were coming on again with the queer nervous feelings.

I had been cured first by leaving off coffee and using Postum Food Coffee, and would have always used Postum but for the fact that I got a spoiled package one day and turned against it.

I didn't then know that the grocer would have given me a good one in its place without charge.

When I found coffee was "doing me" again I went back to Postum, and found it was better made than ever and a most charming, delicious beverage.

In less than a week I was well and thoroughly satisfied to remain so and stick to Postum."—An Experience.

CHICKENS, BUTTER AND EGGS.

Fine, Fresh Dressed Chickens, 10c lb.
Strictly Fine Gilt-edge Country Butter, 12½c lb.
Strictly Fresh Eggs, 8c.
New Cream Cheese, 10c.
Good Cooking Butter, 8c.
This is what we will do today at
THE NEW KEYSTONE,
240 Calhoun St.

A REIGN OF TERROR.

Santiago in a Pitable State of Distraction.

Death the Price of Refusal to Enlist for Spain.

Thousands Flee From the Terrorized City.

There Is No Food That Has Not Been Seized by the Authorities--Spanish Soldiers Sick.

(Copyright 1898, by the Associated Press.)

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, April 27.—Via Steamer Remus, filed Port Antonio, Jamaica, April 28.—Don Arsenso Linares Pombo, commandte general of this division of Cuba, proclaimed four days ago that every man between fifteen and fifty years of age must enroll that night with the volunteers for military service, under penalty of arrest and military trial and death.

Senor Chucho Manduely, magistrate of the high court of Santiago, and known as an intense Spanish sympathizer, one of the most prominent men in the city, left for the camp of Brigadier General Cabalos. He was accompanied by several kinsmen and his going produced a vivid impression.

The exodus from the city has continued by night, the Spaniards making no opposition except that a few men have been arrested as examples. Five thousand persons have left for the country since the proclamation, four-fifths being women and children.

The Spanish soldiery now assume a bullying attitude and threaten to kill every Cuban man and to outrage every Cuban woman left in the city when the bombardment begins.

When the American fleet appears, as it is daily expected to do, all the non-combatants will be expelled. Though the governor of the city, Enrique Capridez, has siezed for the government all the large stores of food in private hands, many shops still do business with small stocks, the prices doubling day by day. Monday meat was forty cents a pound, Tuesday seventy cents, and today it is a dollar a pound.

Other prices in gold today are: Rice twenty-four cents a pound, beans twenty-one, flour nineteen and lard thirty-two. Chickens are $2.50 apiece.

The governor announced today to quiet public alarm that a ship loaded with provisions was expected, but when, where from and what her name nobody knows. The story is not believed.

The Spanish soldiers, especially the sick, are abominably forlorn. Fourteen hundred sick in the military hospital here get nothing except bean soup three times a day, with an ounce of meat to a plate. One thousand soldiers in San Luis hospital have had only salt fish this week, and conditions are now such that the Spaniards would almost rejoice to surrender, after one good fight.

The preparations for defense go forward, however. A new battery has been erected at the west harbor entrance, with four rapid fire guns, and this correspondent hears, ten or twelve more rapid fire small calibre guns will be mounted on Morro and the east side battery. The Morro fort has at least fifty ancient brass cannon, marked 1761.

There are reports about torpedos in the channel and harbor, but they are confusing. Preparations have certainly been made to lay torpedoes, but whether it has been actually done no one knows. Strong floating mines are ready to be placed. The Spaniards assembly nightly in the chief streets yelling, "Long Live Spain," and "Death to the Yankees." The military authorities seem to have little control of the soldiers and the disorderly elements. Spanish silver is at 45 per cent. premium. The bank notes issued by the government of Havana are practically worthless, and sometimes pass for three to five cents on the dollar.

AT CAMP MOUNT.

Troops Will Be Mustered in Monday.

Measles Appears in the Ranks--Camp Will Be Open Sunday--Fort Wayne Boys Comfortably Housed.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 30.—Lieutenant May says that the troops will be mustered in very rapidly after the examining surgeon has completed his work. Monday may be the day selected. Capt. William J. Wakeman, assistant surgeon in the regular army, is the officer chosen to supervise this examination, and he will be assisted by a number of other surgeons. The program for the muster has not been determined, but it will be done by companies. That is, each company will be marched out and the oath administered to the company as a whole. The men may be brought out into the field by regiments and the oath administered to the different companies down the line. The effect of this would be more impressive than by simply calling out company after company. The sight of forty-five hundred men taking the oath to loyally support their nation under all circumstances, and coming just at this time of peril, would not be without its effect on the civilians whose hearts go out with the boys to the front.

CAMP OPEN TOMORROW.

It is now almost a certainty that tomorrow will be last day on which visiting to Camp Mount will be allowed. This conclusion has been reached by General McKee after much thought on the desirability of such a move. For a time it was doubtful as to whether the grounds would be open tomorrow, but as rules in this respect have been thus far anything but rigid, it was decided to allow free access to the camp on this day.

THE THIRD COMFORTABLY HOUSED.

The Third regiment is now comfortably housed in the buildings along the main entrance to the camp to the left as one enters. Colonel Studebaker is the youngest officer in command of a regiment, but he is regarded by the brigade officers as one of the best. His command is noted for its excellency, and Colonel Studebaker is punctilious as to the observance of the regulations.

MEASLES IN CAMP.

An epidemic of measles is threatened in camp. At sick call yesterday Private Warren Jaqua, of Company F, Second regiment, came up with a pronounced case of measles and was at once taken to the hospital. As the man had been circulating freely among the men it is feared other cases will be reported, and that the infection may become general.

The health of the camp so far is remarkably good. The hospital surgeons had a number of petty cases at sick call yesterday. One man was taken up by the ambulance, but his trouble consisted solely of an oversupply of red liquor.

A TEMPERANCE ORDER.

The saloons and gambling joints in the vicinity of Camp Mount must go. This morning a notice will be served on the proprietors, and as soon as return is made they are expected to close up. General McKee last night declined to make any predictions as to what would be done in case these people should fail to quit, but those who know General McKee understand that the order will be enforced.

RUSSELL HARRISON THE PAYMASTER.

Russell B. Harrison, of Terre Haute, will be paymaster of the Indiana troops, with the rank of colonel. He is now in Washington, on business, some matters pertaining to the well being of the Indiana militia, and there is but little doubt that announcement of his appointment will soon be made. The rank of Mr. Harrison will be colonel. He is a son of Gen. Benjamin Harrison.

PRISONERS OF WAR.

The Passengers of the Steamer Panama Will Be Held.

NEW YORK, April 30.—The Evening Post Key West special says:

"All the thirty-five passengers on the captured steamer Panama will be held as prisoners of war. They left New York with the intentions of belligerence, but of keeping the neutralets, one of the men being on the way to join the Spanish army. The United States marshal will turn them over to the army authorities, who will lodge them in Fort Taylor. The dispatch boat Dolphin encountered a voluntary prize yesterday and sent one of her men with her to Portland. She was the Spanish schooner Lolle bound for Havana, and her skipper, when warned away, asked to be seized, as if Spaniards caught him, they would impress him into service."

Last night the General Fitzhugh Lee Silver club, of Wayne township, was organized by a number of enthusiastic bimetallists living outside the city limits. Brad Graham was elected president, Lee McCrea, vice president, and James Graham, secretary. E. V. Emrick was present and made a rousing speech. There were about seventy-five members secured.

OUR SOLDIER BOYS.

See Them in Lehman's Display Window.

The largest photographs ever taken in Fort Wayne are on exhibition in the large show windows of the Lehman clothing house, Nos. 34 and 36 Calhoun street.

One group consists of all the commissioned officers of the Indiana National Guards who left this city with the soldier boys in the early part of the week.

The others are of the Zollinger battery boys and True Blues, taken just after leaving their armories to march to the train, bound for Indianapolis. The pictures were taken by C. W. Miner, of the Miner studio, and finished in the splendid style for which that studio is justly famous.

Copies of the pictures are now on sale at the studio, 23 West Wayne street.

GIVEN AWAY.

Every purchaser of goods at our store will be entitled to a selection of fine decorated China. Ask for particulars. No fake. Nothing but good useful articles.

THE NEW KEYSTONE,
No. 240 Calhoun St.

Wanted.

Experienced dressmakers. Inquire at 205 West Jefferson street.

For bulk Garden Seeds, all kinds of Flower Seeds, Tube Rose bulbs, Canna Roots, etc., go to S. Bash & Co. 28tf

For Sale.

The Young Men's Christian association building and lot 40x100 feet. Price $23,000. Inquire or write to W. E. CLAPHAM, Pres., 27tf 22-23 Pixley-Long Bldg.

DRIED FRUITS.

Our Dried Fruit line is complete in every particular. Prices low. Our success in that line has been by giving the best goods for the least money. Call and see for yourself at
THE NEW KEYSTONE,
240 Calhoun St.

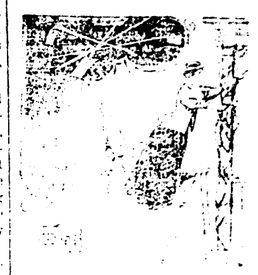
NOTICE.

We do not sell at retail and will not in the future show any person or persons (except those in the trade) through our stock. Do not ask above favors. You will be refused.
JAS. A. ARMSTRONG & CO.

Millinery all prices; trimmed hats 50c, 75c, $1, and any price to suit you. 31 East Berry street.
21eod&wtf MRS. N. E. ROWE.

Mark the rooster only for straight ticket. 2913

Trim Your Vines,



plant your garden and make home a bower of loveliness when summer comes with her hands full of roses and lilies. We have on hand, to aid you in this health giving work, the largest assortment of fine garden tools, lawn mowers, wheelers, etc., and we do not want to try your patience when you call them. They are the best made and prices are reasonable.

Call and see our line of

Refrigerators.

Seavey Hardware Co.,

Sole Agents for the Famous [illegible]

19 and 21 West Main Street.

LOANS TO
Salaried People!
Ladies' or Gentlemen on their own names.
[illegible]

HERE TO STAY!
[illegible]
Don't forget to vote next Tuesday.
Buy your Lawn Grass Seed and Lawn Fertilizer of S. Bash & Co.
[illegible]
Fruit and Ornamental Trees. Cor. Barr & E. Main Sts.
[illegible]
MONEY TO LOAN
On city property [illegible] cent. interest. Schirmeyer & Wilson, 7 Court St.
TO INDIANAPOLIS
[illegible]
Mark the rooster and do not run your chances of making a mistake.
Fruit and Ornamental Trees. Cor. Barr & E. Main Sts.

TEETH
[illegible]
Fruit and Ornamental Trees. Cor. Barr & E. Main Sts.
[illegible]
MONEY TO LOAN
[illegible]
Boston Dental Parlors.
[illegible]
GRAIN IS GOING FAST.
[illegible]

ROME CITY
50c
Sunday.

Money to Loan!
EASY TERMS.
STRICTLY PRIVATE.
[illegible]
INDIANA MORTGAGE LOAN CO.
Room 3 Wells 2nd Floor.



NEXT DOOR
Doctors [illegible] pipes mean doctored pipe. Some states make it necessary for a plumber to pass an examination to prove his competency. Such laws are just and save many lives. There is but one way to have plumbing done and that is to have it properly done. Any other kind of work is an expensive bargain at its first cost is only half as much.
H. F. Franke
THE PLUMBER
Phone 672. 68 BAST ST.

The Hummer Mfg Co.
Fort Wayne, Ind.
[illegible]
For spot off Clothes, Please notify me by postal card and I will call. S. Fieldsteat, 70 Barr St.
THE ABSTRACT OFFICE.
[illegible] COURT STREET.
Abstract of Titles.
Mortgage Loans.
THE VIOLIN.
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
BICYCLES
$10, $15, and $20.
[illegible]

PAGES 5 TO 8.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

PAGES 5 TO 8.

ESTABLISHED 1833. SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1898. [PART SECOND.] PRICE FIVE CENTS.

SPIES ARE AT WORK.

Detected by the Capture of Spanish Mail.

Several Arrests for Treason Will Follow.

Dead Letter Office Clerks Find Important Clues.

Communication to Premier Sagasta Gives the Details of San Francisco's Defenses--Work of Conspirators.

CHICAGO, April 30.—A special to the Record from Washington this morning says:

There probably will be several arrests for treason as a result of the examination of the detained Spanish mail now in the dead-letter office at the postoffice department. The contents of this mail are found to be so important that by the president's orders the postmaster-general has cabled to Europe to stop and return other mails for Spain which were sent by recent steamers, and even more valuable information is expected to be gained from that. One arrest has already been made in New Orleans of a Spaniard who attempted to forward to the authorities at Madrid drawings, photograph and descriptions of the defenses of the lower Mississippi, and charts showing the location of torpedoes, mines, and other submarine works. It is stated that the information contained in his communication was generally incorrect, and would have misled a Spanish fleet if an attempt had been made to follow it, but that does not mitigate the crime and the man will be seriously punished.

A letter written in English by a woman in Santa Cruz, Cal., to Prime Minister Sagasta contained detailed information regarding the harbor defenses of San Francisco and other cities on the Pacific coast of such technical character that it seems impossible she should be acting upon her own impulse. It is believed that she is the agent and tool of certain Spanish residents in California, who have recently come to this country from Mexico, but they have been here long enough to inform themselves thoroughly as to the defenseless condition of the Pacific coast.

There are other letters containing information of a treasonable character communicated to the Spanish authorities by persons in the United States, and their cases will be made the subject of immediate investigation. Only a small part of the mail has yet been examined and other revelations are expected.

At the war department there is a very strong suspicion that the recent explosion of the powder factory at Santa Cruz, Cal., was not accidental, but was the result of a conspiracy in which these same persons were engaged. The letter to Sagasta was written from a place only a few miles from the scene of the explosion. An investigation now in progress will determine the accuracy of these suspicions, although it should be said that thus far no positive evidence has been discovered. Seven lives were lost at the Santa Cruz explosion and the second largest powder factory in the United States was destroyed. It will be several weeks before the factory can be rebuilt and more machinery procured to resume operations. This factory was turning out several thousand pounds of smokeless powder every day, which is much needed by the battleships, as the supply on hand is small.

There was a similar explosion at a powder factory over in New Jersey, which will also be carefully investigated, although that is said to have been due to an accident.

Nearly all of the priests in Mexico are Spanish. Few native Mexicans enter the priesthood, and they come over in large numbers from Spain every year and are constantly going back and forth between the two countries. Many of the priests in California are also Spanish, and the headquarters of the monastic orders are there, because the laws of Mexico do not permit them to be maintained in that republic. Members of the society of Jesuits, Franciscan Brothers, Capuchins and Carmelite monks are quite numerous throughout Mexico, but they are doing pastoral duty and are not allowed to live in communities.

PATRIOTIC OUTBURST.

Detroit Dedicates a New Armory With Enthusiastic Demonstration.

DETROIT, Mich., April 30.—A stirring exhibition of patriotic enthusiasm was enacted at the inaugural of the new district light guard armory last night. Sousa's musical spectacle, "Trooping of the Colors," was the feature of the evening, and the national airs and waving flags fired the patriotic ardor of the audience of 3,000 to an unwanted degree. Nearly everybody present joined in the "Star Spangled Banner finale.

The armory which was opened last night is the largest in the west, save one, and is the most conveniently adapted to its purpose. Its architecture is of the Norman style, and its interior is ample and well equipped in all respects.

LOOKED LIKE A SPANIARD.

Men Scowled and Jostled Until "the Brogue" Brought a Cheer and Peace.

[New York World.]

A swarthy man with a jet-black moustache that curled fiercely stood yesterday afternoon in the crowd that watched the war bulletins. He wore a soft hat with a wide brim and a big black tie under the collar of a blue shirt. There was a cynical expression on his face and a menacing look in his dark eyes. From top to toe he looked like an "unspeakable Spaniard." The men near him did not approve of his appearance. They drew away and began looking at him with defiance and dislike apparant in every feature. A newsboy spat disdainfully at the swarthy man's feet. A laborer jostled him. Another man trod on his feet. All of these insults passed unnoticed. The swarthy man was busily engaged in reading the bulletins. A driver on a truck snapped his whip at him. Then the swarthy man dropped his eyes and became conscious of the unfavorable attention he was attracting. Thrusting his hands in his pockets he looked scornfully around, and with biting sarcasm said:

"Phat the divil are yez looking at?"

"Hurrah!" cried the newsboy, "he's all right."

Thereupon the others laughed and the swarthy man laughed with them.

BOB INGERSOLL.

Spoke to a Large Audience at Princess Rink.

The Eloquent Agnostic Switches From His Usual Subject Long Enough to Plead for Cuba.

There were 1,000 or 1,500 people at the Princess rink last night to hear Robert G. Ingersoll deliver his address on "Liberty." For an hour before the commencement of the address those who came early were entertained with songs by a quartet, a solo by Mr. Mackay and several selections by an orchestra. On the stage to greet Ingersoll were Judge Robert Lowry, Hon. R. C. Bell, Col. R. S. Robertson, A. A. Purman, G. H. Wilson and family and one or two others.

Colonel Robertson introduced the great orator, who was heartily cheered by the large audience when he arose to talk.

While his subject was announced as "Liberty," the bigger portion of it was his celebrated lecture on "The Liberty of Man, Woman and Child," which he has been delivering for years and which has been criticised and commented on by all the able thinkers of the day. He offered the same arguments for liberty of the mind and person as he has done hundreds of times before. For a time, however, he strayed from the old lecture long enough to pay tribute to the great republic which was about to make the first fight in the history of the world for the betterment of humanity. He told of the wrong-doing of Spain through centuries of time, of its selfishness, its superstition and its degeneration.

He talked of its treatment of dependent colonies, how finally having driven from them all intellect, its possessions slowly dwindled down from one-half the earth to a few islands, "the small change of its bankruptcy." He commented on the war the great republic was now waging against superstition and said he was sorry for Spain. In the end they would lose the Philippine islands, Porto Rico and finally remain possessor only of the small piece of land which is known as the Kingdom of Spain. During his discussion of the Cuban question Mr. Ingersoll paid a glowing tribute to President McKinley and for several minutes the large auditorium rang with cheers.

SHOTS EXCHANGED.

Torpedo Boat Foote Has a Brief Engagement With Spanish Gunboats.

NEW YORK, April 30.—The torpedo boat Foote, under command of Lieutenant Rogers, had an interesting though not serious exchange of compliments with two small Spanish gunboats last Sunday, says the Key West correspondent of the Herald.

Accounts brought by the officers of the Puritan, now here coaling, say that the monitor Terror lay some miles off Cardenas on Sunday afternoon at half past 3 o'clock. When the officers in the mess room heard the shots they ran on deck and saw the torpedo boat Foote lying well in toward Cardenas. About a mile and a half nearer shore and close to the mouth of the harbor, their glasses revealed two small Spanish gunboats sneaking along and hugging the coast.

Lieutenant Rogers had seen them and, as he afterward explained to the Terror's officers, he decided to have some fun with them, though the range was rather long for serious execution.

The Foot opened fire with her one-pounder guns and Lieutenant Qualtrough, of the Terror, thinks one of the Spaniards was hit by one shot, but he is not certain. Both the Spanish gunboats returned the Foote's fire without hesitation. Lieutenant Rogers then steamed in toward them, firing again as he advanced. The Spaniards replied with a few more shots, all of which went wide of their mark, and then apparently not liking the Foote's rapid advance, they turned and steamed back into Cardenas harbor.

Huntington Herald: "William Stoner, of Fort Wayne, received word last evening of the serious illness of Mrs. William Webb, and came to the city this morning, but arrived too late to see her alive. Mrs. Webb made her home with Mr. Stoner and wife when she was a girl."

The Mizpah club entertained their friends at True Blue hall last evening.

THE FABRIC OF HOPE.

Spain Expects to Induce European Interference.

Sure of Defeat, but Will Prolong the Conflict.

Heroic Resistance Expected to Excite Sympathy.

By Prolonging the War She Thinks She May Provoke Continental Governments to Interpose With Force.

NEW YORK, April 30.—A dispatch to the World from Madrid says:

Spain will bend her every energy to postpone as long as possible the defeat she knows is inevitable. Her only hope now is to prolong the struggle for the sake of inducing Europe's interference. She thinks by a heroic resistance in the face of great odds she will excite such admiration and sympathy as will impel the monarchies to save her from extinction by the great American republic, or if she fails in that, she reckons by prolonging a war which already has affected European trade and money markets very seriously, she will provoke the continental governments to interpose on account of their own jeopardized interests.

The Spanish military men and other persons who are thoroughly acquainted with both the West Indies and the Philippine islands, are of the opinion that the moment a lack of proper military organization makes it impossible for the United States to throw immediately into Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines an overwhelming invading force, Spain will be in a position to make the struggle last much longer than America ever thought probable.

They base their arguments upon all the past wars and especially those with England. They expect to be able in the Philippines to keep the insurrection at bay and to repel naval attacks which are without means to and strong military forces. They believe that General Blanco in Cuba and General Macias in Porto Rico will hold out through the rainy season which will begin in May, and that if their fleets, blockade runners and new auxilliary cruisers succeed in landing ammunition and war stores they can hold out sometime longer.

A BACHELOR'S HONEYMOON.

Hoyt's Theater Success to Be Seen in this City Next Wednesday Evening.

The theatrical attractions seen in this city the past season have been the best ever given in Fort Wayne and the Temple management are deserving of careful consideration for the manner in which they have looked for the amusement of the local public. Among the many successes given was "A Bachelor's Honeymoon" New Years and, to make a long story short, this celebrated Hoyt theater success will again be given at the Temple theater Wednesday evening, May 4. The sale of seats opens at the box office Monday morning.

The story of the play hinges on Benjamin Bachelor, a widower, who is a bachelor in name only, and has three grown-up daughters, who by the way, are triplets.

Mr. Bachelor marries a great stage beauty known before the footlights as Juno Joyce.

He has carefully kept his daughters and his moral spinster sister in ignorance of his paternity, as according to a clause in his father's will he will be cut off without a penny should be marry without the consent of his sister.

In order to have his bride win the approval of his sister he introduces her into the household as his housekeeper.

From this moment on the complications arise so thick and fast that the play begins to assume the proportions of a Chinese puzzle, and never fail to convulse an audience with laughter.

GERMAN HOSTILITY.

Newspapers Continue Unfriendly and Favor the Spanish Side.

NEW YORK, April 30.—As long as the fighting in Cuba was between the Spaniards and the native insurgents, the German press habitually gave no credence to the official Spanish reports of Spanish victories, says the Berlin correspondent of the World. Now that the choice is between the acceptance of Spanish or the American reports, an ostentatious attempt is made here to cast doubt upon American accounts of events and to accept as veracious the reports from Madrid.

The National Zietung says: "Neither the opinion nor the belief of the American papers on the results of the bombardment of Matanzas will be accepted."

It is amusing to watch the absurd efforts of the newspapers here to minimize the importance of the American operations.

A CHINAMAN ENLISTS.

Charles Gong, Formerly of Canton, Wants to Fight for Uncle Sam.

NEW YORK, April 29.—The first Chinaman, so far as is known, to enlist in the service of the United States is Charles Gong. Gong called at the office of the Volunteer Reserve, yesterday, and made application to enlist. He said he was born in Canton, China, twenty-five years ago, and was an apothecary by calling. He signed and swore to an enlistment blank. At the proper time he will submit to a physical and other examinations. He explained that he wanted to enlist, not only because he had found difficulty in getting work, but because he wanted to show the citizens of his adopted country that a Chinaman knows what patriotism is.

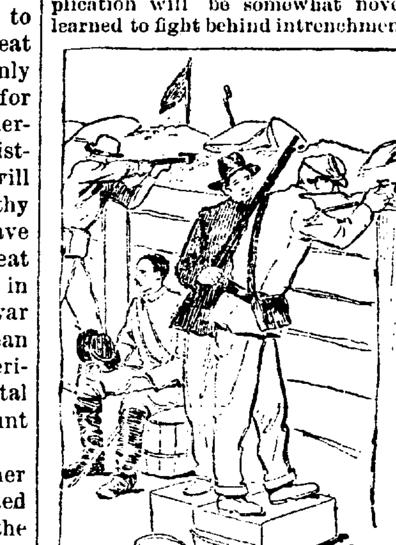
WHEN IT'S DIG OR DIE

WHY THE SOLDIER OF TODAY MUST FIGHT IN A TRENCH.

The Unpleasant Vigor of the Modern Rifle Bullet, Which Pierces Steel or Oak, but Is Stopped by Earth, Makes Intrenchment Necessary.

The shovel plays an important part in the warfare of today. Intelligently used it may win a battle or save a city. The modern rifle bullet, sped by high power explosives and having vigor enough to bore through two feet of oak after a mile of flight, demands an antidote. The commander who needlessly exposes a line of men to such a fire is a heartless butcher. Nothing will stop such missiles quicker and surer than earth. That is where the shovel comes in.

The lesson is not a new one, but its application will be somewhat novel. We learned to fight behind intrenchments during the civil war.



IN THE RIFLE PITS AT PETERSBURG.

McClellan was the first general to conclude that it was better to dig than die. He was laughed at by the know it alls of the war department when he sent back a requisition for spades. He had a hard time getting them too. But when Grant took up the problem of capturing Petersburg he followed McClellan's tactics. He sent back for spades. He got them, too, by the carload. His rifle pits finally won the day.

Since that time the spade wagons have been an important part of the United States army equipment. So well did the veteran troops learn the value of their trenches that upon halting, after a day's march, near the enemy they immediately set to work to intrench. No orders were necessary. In fact, it was often difficult to have them delay enough to have a proper line marked out. If no tools were at hand, bayonets, tin cups and jackknives were used—the trenches must be made.

Our example was followed and the wisdom of our methods demonstrated by General Skobeleff and others in the Russo-Turkish war of 1877-8. Captain F. V. Greene, then our military attache with the Russian army, wrote of the march of Skobeleff's division from Plevna to Constantinople:

"Every man carried an implement of some kind. His division marched with these on their backs from Plevna to Constantinople. They were heavy, they were uncomfortable, they were in every way inconvenient, but each man had learned that his individual life depended upon his musket and spade, and he took good care to lose neither the one nor the other."

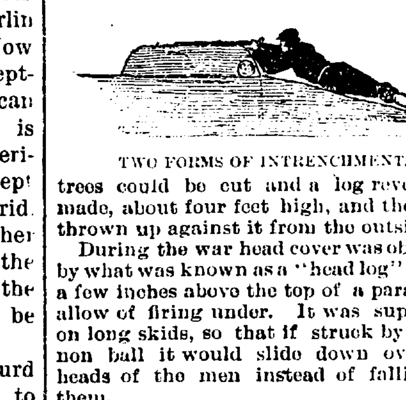
Of course to stop and dig a ditch is not so heroic as to lie down with your trusty rifle in hand in face of the enemy, but it is a heap safer.

The simplest form of shelter for a soldier in open country is a shallow trench, which will furnish from the excavation sufficient earth, when heaped upon the side toward the enemy, to screen the soldier from view and to protect him from bullets. This is commonly known as a rifle pit or shelter trench.

Its length depends upon the number of men to use it. The earth taken from the trench and heaped upon the ground in front will make a mound 15 inches high and 3½ feet thick, allowing protection against small arms' fire. A log laid in front of the trench and the earth thrown over and against it adds greatly to the protection. A trench of this kind can be made by troops with intrenching tools in about 30 minutes. In an hour's time this trench could be made 18 inches deep throughout, allowing men to kneel in firing and still be protected.

In about two hours, if the soil is not difficult to dig, the trench can be made 8 feet wide, giving a mound of earth 3 feet high and enabling men to stand erect in the trench while firing. The first trench offers no obstruction to an advance of cavalry or artillery over the ground, but the two latter would.

In rocky or marshy ground, where a deep trench would either require much labor or be impracticable, the necessary earth for the breastwork may be obtained by digging a shallow trench on each side. In a timbered country, if time be allowed,



TWO FORMS OF INTRENCHMENT.

trees could be cut and a log revetment made, about four feet high, and the earth thrown up against it from the outside.

During the war head cover was obtained by what was known as a "head log" placed a few inches above the top of a parapet to allow of firing under. It was supported on long skids, so that if struck by a cannon ball it would slide down over the heads of the men instead of falling on them.

Trenches to be strongly defended should have two men for about every three feet in length—one man in the firing line and one in reserve to provide for casualties and act as a support.

For different soils, the thickness which will resist the penetration of modern rifle bullets is for sand 16 inches, loam 24 inches and clay 42 inches. As a factor of safety an additional one-third should be added to these figures in the construction of intrenchments.

Debits and Credits.

"Yes," said Mrs. Crœsus proudly, "we married our daughter very well indeed, I think. We gave her a dowry of $2,000,000, and you have no idea how many noblemen there were who were after her. She's now a countess."

"Yes; I read it all in the papers," returned Mrs. Pleasanton smilingly. "We didn't give out daughter any dowry at all and she is very happily married to a successful young business man."

"No dowry!"

"None. It wasn't necessary. In the matrimonial market, you know, it depends on the girl whether she is accepted as a debit or a credit."

After the full meaning of this had percolated through the intellect of Mrs. Crœsus a coldness seemed to arise and make itself felt.—Chicago Post.

NEW WAR WRINKLES.

UP TO DATE FIGHTING APPLIANCES FOR OUR ARMY.

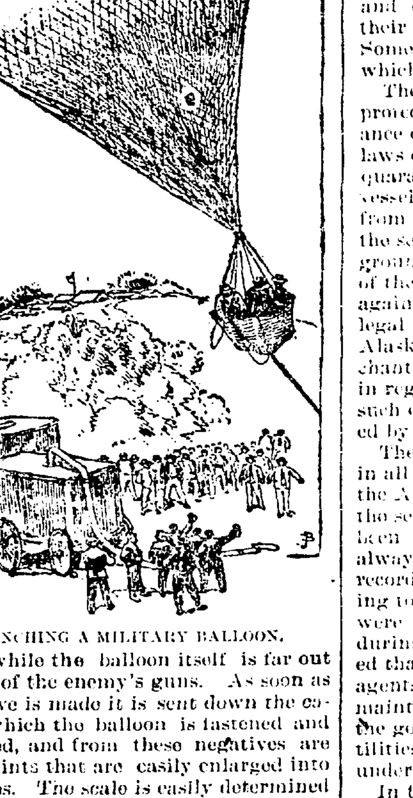
How Uncle Sam Will Make Use of Military Balloons, Cameras, Telephone, Telegraph and Such Things—Vengeful Yankees With Active Brains at Work.

A nation which has been at peace for more than 30 years finds itself somewhat behind the times when it resumes the game of war. Methods and appliances have advanced and changed greatly in the meantime. But Uncle Sam is quick to learn. When he pulled off his coat in 1861, his hands were more familiar with the axe and plow than with the musket. He soon got the hang of handling sword and gun, and when he put them aside there was not a nation in the world that would have dared tread on his coattails. He had the biggest and best army of fighting men on earth and the most formidable navy afloat.

Since 1865 we have paid small attention to means and methods of warfare, but in the last two months we have been looking up the new wrinkles and today finds us quite up to date. One evidence of this is the fact that we have adopted the military war balloon and are ready to use with it all the most advanced appliances.

Such a balloon is now a part of the equipment of Fort Wadsworth, one of the grim sentinels of New York harbor. It was recently sent east from Fort Logan, Colo., in charge of Captain James Allen and a squad of trained aeronauts from the balloon signal corps. It is now being used as a lofty lookout station. The balloon and its equipment weigh 40,000 pounds. It is a captive balloon, made of silk, and 40 feet in diameter. It requires 14,000 cubic feet of gas to inflate it. When this amount has been forced into the great pear shaped object, it seems alive and strains at its moorings. Three officers and the aeronaut then enter the wicker basket with their lights and flags for signaling and the balloon is slowly paid out by means of a reel. The limit of its flight is 1,800 feet, the length of the rope. There, as from a mountain top, they sweep with their glasses a grand horizon. From their high station the signal officers are able to discern many miles out an approaching Spanish man-of-war. Instantly, a telephone being part of the balloon's equipment, they inform every fort in the harbor of the incoming enemy hours before she can get within striking distance. Flags by day and lights by night are also used for signaling from above.

In the Prussian army an excellent system of balloon observation is in use. A camera with a telescope objective lens is sent up with a balloon to make clear and distinct snap shots of the enemy's move-



LAUNCHING A MILITARY BALLOON.

ments, while the balloon itself is far out of reach of the enemy's guns. As soon as a negative is made it is sent down the cable by which the balloon is fastened and controlled, and from these negatives are made prints that are easily enlarged into war maps. The scale is easily determined upon by the use of mathematical facts and formulas. The balloon observatory is connected by telephone or telegraph with the ground. Besides the telescopic camera the observer in the balloon is provided also with a snap shot camera attached to a gun barrel.

The safety of a war balloon depends on its height and its color. Pale blue is the color least easily seen against the sky, of course, and at a height of two miles a balloon can be hit only twice in 50 shots, according to French tests.

In the Austrian army balloons are put to another use than that of observation. Indeed they are employed in transporting men and horses across streams that are not provided with bridges.

In the Russian army experiments are being made with tall observation towers, which are detachable and portable, each man in the squad carrying his portion on the march. In the drills with these towers squads of 60 men have been able to put them up in 20 minutes. They cannot be erected to a height that will make them as valuable for distance observation as a balloon, of course, but for secret work they are much appreciated by the officers of the Russian army.

In the French and Austrian armies dogs are being trained and in some cases utilized for scout and messenger work. They can cover a much wider range of territory, of course, than a man, and when properly trained can scent the enemy's pickets at greater distance and much more quickly than their presence can be detected by human pickets. They have also been trained to carry cartridges to the skirmish lines, and in one way and another can be used to great advantage in a military movement.

Our army is dogless as yet, and we do not carry portable Eiffel towers when we go into battle, but if we need these things we will have them. We will have some things that the French, the Germans and the Austrians have never dreamed of, for the Yankee inventor, his blood at boiling point and his brain on fire, has been busily at work ever since the destruction of the Maine turning out plans for engines of destruction and vengeance. We know this because he takes all his schemes to the patent office, which has been doing a rushing business in this line.

Uncertain Indications.

Experienced Servant — Gentleman wants to see you, sir.

Mr. Richmann—Who is he?

Experienced Servant—I couldn't find out, sir, but, judgin by his clothes, he's either a beggar or a millionaire.—Harlem Life.

REVENUE CUTTERS.

THE LITTLE NAVY OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

How the Boats of the Revenue Marine Are Being Utilized In the Regular Navy. Their Duties In Time of Peace—Origin of the Service.

The transfer of the boats of the revenue cutter service to the regular navy adds not a little to our naval strength. It brings to notice, too, a somewhat obscure but most important organization of public servants.

Little is heard of the revenue cutter service. It is not a separate and distinct branch, like the navy. It is simply an adjunct of the treasury department. But the executive authorities at Washington and the customs officials throughout the



CUTLASS DRILL ON A REVENUE CUTTER.

country understand and appreciate the work that is done by the revenue cutter service.

Alexander Hamilton, the great financier of the post Revolutionary period and the first secretary of the treasury, saw the need of and organized the revenue cutter service. This was in 1797. The service then consisted of eight cutters, primitive craft, the captains of which received their commissions from President Washington.

Such valuable aid did these cutters render the treasury officials and the customs authorities at the various ports that the service rapidly grew larger. Now it numbers 36 modern ships. Most of them are small, but a few are as big and formidable now that they have received their new armament as the best of our unarmored cruisers.

While the secretary of the treasury is the virtual head of the service he leaves the management of it to a practical man. The present chief of the service is Captain C. F. Shoemaker. He has entire charge of the revenue cutter division of the treasury department, acting in conjunction with the assistant secretary, who has charge of the customs division.

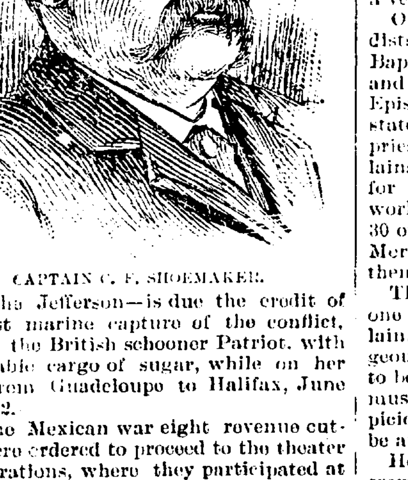
Up to within a few days ago the revenue cutters were equipped with only a few small guns each, but now they are being fitted or have been fitted with rapid fire rifles of good size. Some of them carry as many as 200 men, and the crews are well trained.

These cutters are being used as scout and dispatch boats. They are fast, too, their speed ranging from 15 to 20 knots. Some of them are fitted with torpedo tubes, which make them quite formidable.

The duties of the revenue marine include protection of the customs revenue, assistance of vessels in distress, enforcement of laws of neutrality, of laws pertaining to quarantine, of laws governing merchant vessels, the protection of merchantmen from piratical attacks, the protection of the seal fisheries and seal otter hunting grounds in Alaska, of wrecked property, of the timber reserve of the United States against depredation, the prevention of illegal traffic in spirits and firearms in Alaska and of mutinies on board merchant vessels, enforcing provisions of law in regard to the anchorage of vessels and such other services as are especially directed by the secretary of the treasury.

The revenue cutters have participated in all the wars of the United States except the Algerian war, and while the action of the service in the nation's defense has not been separately chronicled its work has always been timely and effective and its record honorable. In 1797 its vessels, owing to the belligerent attitude of France, were placed on a strict war footing, and during the troublesome times that followed that year were unceasing and effective agents in combination with the navy in maintaining the dignity and position of the government. On the cessation of hostilities the cutters resumed their functions under the treasury department.

In the war of 1812 the revenue marine force was actively employed in repelling English invasion, and to one of the cut-



CAPTAIN C. F. SHOEMAKER.

ters—the Jefferson—is due the credit of the first marine capture of the conflict, that of the British schooner Patriot, with a valuable cargo of sugar, while on her way from Guadeloupe to Halifax, June 25, 1812.

In the Mexican war eight revenue cutters were ordered to proceed to the theater of operations, where they participated at the naval attacks on Alvardo and Tobasco and worked in unison with the naval squadron.

During the civil war the cutters were actively concerned in conveying dispatches, pursuing blockade runners and doing guard and reconnoissance duty, watching Confederate batteries and sharing in many engagements, a number of which resulted in the loss of officers and men. The Harriet Lane, a revenue cutter, fired the first shot from a naval vessel engaged in the war.

Natural Envy.

"It makes me indignant," said one Madrid citizen, "every time I think of that free silver discussion in the United States."

"But it didn't affect you in any way," replied another.

"I know it. But think of a country's being rich enough to worry over what particular kind of money it shall use."—Washington Star.

Surgeon's Plaster.

Although court plaster is useful in protecting small scratches or abrasions of the skin from harm, it should not be used over any considerable cut or wound in process of healing. This will heal much faster if simply covered with a bit of soft linen, held in place at the ends with strips of surgeon's plaster.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

JACK'S SKY PILOT.

THE UNITED STATES NAVAL CHAPLAIN, HIS LIFE AND WORK.

How and Why He Differs From the Chaplain of Forty Years Ago—Reasons For the Popularity of Roman Catholic Priests Aboard Ship.

"Rig church" is the order which prefaces divine service in the navy. It means that the flag draped pulpit, the organ and the mess benches are to be arranged on the main deck forward and that Jack's spiritual welfare is about to receive attention. There are only 24 chaplains in the navy, not enough to go around, so that on some warships the berth of "sky pilot" is vacant. But all the big battleships and cruisers are supplied with chaplains.

When the "church rig" is set, the ship's bell is tolled, and Jack, in his Sunday best, tumbles up with an assumption of reverence which does him credit. His church going is entirely voluntary. He may stay below if he chooses, but generally he elects to attend the service. It breaks the monotony of life on shipboard and the music is an attraction Jack likes to sing.

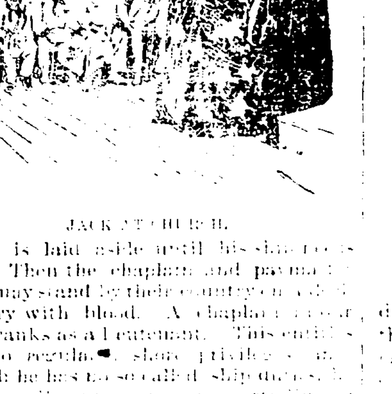
The frequency of divine services depends somewhat on the captain and somewhat on the chaplain. The latter may suggest, but the former must give the order for the service. There is no stated time for holding services aboard. It is the general custom to hold morning prayer each day.

A more elaborate service always takes place on the first Sunday of the month, when general muster is held. At this time every man aboard is spick and span, the laws for the better government of the navy are read to the men with bared heads, and a preaching service is generally introduced. There is almost always preaching on Sunday. The men seem really to enjoy the services, unless they are made painfully long.

The chaplain of today is an altogether different personage from the chaplain of 30, 40 and 50 years ago. Then you would have found it difficult to know a chaplain as such. He was required to wear the uniform of a commissioned officer, with a sword at his side. The chaplain of those days was most often a low church Episcopalian. He was very low church. In fact, so much so that the crew speedily estranged from him, and the officers became his boon companions. He passed the bowl with as good a grace as any. He knew the whys and wherefores of sees and spades. His services were brief and few in number.

Only when the ship was cleared for action, the great guns roared and the cockpit was filled with the dying did the chaplain become the ideal ship's spiritual adviser. To such "gentlemen chaplains" there were notable examples.

The chaplain of today wears the costume of the church. His rank as officer is retained with all its privileges, but his



JACK AT CHURCH.

sword is laid aside until his shroud covers him. Then the chaplain and paymaster alike may stand by their country on a deck slippery with blood. A chaplain in our navy ranks as a lieutenant. This entitles him to regular shore privileges, although he has no so called ship duties. He may be called upon at courts martial or in similar emergencies. After long and faithful service the chaplain may be promoted to the rank of commander, which corresponds to the rank of lieutenant colonel in the army.

The pay of chaplains when at sea is $2,500 a year, on shore $2,000 and while on leave or waiting orders $1,500. But the chaplains are liable, in amounts according to rank, for expenses of mess and entertainment. The mess bill will run from $25 to $50 per month, according to the ship's officers live.

The chaplain is a regular government officer. To enter the navy he must file his application with the department in the same manner as would a man seeking for a postmastership. His creed does not enter into the question. He is free to use any form of service—that of the denomination to which he belongs. As a matter of fact, many chaplains use the Book of Common Prayer. There are reasons for this. It is well adapted for the purpose, and Methodists, Presbyterians and others often turn to it as an available supply of a very apparent need.

Of our 24 chaplains ten are Methodists and the remainder are Episcopalians, Baptists, Roman Catholics, Presbyterians and Disciples of Christ. A high church Episcopalian naval chaplain makes the statement that as a rule Roman Catholic priests make the most acceptable chaplains. They are in touch with naval life, for some reason. They are men of the world, and they appeal to the crews where 30 or 40 per cent are Roman Catholics. Moreover, they have no home ties to bind them.

There is no more trying life of which one can conceive than that of a navy chaplain. The navy chaplain must be courageous, physically and spiritually. He ought to be prepared to handle a cutlass. He must restrain himself from the least suspicion of wrong, night and day. He must be an example to men and officers.

He is under the eye of the officers and crew at all times, and suspicion is fastened on him very quickly. The men with whom the chaplain is thrown have a different way of thinking. Life on shipboard means plenty of moral freedom, which will pass unnoticed among the men themselves, but the chaplain must beware of all license. He must know where to stop. He must know how to unbend, but he must not pass the breaking point.

The chaplain of today strives to put himself in perfect sympathy up forward—with the crew—accounting himself unworthy to cater merely to the officers. He messes with the wardroom officers as of old and enjoys their company to the full, but he appreciates keenly the power for good which the naval chaplain has in his hands.

She Agreed.

He—Do you know that I have never dared to kiss a girl in my life? My bashfulness is positively painful.

She—I should say it was.—Exchange.

Austria is the only empire in the world which has never had colonies or even transmarine possessions in any quarter of the earth. Her ambition has hitherto been purely continental.

NEW TO THE RANKS.

THE ELECTRICAL ENGINEER ENTERS THE REGULAR ARMY.

Lots of Work For Him to Do Both Ashore and Afloat—How Captain Griffin Organized a Big Volunteer Auxiliary Corps to Do It.

The electrician may yet save the nation. We have long known him as a necessity in the everyday economy of modern existence. Now it comes to us that he is indispensable in modern warfare as well.

When it recently became necessary to string a network of wires under the harbor waters of our principal seaboard cities in order to plant a big crop of mines, the navy department awoke to the fact that its engineer corps was far too small to do the job in anything like emergency speed. Men familiar with the practical details of electrical work were needed.

In this crisis the electricians of the country came to the front. The first step was taken by Captain Eugene Griffin, who retired from the United States army to become president of the General Electric company of New York city. In a surprisingly short time he has succeeded in organizing an auxiliary corps to serve in either the army or the navy. The war department was specially furnished with the names of over 1,000 skilled electricians who were ready to serve ashore or afloat, and all or nearly all of them are [illegible]

Captain Griffin went about the business in a [illegible] manner. He first submitted his scheme to the secretary of war and not only obtained the approval of that official, but a hearty expression of gratitude. [illegible] a list of the most skilled workmen in the employ of his own company. He [illegible] letter he informed them what he wanted and asked if they would volunteer for the service. [illegible] Captain Griffin [illegible] that in case of war the volunteers might be called upon to make [illegible] on warships and their service in the army was over. He also stated that in case the government had need of their services they would draw their pay from the company during a [illegible] of service, as well as [illegible] the government, with the privilege of going back to their old [illegible] when the war was over.

He then wrote to the electrical companies, telling them what he wanted to



[illegible]

do and what he had [illegible] them to [illegible] [illegible]

The result was [illegible] week more than [illegible] enrolled. Captain Griffin [illegible] day and [illegible] [illegible] Those were [illegible] of the chief of the [illegible] Washington, [illegible] [illegible] called upon [illegible] New York, Boston and Philadelphia. A few [illegible] harbors along the south Atlantic [illegible]

When asked to say something about what he had done, Captain Griffin said:

"Before the [illegible] a considerable amount of [illegible] supplies was [illegible] ment has not [illegible] these in sufficient quantities [illegible] apparatus and supplies in the possession of private corporations [illegible]

Besides the submarine work [illegible] members of this corps [illegible] electricians would, in the event of hostilities, be called upon [illegible] naval repair ships and remain near the fighting fleet. Much of their special value would consist in their ability to meet emergency conditions in an engagement in the making of repairs and rapid construction and wiring [illegible] but in the meantime there is [illegible] need for their services in electric lighting, telephone construction [illegible]

Then there are a large number of the refinements of naval electrical work which have come to assume a most important part in the fighting efficiency of the ship—the range and position finders, the helm indicator, the steering telegraph, the engine telegraph, the speed and direction indicator, the improved signaling system, which has been adopted by the United States navy and the installation of searchlights.

Should a large body of troops go into the field, electricians would be needed there too. The military telegraph and telephone operator would be a part of every staff equipment, for great advancement has been made in this direction. In short, the electrician is one of the few citizens who can best serve his country by plying his ordinary trade on the battlefield.

Missouri farmers realize as high as $20 an acre by the sale of their corncobs to the manufacturers of corncob pipes.

Emma's Clever Idea.

Emma, a little girl of 7, was left to take care of her younger brother and sister while her mother was absent, and one of her duties was to put them to bed.

Her mother returned and, on looking after the welfare of the little ones, found them in bed with the hot water bag, although it was hot night in July.

"Why, Emma," she said in surprise, "why do you have this water bag when it is so warm?"

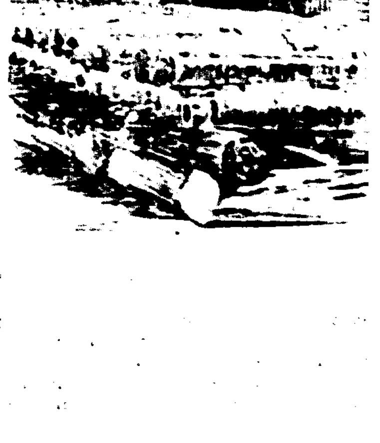
"Well, mamma," said Emma, "you put hot water in it in the winter to keep us warm, and I have filled it with ice water, so that it will keep us cool."—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

A BIG WAR COLLEGE.

CHICKAMAUGA NATIONAL MILITARY PARK AND ITS USES.

No Other Nation Has Such a Magnificent Field For Maneuvers as This Historic Reservation, Where Three Important Battles of the Civil War Were Fought.

Chickamauga National Military [illegible]



[illegible]



[illegible]

[illegible] by monuments, historical [illegible] and batteries [illegible] on the [illegible] fighting positions on the lines.

All earth lines are [illegible] Distances [illegible] guide tablets are found at every turn [illegible] which show the movements [illegible] roads and [illegible]

As early as the year 47 B. C. great Alexandrian library contained over 40,000 valuable books.

The Evening Sentinel.
SATURDAY APRIL 30, 1898

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON V, SECOND QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, MAY 1.

Text of the Lesson, Math. xxi, 6-16—Memory Verses, 9-11—Golden Text, Math. xxi, 9—Commentary by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

[Copyright, 1898, by D. M. Stearns.]

6. "And the disciples went and did as Jesus commanded them." The time had come to fulfill the prophecy of Zechariah, quoted in the previous verse from Zech. ix, 9, and, like all other fulfillments of prophecy, it shall be literally fulfilled, the King of Israel, the meek and lowly One, shall ride upon an ass colt into Jerusalem. There is a set time known to God for the fulfillment of every prediction and a sufficient reason for all seeming delays. It was when the fullness of the time was come that God sent forth His Son, made of a woman, made under the law, to redeem them that were under the law (Gal. iv, 4, 5). Everything concerning Him and His great redemption shall take place at the appointed time.

7. "And brought the ass and the colt and put on them their clothes, and they set Him thereon." He had told them to go into the village, and as soon as they entered it they would find a colt tied, which they were to loose and bring to Him. It is written that they went their way and found even as He had said unto them (Mark xi, 2-4; Luke xix, 30-32). The disciples did not have to hire a colt and have it at the appointed place at the appointed time. He Himself arranged it all. When a king was to be provided for Israel, Samuel did not have to wonder what kind of a man would do and then scour the country to find him, but the Lord said, "I will send thee a man, and thou shalt anoint him" (I Sam. ix, 16).

8. "And a very great multitude spread their garments in the way. Others cut down branches from the trees and strewed them in the way." Not only their garments on the colt, but also on the ground to honor Him. The whole event is most suggestive in a very practical way for those who have eyes to see and ears to hear. In Job xi, 12, man is compared to a wild ass colt. This colt had never been subdued, was found tied where two ways met, was loosed and brought to Jesus, and becoming subject to Him became an instrument to carry Him, itself hidden, but Jesus exalted.

9. "And the multitudes that went before and that followed cried, saying: Hosanna to the Son of David! Blessed is He that cometh in the name of the Lord. Hosanna in the highest!" Their cry takes us to Ps. cxviii, 25, 26, and verse 14 of that psalm takes us to Isa. xii, 2, and back to Ex. xv, 2, and all carry us on to the fulfillment of our Lord's words in Math. xxiii, 39, when they should indeed welcome and receive Him in the words of Isa. xxv, 9.

10. "And when He was come unto Jerusalem all the city was moved, saying, Who is this?" Dr. Weston says that it should be, "All the city was shaken," and he calls attention to the same word in Math. xxvii, 51; xxviii, 4; Heb. xii, 26. This last takes us back to Hag. ii, 6, 7, 21, and onward to the time when He will come in power and glory, not on an ass colt, but as a man of war upon the white horse, followed by all the armies of heaven (Rev. xix, 11-16).

11. "And the multitude said, This is Jesus, the prophet of Nazareth of Galilee." But there was doubtless more in the testimony of one Nathaniel than in a multitude of these voices when he said: "Rabbi, thou art the Son of God. Thou art the King of Israel" (John i, 49). What does your own heart say? What is He to you personally, for He expects from every one an answer to the question, What think ye of Christ? He does not look for words merely, but for a heart utterance.

12. "And Jesus went into the temple of God and cast out all them that sold and bought in the temple and overthrew the tables of the money changers, and the seats of them that sold doves." Compare John ii, 13-16. It is very significant and contains a most heart searching lesson that He should do the same thing both at the beginning and end of His ministry. It reminds us that in us, who are temples of the Holy Ghost, He desires truth in the inward parts; that He wants none of the entanglements of this world in His people's hearts, but that our lives should make it manifest that, though in the world, we are not of the world, but citizens of heaven, and here for His service and pleasure only.

13. "And said unto them, It is written, My house shall be called the house of prayer, but ye have made it a den of thieves." Speaking of Christ in Heb. iii, 6, the Spirit says, "Whose house are we?" and in Eph. ii, 21, 22, "An holy temple in the Lord, an habitation of God through the Spirit," are the names given to the church, which is His body. The church collectively and every believer individually is a house in which the Spirit desires to make constant prayer on the lines of Math. ix, 38; Isa. lxii, 6, 7, and Rev. xxii, 20, but if, instead of being wholly given up to Him for such prayer and corresponding service, we are given over to selfishness and worldliness and our own thoughts and ways, are we not more guilty than Israel, inasmuch as our privileges are greater, being His body?

14. "And the blind and the lame came to Him in the temple, and He healed them." Not to make money and gather substance is the great thing in life, but to have to give to those who need (Eph. iv, 28). To be a means of bringing the grace of God and the riches of His grace to those who know it not and know him not—this is life indeed. To be a channel of blessing from the great and only fountain (Jer. ii, 13), to the poor and the perishing—this is Christlike.

15. "And when the chief priests and scribes saw the wonderful things that He did and the children crying in the temple and saying, Hosanna to the Son of David, they were sore displeased." Truly they were the fig tree with leaves only (verse 19), the tree that had been specially dealt with for three years (Luke xiii, 6-9), the wicked husbandmen of Math. xxi, 38. Oh, how patiently He had borne with them! How He would have blessed them if they had only been willing! But they would not. They would have none of Him.

16. "And said unto Him, Hearest thou what these say? And Jesus saith unto them, Yea. Have ye never read, Out of the mouth of babes and sucklings thou hast perfected praise?" I have wondered if they were never ashamed as He repeatedly referred them to their own Scriptures, which they professed to honor so, or were they past all shame and dead to all but their own thoughts and ways? They would not let Him make them children of God, and yet they vainly thought that they were such. So He left them and went out of the city to Bethany and lodged there (verse 17).

Not Confirmed.

It was the country merchant's first visit to the city wholesale establishment that supplied him with goods.

"Your letter heads," he said to one of the proprietors, "show this to be a ten story building, but I see now that half of the stories are lies."—Chicago Tribune.

He Went Faster Then.

Mrs. Yeast—I never saw a man get over ground so quickly as your husband when he is going for dinner.

Mrs. Crimsonbeak—You never saw him getting away from the dentist's, then when he thought of having a tooth pulled.—Yonkers Statesman.

Proper Punishment.

"My wife got square with that burglar who set the burglar alarm going and woke the baby."

"What did she do?"

"She pulled him by the collar and made him rock the baby to sleep again."—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

AN OPEN LETTER To MOTHERS.

WE ARE ASSERTING IN THE COURTS OUR RIGHT TO THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE WORD "CASTORIA," AND "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," AS OUR TRADE MARK.

I, DR. SAMUEL PITCHER, of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," the same that has borne and does now Chas. H. Fletcher *on every bear the fac-simile signature of wrapper. This is the original "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," which has been used in the homes of the Mothers of America for over thirty years. LOOK CAREFULLY at the wrapper and see that it is the kind you have always bought* Chas. H. Fletcher *on the and has the signature of wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President.*

March 8, 1897. Samuel Pitcher, M.D.

Do Not Be Deceived.

Do not endanger the life of your child by accepting a cheap substitute which some druggist may offer you (because he makes a few more pennies on it), the ingredients of which *even he* does not know.

"The Kind You Have Always Bought"

BEARS THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF

Chas. H. Fletcher.

Insist on Having
The Kind That Never Failed You.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

OUR BLACK TROOPS.

FOUR REGIMENTS OF GALLANT FIGHTERS AND GOOD SOLDIERS.

Indians Have a Wholesome Fear of Them and For Good Reason—The Brilliant Record of the "Fighting Ninth"—Colonel Burt and His Command.

There are four regiments of colored troops in the regular army of the United States, two of cavalry and two of infantry. They are good regiments too. This is not sentiment, it is fact. It is written so in the records of the army department, and mighty little fiction is inscribed there.

That the colored soldier is appreciated is shown by the sending of the Ninth cavalry to Florida and the Twenty-fifth infantry to Key West when it first became probable that we should take a hand in the Cuban muss. Both of these are colored regiments and famous ones.

All the colored regiments are commanded by white officers, not that there is any written regulation against a colored soldier's becoming an officer, for there isn't; neither is there a colored army officer.

The Twenty-fifth while stationed at Missoula, Mon., led the whole department in rifle practice. It is commanded by Colonel Andrew Sheridan Burt. Colonel Burt is a hard fighter and is a descendant of hard fighters. Ancestry and long campaigning have combined to make him the soldier he is. He is described as a man of cool, deliberate judgment, firm decision, quick in action and noted for bravery among brave men; a strict disciplinarian, yet considerate of his men.

The Indian, by the way, fears the colored trooper more than any other mortal foe. For years the special aversion of the Sioux was the "Fighting Ninth," and to this day the braves of that tribe will run at sight of a black soldier.

The Ninth has made an enviable record during the 30 years since it was organized in New Orleans. It has fought all the way from the Mexican border to the Canadian line. The graves of its members are scattered throughout the west, and the 600 officers and men who



COLONEL ANDREW S. BURT.

compose it have reached a high standard of efficiency. With equal fortitude they have borne the two extremes of climate presented by the torrid region of the Mexican trail and the last refuge of Sitting Bull on the confines of Canada.

A peculiar feature of the composition of the Ninth cavalry is the fact that it was originally recruited of ex-slaves of almost pure African blood, and today nearly every trooper is as black as ebony. This characteristic does not seem to have followed the other negro regiments in the service recruited at about the same time, for they contain many mulattoes.

Another feature which gives the Ninth distinction is that it was the first of the colored organizations to receive its baptism of fire. It had been predicted that the negro would not stand in battle like his white brother. The behavior of the Ninth dispelled this idea and gave the colored soldier the standing he deserves.

Six months after the Ninth's enlistment it fought its first battle. That was in the spring of 1867 at Fort Lancaster, a small post out on the Texas plains. The thousands of Indians who surrounded the fort made sport of the black troops. The day they met them in battle their opinion changed. The negroes fought like demons. They obeyed their white officers perfectly and were more ready to fight than to eat. The result was a revelation to those who had ridiculed the negro as a soldier.

From that day it has been one long fight with the Ninth. Its deeds of daring would fill volumes, and though its ranks have almost wholly changed since the first enlistment the command has always managed to get the best fighters. The Ninth remained on the Mexican border until 1875, seeing all the horrors of Indian wars. Then it was moved into New Mexico, with headquarters at Santa Fe. Here it continued to see hot service until 1881, when it went farther north, with headquarters at Fort Riley, Kan., and later at Fort McKinney, Wy., in 1885.

During the Sioux campaign the Ninth rode 114 miles to the rescue of the Seventh cavalry. The troopers kept their horses on the run for 25 hours and reached the agency, a distance of 100 miles, in that time. Without getting out of their saddles or stopping for food they rushed off 14 miles to the rescue of the Seventh, which was threatened with total extinction at the battle of the Mission. If the "Fighting Ninth" had been an hour later, Custer's old regiment might have suffered the same fate as he and his men did at the Little Big Horn. The Ninth unlimbered for action on the run and faced the Indians after that terrible ride without slackening speed for a moment. The Indians recognized the regiment as it came over the hill north of the Mission buildings and scampered off in a hurry.

SUNRISE HUMORISTS.

SAMPLES OF THE JOKES THAT TICKLE JAPANESE.

Their Jests Artistic and Subtle—They Appreciate the Best Wit of America—Story of the Illiterate Dog—Pursuit of Fashion—Smells and Jingles.

The Japanese have a keen sense of humor, and their literature abounds in witty sayings and funny stories. They also appreciate the better class of jokes published in other countries, and many a bright paragraph and laughter provoking dialogue is translated from the American press and reprinted in the native papers. Japanese jokes are artistic, subtle, and to be enjoyed thoroughly must be understood in the original. A foreigner examining the Japanese language and noting its peculiar construction and idioms might think it a rather laborious matter to joke intelligently in that tongue.

For instance, where we ask, "How is your mother?" the polite Japanese would propound a query, which on being literally rendered into English, runs as follows, "Your mother as for honorably well being is?" Where we say, "Please speak louder," he would say in effect, "More big voice by means of deigning to speak condescend," and where we might observe, "We shall have a thunderstorm," his remarks, again literally interpreted, would be to this effect, "Thunder emitting sound storm to appears likely to become being is." And yet the rarest kind of humor and fun are easily and delicately expressed by him.

The story of an illiterate dog is told plaintively by one who was bitten:

"You told me that when a dog barked at one he would leave off doing so if one wrote '*tiger*' on the palm of one's hand and kept one's fist clinched. Well, I have had a rough time of it for listening to you."

"Indeed. How so?"

"A European dog began barking and flying at me as I was coming home late last night. So I stuck my clinched fist out toward him, and just look how I got bitten."

"Oh! Then probably it was a dog who had not yet learned Japanese writing."

In "The Pursuit of Fashion" we obtain a glimpse of the Japanese satirist. Two young men having come across each other in front of a haberdasher's shop, one of them waved his hand hurriedly and cried out:

"I have much to say to you, but as urgent business calls me home at present I must put off the conversation for a few days, when I will come and see you at your house."

The other, astonished at his friend's strange excitement, asked him what this urgent business might be, whether he meant to say, for instance, that any of his family had been taken ill.

"Oh, no," replied the first young man, with a laugh. "I have just been getting at this shop a kind of kerchief which my wife commissioned me to buy for her. The reason why I said I couldn't stop and talk to you now is that it would be an awful thing for her to fall behind the fashion while I was loitering on the way."

The story of the smells and jingles is one that has been enjoyed by many generations of Japanese. It is told as follows:

An old fellow in Yedo named Kichibei kept an eel shop, where he served up eels smoking hot to his customers. Kisaburo, his neighbor, wishing to save money, used to sit and eat his boiled rice next to the eel merchant's door and regale himself with the smell of the broiled eels. The merchant, finding this out, presents a bill for smelling the eels. Kisaburo, not to be outwitted, brings out his cash box and jingles it, saying:

"You have charged me for the smell of your eels and I have paid you with the sound of my money. We are now square."—New York Sun.

There is a macadamized road in India 1,800 miles in length.

FIRING GREAT GUNS.

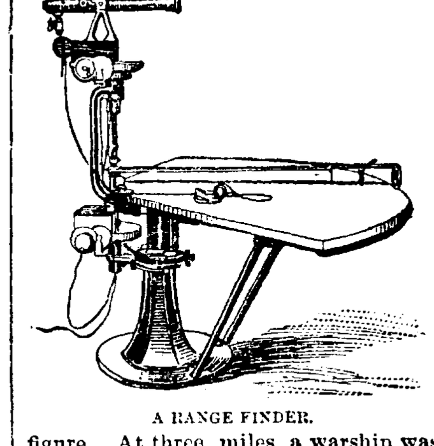
THE MAN WITH THE SLATE PENCIL DOES THE WORK.

What a Range Finder Is, How It Is Operated and What It Makes Possible—The Gunner of Today Does Not Guess; He Figures.

It is the man with the slate and pencil who works the destruction of the modern armada. To be more precise, fighting with big guns is now an exact science. In the old days the gunners of the great smoothbores guessed and then pulled the lanyard. Now they figure and press the button.

They did good execution, those old gunners, on occasion, but it was at short range. With an enemy five miles off they waited. Even at three miles it was little more than a waste of powder. Today the monster coast defense guns begin to bark when a hostile fleet is still 12 miles out at sea. They are likely to bite at that distance too.

But the men in charge of the modern guns stake little on guesswork; they



A RANGE FINDER.

figure. At three miles a warship was formerly a good target. At 12 it was beyond reach. It is not beyond the reach of the cannon of today. Rifled bores and high power explosives have altered things. When the shot sped farther than the eye could follow the guessing gunner was a blind man throwing stones in the dark. He began to use the telescope, but found that although he could see it was still dark. Then some one invented the range finder and once more he aims in broad daylight.

The range finder is a mechanical instrument made according to well known principles of trigonometry. When intelligently used, it tells the gunner exactly how to strike a far distant warship. It is supplemented by carefully prepared tables of calculations which take into consideration such vital trifles as the variations in the density of the atmosphere, the force and direction of the wind, the curvature of the earth's surface and the rise and fall of the tide as well as the exact fractions of a second in the flight of projectiles, the speed of the moving target, the elevation of the gun and the explosive force of the charge. Nothing is left to guesswork; everything is figured out.

If the man with the slate and pencil does his work properly and other conditions are normal, the shot hits. If he reckons that 6 and 9 and 2 make 18, the shot goes wide. Of course range finders are not made absolutely perfect, but they come so near exact accuracy that, in comparison with the guesswork of the old gunner, they are perfection.

The basic principle of range finders is one that every student of algebra knows by heart. It is the simple theorem of finding the diameter of a triangle given the base and the angle of the sides. In firing coast defense guns the man at the range finder gets his base by having a buoy anchored out at a known distance. His telescope, trained first on the buoy and then on the target, gives him the angle. The barometer gives the atmospheric density and the anemometer the wind velocity. With his slate and pencil he does the rest.

On shipboard he gets his base line by knowing the distance from his finder to the farthest point of the ship. Other conditions, however, handicap him severely in the contest with the man ashore.

With seacoast range finders such exact calculations are made of the time of the projectile's flight and the speed and course of a moving target that an 800 pound mortar shell, carrying enough gun cotton to sink a ship, may be dropped on the deck of a ship five miles away in spite of the fact that the shell is in the air more than a minute and the ship moves hundreds of yards after the gun is fired and before the projectile reaches her. An entire fleet of steaming armorclads may be destroyed by the guns of batteries whose commanders take aim and fire without seeing a single ship and who know the



RANGE FINDER IN USE ON SHIPBOARD.

position of the fleet only from messages received over a telephone or telegraph line from an observer perhaps hundreds of yards away.

These remarkable results will be attained at all seacoast forts of the country when the plans adopted have been carried out. The United States is spending $200,000 for range finders. When they are all in position, every harbor on our coast will be impregnable.

SEWELL FORD.

Dangerous.

Spanish Admiral—What fleet is that?

Captain—That's the mosquito fleet.

Admiral—Give orders to turn back at once. I met those fellows once before in New Jersey.—New York Journal.

The Bicycle Buyer.



Visitor (entering)—Great Scott! Scorcher, what's all this?

C. T. C. Scorcher, Esq.—All right; don't be alarmed; step right in. I'm buying a bicycle and have just written up to a few leading firms for their 1898 catalogues, that's all.—Ally Sloper.

Her Boy was Dying.

How a child was brought back from the brink of the grave to enjoy a healthy, happy childhood. One mother's advice for parents concerning the health of their children.

The boy about whom this strange, true story is told wasted away till he seemed nothing but skin and bones. Then his health turned and he became fat and hearty.

The first stage is familiar to many parents. The second is of deep interest to all parents or friends of ailing little ones.

Fathers and mothers, who long to have their children healthy and happy cannot fail to sympathize and rejoice with Mr. and Mrs John F. Williams.

Their comfortable home, a short distance from Damon, Ill., is happy now because of the wonderful events that are told in words eloquent with simple truth and gratitude, by the mother of the boy.

"Our Josie was never strong," said Mrs. Williams. "From his birth he was weak and puny.

"Two years ago, when he was two years old, he had an attack of lung fever. Dr. N. A. Jones cured this fever, but the child did not recover strength.

"He began fading away beneath our eyes.

"He had no appetite, vomited a great deal, coughed continually, his limbs became withered.

"He became painfully weak and emaciated. We waited for his death.

"At this time a boarder named Asa Robinson suggested that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People would do the child good.

"They had cured Mr. Robinson of rheumatism and he believed in them.

"My husband bought three boxes of the pills. We began giving Josie one-third of a pill three times a day.

"In three days the child was brighter His appetite was better. He began to show interest in toys and was less fretful.

"We increased the dose, giving him half a pill at a time. He gained every day in weight and appetite.

"At the end of this treatment, after taking three boxes, he was a new boy.

"He was happy, hearty, enjoying life with his little companions.

"I have no doubt that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People saved him from an early grave."

Mrs. Williams made affidavit to the truth of her statement before David Crisp, a Notary Public.

Dr. A. A. McCabe examined the child and made oath before Notary Mort Brooks, that he is now physically sound and well.

The evidence is completed by Dr. N. A. Jones, who made affidavit before Notary George Rupp, that the child had been in the condition described by Mrs. Williams, as the result of catarrhal pneumonia.

The action of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People on the blood and nervous system, in eliminating poisons and furnishing materials for new tissues, makes them a sure remedy for wasting diseases and the long train of evils arising from disordered blood and nerves. All druggists sell the pills; one box for 50 cents; six boxes for $2.50.

Still Uncertain.

Caller—You say Miss Spendser is engaged. Do you know how long she will be engaged? Servant—Oh, no, sir. They have quarreled but twice as yet, I believe.—Detroit Journal.

Soldier of Note.

"I will go to the war if there be one," said the nervous little professor of music. "I will do my duty." "Professor," said his big, long-haired rival, "if you can only have a few of your marches played I'll guarantee them to put the Spanish on the run every time."—Detroit Free Press.

Princely Pastimes.

It is said that one of the Prince of Wales' favorite pastimes is cutting out his own pictures and those of his immediate family from the pages of the illustrated papers and afterward pasting them in a scrap book. He has an extraordinary collection of these books, for, besides being a subscriber to two press-clipping agencies, he is always on the alert to collect for himself whatever refers to his wife and daughters. Nothing vexes the prince more than to find derogatory comments about them, although it must be said he seldom sees anything that is not pleasant or complimentary. It only amuses him to read criticisms of his own conduct, and only once has he been known to exhibit anger, but that once made a lasting impression on his slanderer.—Baltimore Herald.

Startling Hat Pins.

Hat pins, worthy of special note, show on the ends of their long sharp prongs, violets and daisies and other innocents of the meadows and hedge rows made of an admirable composition and certainly unusually appropriate for the skewering on of rose wreathed leghorns, chips, etc. Another novelty is the pin topped by a miniature cluster of cherries, currants, or one big strawberry, a very petite pumpkin, or a cabbage head. These last are among the imported novelties. They tell us also, on good authority, that when the sun comes nearer to the earth in the inevitable summer solstice, white net veils covered almost wholly with appliques of black lace and black net masques, overlaid with white figures, will be the most modish details of the toilet.

Not So Bad.

One of the famous English musicians of the first half of our century, John Cramer, had great repute also as a veteran courtier and an adept in elegant flattery. To judge from the following anecdote, his reputation in this respect must have been well deserved: A contemporaneous pianoforte-player, Thalberg, once said before a company, with a degree of pique. "I understand, Mr. Cramer, you deny that I have the good left hand on the pianoforte which is attributed to me. Let me play you something that I hope will convince you." Thereupon Thalberg played a piece that showed wonderful manipulation of the bass part of the keyboard. Cramer listened attentively, and then said: "I am still of the same opinion, Monsieur Thalberg; I think you have no left hand. I think you have two right hands!"

Millions Given Away.

It is certainly gratifying to the public to know of one concern in the land who are not afraid to be generous to the needy and suffering. The proprietors of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, have given away over ten million trial bottles of this great medicine; and have the satisfaction of knowing it has absolutely cured thousands of hopeless cases. Asthma, bronchitis, hoarseness and all diseases of the throat, chest and lungs are surely cured by it. Call on Dreier Bros., druggists, and get a trial bottle free. Regular size 50c and $1. Every bottle guaranteed, or price refunded.

A Clever Trick.

It certainly looks like it, but there is really no trick about it. Anybody can try it who has lame back, weak kidneys, marlaria or nervous troubles. We mean he can cure himself right away by taking Electric Bitters. This medicine tones up the whole system, acts as a stimulant to liver and kidneys, is a blood purifier and nerve tonic. It cures constipation, headache, fainting spells, sleeplessness and melancholy. It is purely vegetable, a mild laxative, and restores the system to its natural vigor. Try Electric Bitters and be convinced that they are a miracle worker. Every bottle guaranteed. Only 50c a bottle at Dreier & Bro.'s drug store.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Dreier & Bro.

Turkey and the Crescent.

Nothing positive can be traced as to when the crescent became the Turkish symbol, but there are several legends which give the reason for its adoption. One of these says that Philip, the father of Alexander, meeting with great difficulties in the siege of Byzantium, set the workmen to undermine the walls, but a crescent moon discovered the design, which miscarried; consequently the Byzantines erected a statue to Diana, and the crescent moon became the symbol of the state. Another legend is that Othman, the sultan, saw in a vision a crescent moon, which kept increasing till its horns extended from east to west, and he adopted the crescent of his dream for his standard.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce my name as a candidate for the office of justice of the peace, subject to the decision of the Wayne township democratic nominating convention.
HARRY F. FRANCE.

FOR SENATOR.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce that I am a candidate for state senator, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention of Allen county.
GEORGE V. KELL.

FOR JOINT SENATOR.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce that I am a candidate for joint senator for the district composed of Adams and Allen counties, subject to the democratic convention of June 4, 1898.
J. F. SNOW.
Decatur, Ind.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce that I will be a candidate for renomination for representative from Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic convention.
HENRY J. SMITH.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce that I will be a candidate for judge of the superior court of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention of June 4.
P. W. SCHADEN.

FOR SUPERIOR COURT JUDGE.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce that I will be a candidate for judge of the superior court of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention of June 4.
CHARLES M. DAWSON.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Announce that I am a candidate for the nomination for the judgship of the Allen superior court, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention.
THOMAS E. ELLISON.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—I hereby beg leave to announce to the democratic party of Allen county that I will be a candidate for nomination for judge of the superior court of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic convention to be held on the 4th day of June next.
ROBERT LOWRY.

FOR CLERK.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce that I will be a candidate for the office of clerk of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic county convention.
DR. L. S. NULL.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Announce that I am a candidate for the office of county clerk, subject to the decision of the next democratic nominating convention.
FRANK J. BELOT.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce my name as a candidate for clerk of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention, June 4.
CHARLES F. MUHLER.

FOR COUNTY AUDITOR.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce that will be a candidate for auditor of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention.
LOUIS J. BOBILYA.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce that I will be a candidate for auditor of Allen county subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention.
WILLIAM MEYER, JR.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce the name of Captain John H. Rohan as a candidate for treasurer of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention, and oblige
A HOST OF DEMOCRATS.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce my name as a candidate for treasurer of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention.
ADOLPH SCHULTE.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce my name as a candidate for treasurer of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention.
A. R. SCHNITKER.
New Haven, Allen Co., Ind.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce my name as a candidate for treasurer of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention.
WILLIAM SCOTT.
Lafayette Township.

FOR COUNTY RECORDER.

EDITOR SENTINEL: Please announce that I will be a candidate for recorder of Allen county, subject to the decision of the next democratic nominating convention.
FREDERICK FRY,
Jefferson Township.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce my name as a candidate for recorder of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention.
CHARLES W. SCHERER.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce my name as a candidate for recorder of Allen county, subject to decision of the democratic nominating convention.
CHARLES M. GILLETT.

FOR CORONER.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce that I am a candidate for renomination for the office of coroner of Allen county for a second term, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention.
JOHN H. KAPPEL, M. D.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce that I am a candidate for the nomination for the office of coroner of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention.
DR. W. W. BARNETT.

FOR SURVEYOR.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce my name as a candidate for the office of surveyor of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention.
JOHN A. BUSHMAN.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce that I will be a candidate for surveyor of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention June 4th.
CHARLES W. BRANSTRATOR.

FOR SHERIFF.

Editor SENTINEL:—Please announce that I will be a candidate for renomination for a second term for the office of sheriff of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic county convention.
ALBERT E. MELCHING.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce that I am a candidate for the office of commissioner of the Third district of Allen county subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention.
C. E. OHFF.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce that I am a candidate for renomination for the office of commissioner of the First district of Allen county subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention.
SILVANUS F. BAKER.

DIRECTORY OF FORT WAYNE BUSINESS HOUSES.

ATTORNEYS.

H. C. HARTMAN, Lawyer and Counsellor in Patent Causes. 31 Arcade.

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F. H. KLEEKAMP, Attorney-at-Law. German and English spoken in office, Rooms 5 and 6 Bank Block. Home phone 123

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DAN GRANT, Horse-shoeing, Wagon Building and General Repairing. 91 and 93 East Columbia St.

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Go where the crowd goes! The Wayne hotel barber shop; the finest tonsorial parlor in the state. Sid Hubbard, Prop.

BUSINESS COLLEGE.

Fort Wayne Business College. Shorthand, Typewriting and English Training School. Odd Fellows' Block, cor. Wayne & Calhoun St.

BUILDERS SUPPLIES.

Builders Lime Association—Lime, Stone, Cement, Plaster, Lathe, etc. Office, 257 Calhoun St.; Yards, 5, 6 & 7 Chesnut St. and 4, 5 & 6 R. R. St. Phone 511.

BOWLING ALLEY.

THE COLUMBIA BOWLING ALLEY. The only Regulation Alley in the city. 24 E. Columbia St.

BAKERY.

The Vienna Steam Bakery, John Sauerteig, prop., manufacturer of genuine vienna & home made bread. 14 Washington Blv'd. Phone 548.

Telephone No. 601 is for Geo. H. Jacobs & Bro., Union Steam Bakery, 62 E. Main St. Goods delivered free to all parts of the city.

COUPON STORE.

MERCHANTS PREMIUM CO. Ask about it. We will send a representative to explain. —63 Clinton Street.—

CARPET RUGS.

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E. K. Bush, Commission Merchant, oysters, game, produce, feed, etc. Highest prices country produce. 46 Harrison Street. Telephone 158.

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Go to Mrs. Wm. H. Smith, 156 Calhoun St. to have your feet cured. All work guaranteed. —Telephone 1133.—

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Banner Laundering Co., 227 S Calhoun St. Best Laundry work. We use soft water for all washing. Wagons call at any time [illegible]

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Office Phone 261. Residence 1047. Wind Mills and Drive Wells. ROBERT SPICE—Plumber, Steam and Gas Fitter. 48 W. Main St.

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WALTER LANGTRY Veterinary Surgeon treats all diseases of horses, cattle, sheep and dogs. Office 11 Harrison St. Phone office 6, Res. 367.

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Specialties, CHRONIC DISEASES, DISEASES OF WOMEN, FISTULA and Other Rectal Surgery.

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A CHEERING SERMON.

Rev. Dr. Talmage Points to the Light Ahead.

Words of Cheer for the Despondent—Making the Best of Financial Misfortunes, of Sickness and of Death.

In the following discourse Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage endeavors to point out the rift in the cloud and the light beyond to those whose lives are troubled. The text is:

And now men see not the bright light which is in the clouds.—Job xxxvii., 21.

Wind east. Barometer falling. Storm signals out. Ship reefing main topsails! Awnings taken in. Prophecies of foul weather everywhere. The clouds congregate around the sun, proposing to abolish him. But after awhile he assails the flanks of the clouds with flying artillery of light, and here and there is a sign of clearing weather. Many do not observe it. Many do not realize it. "And now men see not the bright light which is in the clouds." In other words, there are a hundred men looking for storm where there is one man looking for sunshine. My object will be to get you and myself into the delightful habit of making the best of everything.

You may have wondered at the statistics that in India, in the year 1875, there were over 19,000 people slain by wild beasts, and that in the year 1876 there were in India over 20,000 people destroyed by wild animals. But there is a monster in our own land which is year by year destroying more than that. It is the old bear of melancholy, and with gospel weapons I propose to chase it back to its midnight caverns. I mean to do two sums—a sum in subtraction and a sum in addition—a subtraction from your days of depression and an addition to your days of joy. If God will help me I will compel you to see the bright light that there is in the clouds, and compel you to make the best of everything.

In the first place, you ought to make the very best of all your financial misfortunes. During the panic a few years ago you all lost money. Some of you lost it in most unaccountable ways. For the question: "How many thousands of dollars shall I put aside this year?" you substituted the question: "How shall I pay my butcher, and baker, and clothier, and landlord?" You had the sensation of rowing hard with two oars and yet all the time going down stream.

You did not say much about it because it was not politic to speak of financial embarrassment; but your wife knew. Less variety of wardrobe, more economy at the table, self-denial in art and tapestry. Compression; retrenchment. Who did not feel the necessity of it? My friend, did you make the best of this? Are you aware of how narrow an escape you made? Suppose you had reached the fortune toward which you were rapidly going? What then? You would have been as proud as Lucifer.

How few men have succeeded largely in a financial sense and yet retained their simplicity and religious consecration! Not one man out of a hundred. There are glorious exceptions, but the general rule is that in proportion as a man gets well off for this world he gets poorly off for the next. He loses his sense of dependence on God. He gets a dictate for prayer meetings. With plenty of bank stocks and plenty of government securities, what does that man know of the prayer: "Give me this day my daily bread?" How few men largely successful in this world are bringing souls to Christ, or showing self-denial for others, or are eminent to piety? You can count them all upon your eight fingers and two thumbs.

One of the old covetous souls, when he was sick, and sick unto death, used to have a basin brought in—a basin filled with gold, and his only amusement and the only relief he got for his inflamed hands was running them down through the gold and turning it up in the basin. Oh, what infatuation and what destroying power money has for many a man! Now, you were sailing at 30 knots the hour toward these vortices of worldliness—what a mercy it was, that honest defalcation! The same Divine hand that crushed your storehouse, your bank, your office, your insurance company lifted you out of destruction. The day you honestly suspended in business made your fortune for eternity.

"Oh," you say, "I could get along very well myself, but I am so disappointed that I can not leave a competence for my children." My brother, the same financial misfortune that is going to save your soul will save your children. With the anticipation of large fortune, how much industry would your children have?—without which habit of industry there is no safety. The young man would say: "Well, there's no need of my working; my father will soon step out, and then I'll have just what I want." You can not hide from him how much you are worth. You think you are hiding it; he knows all about it. He can tell you almost to a dollar. Perhaps he has been to the county office and searched the records of deeds and mortgages, and he has added it all up, and he has made an estimate of how long you will probably stay in this world, and is not as much worried about your rheumatism and shortness of breath as you are. The only fortune worth anything that you can give your child is the fortune you put in his head and heart. Of all the young men who started life with $40,000 capital, how many turned out well? I do not know half a dozen.

The best inheritance a young man can have is the feeling that he has to fight his own battle, and that life is a struggle into which he must throw body, mind and soul, or be disgracefully worsted. Where are the burial places of the men who started life with a fortune? Some of them in the potter's field; some in the suicide's grave. But few of these men reached 35 years of age. They drank, they smoked, they gambled. In them the beast destroyed the man. Some of them lived long enough to get their fortunes, and went through them. The vast majority of them did not live to get their inheritance. From the gin shop or house of infamy they were brought home to their father's house, and in delirium began to pick off loathsome reptiles from the embroidered pillow, and to fight back imaginary devils. And then they were laid out in a highly upholstered parlor, the casket covered with flowers by indulgent parents—flowers suggestive of a resurrection with no hope.

As you sat this morning at your breakfast table, and looked into the faces of your children, perhaps you said within yourself: "Poor things! How I wish I could start them in life with a competence. How I have been disappointed in all my expectations of what I would do for them!" Upon that scene of pathos I break with a paean of congratulation, that by your financial losses your own prospects for Heaven, and the prospect for the Heaven of your children is mightily improved. You may have lost a toy, but you have won a palace.

"How hardly shall they that have riches enter into the kingdom of God!" "It is easier for a camel to go through a needle's eye, than for a rich man to enter the kingdom of Heaven." What does that mean? It means that the grandest blessing God ever bestowed upon you was to take your money away from you. Let me here say, in passing, do not put much stress on the treasures of this world. You can not take them along with you. At any rate, you can not take them more than two or three miles; you will have to leave them at the cemetery. Attila had three coffins. So fond was he of this life that he decreed that he should be buried in a coffin of gold, and that then that should be inclosed in a coffin of silver, and that should be inclosed in a coffin of iron, and then a large amount of treasure should be thrown in over his body. And so he was buried, and the men who buried him were slain, so that no one might know where he was buried, and no one might there interfere with his treasures. Oh, men of the world, who want to take your money with you, better have three coffins!

Again, I remark, you ought to make the very best of your bereavement. The whole tendency is to brood over these separations, and to give much time to the handling of momentoes of the departed, and to make long visitations to the cemetery, and to say: "Oh, I can never look up again; my hope is gone; my courage is gone; my religion is gone; my faith in God is gone! Oh, the wear and tear and exhaustion of this loneliness!" The most frequent bereavement is the loss of children. If your departed child had lived as long as you have lived, do you not suppose that he would have had about the same amount of trouble and trial that you have had? If you could take a choice for your child between forty years of annoyance, loss, vexation, exasperation and bereavements, and forty years in Heaven, would you take the responsibility of choosing the former? Would you snatch away the cup of eternal bliss and put into that child's hands the cup of many bereavements? Instead of the complete safety into which that child had been lifted would you like to hold it down to the risks of this mortal state? Would you like to keep it out on a sea in which there have been more shipwrecks than safe voyages? Is it not a comfort to you to know that that child, instead of being besoiled and flung into the mire of sin, is swung clear into the skies? Are not those children to be congratulated that the point of celestial bliss which you expect to reach by a pilgrimage of 50 or 60 or 70 years, they reached at a flash? If the last 10,000 children who had entered Heaven had gone through the average of human life on earth, are you sure all those 10,000 children would have finally reached the blissful terminus? Besides that, my friends, you are to look at this matter as a self-denial on your part for their benefit. If your children want to go off in a May-day party; if your children want to go on a flowry and musical excursion, you consent. You might prefer to have them with you, but their jubilant absence satisfies you. Well, your departed children have only gone out in a May-day party, amid flowery and musical entertainment, amid joys and hilarities forever. That ought to quell some of your grief, the thought of their glee.

So it ought to be that you could make the best of all bereavements. The fact that you have so many friends in Heaven will make your own departure very cheerful. When you are going on a voyage, everything depends upon where your friends are—if they are on the wharf that you leave, or on the wharf toward which you are going to sail. In other words, the more friends you have in Heaven the easier it will be to get away from this world. The more friends here, the more bitter good-bys; the more friends there the more glorious welcomes. Some of you have so many brothers, sisters, children, friends in Heaven, that I do not know hardly how you are going to crowd through. When the vessel came from foreign lands, and brought a prince to our harbor, the ships were covered with bunting, and you remember how the men-of-war thundered broadsides; but there was no joy there compared with the joy which shall be demonstrated when you sail up the broad bay of heavenly salutation. The more friends you have there, the easier your own transit. What is death to a mother whose children are in Heaven? Why there is no more grief in it than there is in her going into a nursery amid the romp the and laughter of her household. Though all around may be dark, see you not the bright light in the clouds—that light the irridated faces of your glorified kindred?

So also, my friends, I would have you make the best of your sicknesses. When you see one move off with elastic step and in full physical vigor, sometimes you become impatient with your lame foot. When a man describes an object a mile off, and you can not see it at all, you become impatient of your dim eye. When you hear of a well man making a great achievement you become impatient with your depressed nervous system or your dilapidated health. I will tell you how you can make the worst of it. Brood over it; brood over all these illnesses, and your nerves will become twitchy, and your dyspepsia more aggravated, and your weakness more appalling. But that is the devil's work, to tell you how to make the worst of it; it is my work to show you a brighter light in the clouds.

Which of the Bible men most attract you attention? You say, Moses, Job, David, Jeremiah, Paul. Why, what a strange thing it is that you have chosen those who were physically disordered! Moses—I know he was nervous from the clip he gave the Egyptian. Job—his blood was vitiated and diseased, and his skin distressfully eruptive. David—he had a running sore, which he speaks of when he says: "My sore ran in the night and ceased not." Jeremiah had enlargement of the spleen. Who can doubt it who reads Lamentations? Paul—he had a lifetime sickness which the commentators have been guessing about for years, not knowing exactly what the apostle meant by "a thorn in the flesh." I do not know either; but it was something sharp, something that sruck him. I gather from all this that physical disorder may be the means of grace to the soul. You say you have so many temptations from bodily aliments, and if you were only well you think you could be a cood Christian. While your temptations may be different, they are no more than those of the man who has an appetite three times a day and sleeps eight hours every night.

From my observation, I judge that invalids have a more rapturous view of the next world than well people, and you will have higher renown in Heaven. The best view of the delectable mountains is through the lattice of the sick room. There are trains running every hour between pillow and throne, between hospital and mansion, between bandages and robes, between crutch and palm branch. Oh, I wish some of you people who are compelled to cry: "My head, my head! my foot, my foot! my back, my back!" would try some of the Lord's medicine! You are going to be well anyhow before long. Heaven is an old city, but has never yet reported one case of sickness or one bill of mortality. No opthalmia for the eye. No pneumonia for the lungs. No pleurisy for the side. No neuralgia for the nerves. No rheumatism for the muscles. "The inhabitants shall never say: I am sick." "There shall be no more pain."

Again, you ought to make the best of life's finality. Now, you think I have a very tough subject. You do not see how I am to strike a spark of light out of the flint of the tombstone. There are many people who have an idea that death is the submergence of everything pleasant by everything doleful. If my subject could close in the upsetting of all such preconceived notions, it would close well. Who can judge best of ths features of a man—those who are close by him, or those who are afar off? "Oh," you say, "those can judge best of the features of a man who are close by him!"

Now, my friends, who shall judge of the features of death—whether they are lovely or whether they are repulsive? You? You are too far off. If I want to get a judgment as to what really the features of death are, I would not ask you; I will ask those who have been within a month of death, or an hour of death, or a minute of death. They stand so near the features they can tell. They give unanimous testimony if they are Christian people that death, instead of being demoniac, is cherubic. Of all the thousands of Christians who have been carried through the gates of the cemetery, gather up their dying experiences, and you will find they nearly all bordered on a jubilate. How often you have seen a dying man join in the psalm being sung around his bedside, the middle of the verse opening to let his ransomed spirit free!—long after his lips could not speak, looking and pointing upward.

One week of the year is called blossom week—called so all through the land because they are more blossoms in that week than in any other week of the year. Blossom week! And that is what the future world is to which the Christian is invited—blossom week forever. It is as far ahead of this world as Paradise is ahead of Dry Tortugas, and yet here we stand shivering and fearing to go out, and we want to stay on the dry sand, and amid the stormy petrels, when we are invited to arbors of jessamine and birds of paradise.

One season I had two springtimes. I went to New Orleans in April, and I marked the difference between going toward New Orleans and then coming back. As I went on down toward New Orleans, the verdue, the foliage, became thicker and more beautiful. When I came back, the further I came toward home the less the foliage, and less and less it became until there was hardly any. Now, it all depends upon the direction in which you travel. If a spirit from Heaven should come toward our world, he is traveling from June toward December, from radiance toward darkness, from hanging gardens toward icebergs. And one would not be very much surprised if a spirit of God sent forth from Heaven toward our world should be slow to come. But how strange it is that we dread going out toward that world when going is from December toward June—from the snow of earthly storm to the snow of the Edenic blossom—from the artics of trouble toward the tropics of eternal joy.

Oh, what an ado about dying! We get so attached to the malarial marsh in which we live that we are afraid to go up and live on the hilltop. We are alarmed because vacation is coming. Eternal sunlight, and best programme of celestial minstrels and hallelujah, no inducement. Let us stay here and keep cold and ignorant and weak. Do not introduce us to Elijah, and John Milton and Bourdaloue. Keep our feet on the sharp cobblestones of earth instead of planting them on the bank of amaranth in Heaven. Give us this small island of a leprous world instead of the immensities of splendor and delight. Keep our hands full of nettles, and our shoulder under the burden, and our neck in the yoke, and hopples on our ankles, and handcuffs on our wrists. "Dear Lord," we seem to say, "keep us down here where we have to suffer, instead of letting us up where we might live and reign and rejoice."

I am amazed at myself and at yourself for this infatuation, under which we all rest. Men you would suppose would get frightened at having to stay in this world instead of getting frightened at having to go toward Heaven. I congraulate anybody who has a right to die. By that I mean through sickness you can not avert, or through accident you can not avoid—your work consummated. "Where did they bury Lily?" said one little child to another. "Oh," she replied, "they buried here in the ground?" "Oh, no, no; not in the cold ground, but in the warm ground, where ugly seeds become beautiful flowers."

"But," says one, "it pains me so much to think that I must lose the body with which my soul has so long companioned." You do not lose it. You no more lose your body by death than you lose your watch when you send it to have it repaired, or your jewel when you send it to have it reset, or the faded picture when you send it to have it touched up or the photograph of a friend when you have it put in a new locket. You do not lose your body. Paul will go to Rome to get his, Payson will go to Portland to get his, President Edwards will go to Princeton to get his, George Cookman will go to the bottom of the Atlantic to get his, and we will go to the village churchyards and the city cemeteries to get ours; and when we have our perfect spirit rejoined to our perfect body, then we will be the kind of men and women that the resurrection morning will make possible.

So you see you have not made out any doleful story yet. What have you proved about death? What is the case you have made out? You have made out just this—that death allows us to have a perfect body, free of all aches, united forever with a perfect soul free from all sin. Correct your theology. What does it all mean? Why, it means that moving day is coming, and that you are going to quit cramped apartments and be mansioned forever. The horse that stands at the gate will not be the one lathered and bespattered, carrying bad news, but it will be the horse that St. John saw in Apocalyptic vision—the white horse on which the King comes to the banquet. The ground around the palace will quake with tires and hoofs of celestial equipage, and those Christians who in this world lost their friends, and lost their property, and lost their health, and lost their life, will find out that God was always kind, and that all things worked together for their good, and that those were the wisest people on earth who made the best of everything. See you not now the bright light in the clouds?

Liberal Religion.

The world wants a religion that shall satisfy all the needs of men's nature, nourish the mind, strengthen the will, warm and uplift the heart.—Mrs. Celia Parker Woolley, Independent, Chicago, Ill.

TEMPERANCE NOTES.

JIMMIE ON NARCOTICS.

He Tells of His Teacher's Efforts in Behalf of Sound Bodies and Minds.

One day, just before she was ready to dismiss school, Miss Schofield, that's our teacher, stood up by her desk and looked just as solemn, and said: "Boys, I am very, very sorry to see that there are a number of you who are learning to smoke cigarettes." My, how my face began to burn, for I had some in my pockets that minute that I was going to learn on just as soon as I got home. Some that I traded my jackknife and a marble for, and if I didn't use them it would be just as bad as to throw away my jack-knife and marble.

But Miss Schofield kep' right on all the while I was thinking about it, and she said she thought if we knew more about such things we would never want to smoke or chew or use tobacco in any way; and she said there was other things, too, that maybe would be interesting to learn about. And she said, too, that maybe we would like to form ourselves into a club. I guess she meant a kind of party or sociable; we was to come to her house every Saturday night, and we would have somethin' to talk about instead of playin'.

She wanted to know how many of us knew what narcotics was, and there wasn't anybody but Hugh Bryan, who is always goin' around with a book under his arm; so she asked him to tell us all he knowed on the subject, an' then we would be ready to find out all we could about it.

He got up and said that the dictionary said that narcotics was some kind of a medicine that would make folks not feel when anything hurt 'em (I don't remember just how he said it). But if they took too much it would kill 'em, and he said folks most always mean tobacco and opium when they talk about it, an' he thought 'at tea and coffee was narcotics, too. He said quite a lot more, and when he got through Miss Schofield looked at the clock and saw that it was five minutes past four, so she said for us to find out everything we could, and come to her house at seven o'clock Saturday evening, and then we went home.

When I got home I put my cigarettes into a box out in the barn. That's where I keep quite a number of my things 'at I don't want pa and ma to know about; and Nellie always finds everything I have if I keep it in my room; and then she'll tell pa and ma.

Well, I put the cigarettes in a box and hid it under the edge of the haymow,



an' then, if Miss Schofield asked if I had smoked any, I could tell her I hadn't.

When we were eating supper I asked pa if chewing tobacco an' smokin' cigars ever killed anybody, an' he thought the teacher had been findin' fault with him, and he said tobacco hadn't never done him no hurt, and he'd thank folks to mind their own business. But when I told him all about it, he said: "Well, I dunno but that's all right, fur terbaccer ain't so good fur little kids, like you, with delercate constertutions. Now, some folks need terbaccer, and others don't. You don't never need to learn to chew and smoke, fur your constertution ain't like mine."

I tried to find out somethin' to tell about when our club met, but I didn't get hold of nothin'. One night pa says: "I read suthin' fer you, sonny, in the paper to-day. There was a man runnin' with a pipe in his mouth, an' he fell down an' the end of his pipe went down his throat an' killed him. Ain't them narcotics on the sistem?" I didn't think Miss Schofield meant that, so I didn't try to remember it. But I kep' thinkin' 'bout tobacco's bein' so awful poison, an' what an awful pity it was for pa to buy so much, and then be tellin' ma how hard times was every time she asked for ten cents to buy somethin' down to the store. Some way I got so I didn't feel like going to look at my cigarettes more'n once a day, an' begun to think that, mebby, I wouldn't smoke 'em at all, but I didn't know.

When Saturday night came I couldn't hardly wait for it to come half-past six, for ma said I could start then. But it did come, an' when I got as far as Ned Freeman's I waited for him to finish gettin' ready, for I never was to Miss Schofield's, and I kind of hated to go alone. When we got there there wasn't more'n two or three there, an' Miss Schofield was just splendid, an' showed us pictures an' some of the curiosities she bought when she was in Mexico.

When they all come we sang somethin' 'bout never usin' tobacco, an' then the teacher asked who knew when tobacco was first used. Ned said the Injuns used it when Columbus first discovered 'em. An' he said they used to whip folks, in some countries, the first time they smoked, an' then, if they did it again, they would kill 'em. Ned said that he knew all about it, because his cousin 'it goes to Loyal Legion told 'im.

Then Hugh told about the poison in the tobacco. How if a drop of it was put on a cat's tongue it would kill it in a second. He told, too, about opium and hasheesh, I think they was the ones, an' what awful dreams folks had if they used them.

After he got through talking, Miss Schofield asked quite a lot of questions, an' she said she was real glad we had learned so much. But she said no one had said anything about the effect of narcotics on the mind; that when a person used it it made slaves of them. She says: "Grace, in telling us how tobacco was grown, told us how much work it made, and that was the reason so many slaves were brought to this country—to help in such work. But narcotics subject people to a more degrading slavery, even, than that which caused the great war of the rebellion. They destroy soul and body. Of course, you all remember Gen. Grant's sufferings from the effects of excessive use of tobacco. We cannot be too careful in keeping ourselves from such injurious habits, and in keeping our influence working for the right. How many of my pupils are willing to pledge themselves against the use of narcotics?"

All the girls raised their hands and some of the boys. I didn't, for I thought, maybe, when I got as big as pa I'd wish I hadn't.

"Girls remember tea and coffee are narcotics, and don't make any pledges which you cannot keep." Miss Schofield waited a little bit. Some of the girls looked as though they wished they had thought about it before, and I guess it will be pretty hard for 'em to keep their promises, for I heard 'em tell Nell, one day, that they just got up in the morning in time to swallow some bread and coffee and hurry to school, an' I do believe Miss Schofield heard 'em, too. But they didn't back out.

Miss Schofield looked so sorry at us boys and I felt so 'shamed to be on the wrong side, for I knew I was wrong, an' I thought I would give anything if I could do it all over again. But she commenced to ask what we would talk about next time. I couldn't wait to listen for I had some work to do. I slipped out of the room just as quick as I could and ran home, to get those cigarettes and bury them in the barnyard. So now, I won't ever smoke them. No, I won't ever smoke any at all.—Union Signal.

STRONG FOR TEMPERANCE.

Decided Position Taken by Dr. Harper, President of the University of Chicago.

Dr. William R. Harper, president of the University of Chicago, has the following to say to the Voice on the subject of prohibition in the university:

"1. Students of the University of Chicago are not permitted to have alcoholic liquors in their room.

"2. They are not permitted to have alcoholic liquors at the tables in the university houses.

"3. They are not permitted to have alcoholic liquors at class spreads.

"4. It is a law of the University of Chicago that the house rules of every house, including fraternities, shall contain a rule prohibiting the use of alcoholic drinks in the house or at entertainments given by the house. The Quadrangle club, the membership of which is largely composed of professors and instructors of the university, contains among its regulations such a rule. So far as I am aware, there is no disposition on the part of the students of the university to disobey these rules. Drunkenness on the part of the students is something almost unknown to the authorities. The trustees and officers of the university cooperate very heartily with the citizens of Hyde Park in maintaining the law which makes the Hyde Park district a prohibition district."

WOLVES.

An Imaginary Case with a Strong Temperance Moral—See the Point?

Let us imagine a community beset by wolves, and the able-bodied men of that community convened to make plans for the protection of their families, their flocks and their herd. The old-fashioned farmer who has inherited something of the spirit of Israel Putnam, declares that the only kind of wolves that he has any respect for are dead wolves, and he proposes the organization of a party to relieve the peril of the community by the simple process of killing the wolves. But a weak-kneed neighbor declares that there always have been wolves, there always will be wolves, and if you kill the present visitors, more will be sure to come, and he feebly proposes that if a few sheep could be kept where the wolves could conveniently get at them and satisfy their hunger, the rest of the flocks, and possibly the children, might be safe. But the old farmer has his way, the rifles and shotguns do their duty, and wolf skins bring in appreciable revenue. No! it is not satisfactory to the wolves!—National Temperance Advocate.

PROGRESS OF REFORM.

Running into a saloon to drink, is one way of running into debt.—Ram's Horn.

The dram shop dies hard, but it must die and we shall be at the funeral.—Lever.

Strong drink is bad for the health as well as for the pocket.—National Temperance Advocate.

There is solid truth in the statement that many a young woman is willing to trust her heart with a young man that no butcher will trust with a pound of liver.—Greenville (N. Y.) Local.

It is our belief that more children are immolated in the United States to the drink fiend than were ever burned alive in Tophet, or thrown alive by heathen parents into the Ganges.—National Temperance Advocate.

Brewers and distillers are considering plans for lining beer and whisky kegs or barrels with aluminium as a preservative process. But what is the use so long as stomachs cannot be similarly lined?—Western Broker.

The saloon is a bank deposit. You deposit everything you have for that which is a thousand times worse than nothing. It is a national bank, because it is backed by the national government. Let us abolish at least this one national banking institution.—Crystalizer.

A decree has gone forth prohibiting women from entering the saloons of Denver, Col., and so strictly is this enforced that a saloon keeper has been fined for treating his own wife. The next thing will be to fine the saloon keeper for kissing his wife.—Mida's Criterion (Liquor).

Where Is the Wisdom of It?

It costs the people of the United States an average of $15 per capita to support the liquor traffic. The traffic pays for the privilege of doing its immense business an average of $1.69 per capita in the way of revenue. This shows a clear loss of $13.31 per capita each year. Our population is in round numbers 70,000,000. Therefore our loss each year by liquor is $931,700,000. In 1890, according to the last census, the assessed valuation of all the real and personal property in the United States was $25,473,072,418. The gain between 1880 and 1890 was $8,333,269,923, or $833,326,992. This is the annual gain in one year of all this busy people. Yet we lose by the license system and our drinking habits $931,700,000 a year! What fools we be!

Reasons for Temperance.

During a temperance campaign in a Missouri county, a lawyer was discussing learnedly the constitutionality of the proposed temperance law. An old farmer, who had been listening attentively, shut his jack-knife with a snap, and said: "I don't know nuthin' about constitutionality or the unconstitutionality of the law, but I've got seven good reasons fur votin' fur it."

"What are they?" asked the lawyer.

And the grim old farmer responded: "Four sons and three daughters."

Worse Than War.

War with Spain would entail a great loss of life and property, but the rum traffic is a more terrible thing, yet we as a Christian nation are powerless to stop this continual warfare upon the home and society. And why powerless? Or are we really powerless anyhow? Ask your 364-day-in-the-year friends.—Portland Herald.

SPIRITUAL AFFAIRS.

GOD'S PROTECTING CARE.

Psalm CXXI.

Up to the hills I lift mine eyes,
From whence alone all help doth come,
Where God, who made the earth and skies,
Makes also His eternal home.

'Tis He who Israel doth keep,
Lest any evil should befall;
He slumbers not nor ever sleeps,
But keepeth constant watch o'er all.

The sun by day, the moon by night,
No evil influence shall bring;
He is our shade to keep from blight
Beneath the shadow of His wing.

He will not that our foot be moved,
Or from His path should go astray,
But gently chastened and reproved,
He firmly keeps us in His way.

He shall our feet from evil turn,
Our soul preserve from every sin,
His ever watchful eyes discern
Our going out and coming in.

Though we are weak, our God is strong,
We lean on His puissant arm,
Who leads us all the way along,
To guide and guard us from all harm.

Be glad, my soul, and trust the Lord,
His grace and faithfulness adore;
Unfailing love has pledged His word
To keep thee safe forevermore.
—William G. Haeselbarth, in Christian Work.

THE COMPULSION OF LOVE.

The Greatest Incentive to Pure and Unalloyed Selfishness—A Lesson from the Passion of Jesus.

One of the most remarkable facts about our Lord's death is that He wished to escape it, that He could have escaped it, but that yet He could not escape it. He prayed to be delivered from it, with an agony that seemed to refuse denial. He yet declared, as He rose to meet those who came to seize Him that He had but to say the word and a host of angels must fly to relieve Him. Then He went calmly to meet His inevitable death. He could, and He could not, avoid it. He wished to live, but He chose to die.

It is not for us to assume too positively why Jesus would not and could not do what yet He wished and was able to do. Somehow it was His duty to endure His passion. For some reason He must die. The great purpose of the world's salvation could not otherwise be accomplished. Christ must suffer. He knew it; it was His Father's will. The cup could not pass; He must drink it. Somehow, out of that self-sacrifice, accepted when it might have been refused, through its power or its atonement we are saved. It was Christ's compulsory freewill offering for the world.

What compulsion is so great as the compulsion of love? Love compelled the Father in the gift of His Son. He so loved the world that He could not withhold His best beloved. Love compelled the Son to leave the throne of Heaven, to live among men, and to die the death of the cross. But for infinite love this infinite gift would not have been made. With such love it could not have been withheld.

We are most like God when love makes us its slaves and takes away our freedom. The mother cannot forget her child. For it she will work or die. No toil, no pain, no danger affrights her. She simply cannot save even her life at the expense of that of the child, because love forbids. The father will risk no matter what hazard or endure no matter what toil for his family, because he loves them. Death has no terrors for love.

But it is not only in these closer family relations that love works like an unreasoning instinct against all the arguments of selfishness, but in the wider reaches of duty. What is heroism, or what is religion, but this compulsion of love? It may be love of family, it may be love of country, it may be love of humanity, it may be love of God; but love is before and above all other forces in the great divine order in which we have our part. It conquers fear, it annihilates self-interest. It is the very force of attraction that holds society together; and this attraction works aright only as God is its central sun.

In this compelling love of man and love of God we have our sacrifices, perhaps our crucifixions, which we must accept, as Christ accepted His, when it is the Father's will. It may be a physical burden which His wisdom imposes; it may be a responsibility that seems too heavy for us, and under which we can at least die as Jesus died. Whatever it is, our individual cross must be borne because it must. We have prayed to have it removed, and God has denied us. We love Him; we love those for whose sake we bear it, and we shall fail of being like Christ if the love which rises up to God and the love that flows out to the world of men does not master all other desires or passions and make it impossible for us to do otherwise than to say with the Master: "How am I straitened until it be accomplished!"—N. Y. Independent.

PATIENCE AND ZEAL.

It Takes Insight and a Large View of Many Considerations to Do Good Wisely.

In our Lord's parable of the "Wheat and the Tares," He represents the husbandman as replying to the zealous servants who wished to uproot the tares at once: "Nay, lest while ye gather up the tares, ye root up also the wheat with them. Let both grow together until the harvest." There are always reforms we would like to undertake, and evils that we would like to destroy, concerning which a man of wise insight has to say: "The time is not yet; let both grow together until the harvest." One of the nicest of all problems is just how to avoid doing harm in doing good. Some people can see nothing but the tares that ought to be uprooted, and if they had their way they would destroy the wheat. It takes insight and patience and a large view of many considerations to do good wisely. Even in the home this principle applies. You may see something amiss in the children or in some member of the family that on the whole it is much wiser to be patient with than to seek to uproot. The way is not open to you to inaugurate a reform in that particular direction, without destroying too much wheat. We have no right to seek to counteract evil in foolish ways, or without reference to the cost it may entail. "Do what is right and God will take care of results," has a noble ring, and, in general, it is grandly true. But our Lord was so practical that He taught us to consider certain results, and to regard the "wheat" as well as the "tares." There are many applications of this principle which will suggest themselves to every thoughtful person. Patience is a Christian virtue, as well as zeal.—Boston Watchman.

Results.

The best results are attained only when still better ones are sought. To do as well to-day as I did yesterday I must do better. Life is valuable not only for what it is, but for what it is to be.—Rev. Clarence T. Brown.

Burdens.

Burden bearing enables a man to do two things—to test his strength and by using to increase it.—Rev. W. S. Perkins.

HOLINESS OF WILL.

Necessity of Cultivating It Should Be Appreciated—A Few Suggestions as to How.

The will of a Christian ought to be firm, resolute, inflexible. A limp, shifting purpose to be a servant of God is better than no such purpose at all, to be sure, but God cannot regard it with much favor.

It is to be developed by regularity and zeal in the study of the Bible and in prayer. These are vital to any strong, aggressive, useful piety. Common sense and the religious history of men demonstrate this. It ought not to need reassertion. The cultivation of sturdy faith in God is another important aid. We can adhere to our righteous purposes much more firmly if we are unshakably assured that God reigns and is on the side of goodness. Indeed, unless we cherish such a faith we seldom attain to any genuine consecration of the will.

It also helps to make strong resolutions of devotion to Christ. He who would possess a holy will must determine to have one and strive mightily to attain it. Divine aid never is lacking and, if he strive depending on the Holy Spirit even more than on himself, success is certain. But he must watch for the least defects in the structure of his Christian character. The beginnings of evil, no matter how insidious and seemingly innocent they may be, must be detected and checked.

The study of Christian example is a precious, inspiring assistance. It encourages us to realize that other men and women, as human and as weak as we are, have fought the same fight before us, have overcome the same temptations and have won that same consecration of will and motive towards which we longingly, but often almost despairingly aspire. What they have done we can do. They had no greater powers than our own. Some of them had harder struggles to go through than even ours. We can have the same help from on high which carried them through to victory.

Most important of all we should study the example of Jesus Himself. His was a holy will such as we desire. Yet He was as truly human as we are, and His holiness of will had to be fought for as truly as ours. Whatever distinction between Him and us there was in other respects, because of His being divine as well as human, it made no difference in His favor in this particular. He had to cultivate holiness of will just as we have to. He succeeded, and He has pledged Himself to help us to succeed.—Congregationalist.

THE REALITY OF SIN.

No View of Life Is Sound or Safe Which Robs Sin of Its Moral Hideousness.

There is a deep and radical difference between sin and mere imperfection, between the deliberate or intentional violation of God's law and the failure to obey a command of which one is ignorant. There is no sin without knowledge, and therefore sin can never be regarded as the imperfection of an undeveloped nature. Imperfections are faults, not sins; they postpone symmetry of nature, but they do not corrupt the sources of life. Sins are offenses against ourselves as well as against God, and the most terrible penalties which they invoke are not the visible misery and shame which men see, but the invisible deterioration of character which begins the moment a sin is committed and continues to work disintegration until the sin has borne the fruit of repentance. The awful punishments which have followed transgression since time began blacken the pages of history and throw their shadows over the world in the great tragedies; but the most appalling punishments are known only to the men and women who have broken the law, and in so doing destroyed themselves. That which happens to a man, however terrible, cannot be so appalling as that which happens in a man. Bitter and crushing blows can be borne, but inward decay has no resources of desperate courage on which to call. A man who deliberately willed to be finally and forever bad might stoically face a righteous world with undismayed front, but such a man would be powerless in the hands of an inward process of decay silently and implacably sapping his strength. A man may grow through imperfection, but a man must grow away from sin; imperfection is lost in the simple process of growth, but sin sends the nature back towards disorganization. No philosophic view of life as a whole is sound or safe which robs sin of its moral hideousness or makes men blind to the havoc which it plays in the spirit. It is abhorrent to God, and it must be abhorrent to us. We are not safe unless we see clearly its moral hideousness. Under all its masks we must instantly discern its hateful countenance.—N. Y. Outlook.

NUGGETS.

It was my privilege lately, says Galusha Anderson, in the Chicago Standard, to read Bishop Westcott's recent book entitled "Christian Aspects of Life." Scattered over its pages are thoughts both old and new so tersely expressed that many of them might be made appropriate watchwords for Christian workers everywhere. Below we give some selections:

If Christ waits, cannot we wait also?

As the home is, so is the nation; as the woman is, so is the home.

Faith and love and religion can only be taught by those who possess them.

What men are is more momentous than what they have. As we are, we use all that is committed to us.

When the Lord said to His disciples: "Ye are the salt of the earth," He declared the secret of social permanence.

Freedom is not the power of the individual to do what he will, but the power to fulfill his part in the social organism.

The Jews have a beautiful thought, that an angel only lives while he serves. That assuredly is the true ideal of men. Men live only while they serve.

The vision of God as the interpretation of all life, communion with God as the one stay of the soul, patient listening for the voice of God and fearless obedience to it, alone can save outward service from peril of idolatry.

We have transposed the divine sequence of duties. Instead of placing our search for the kingdom of God first, we postpone it till we have satisfied every secular want. We have forgotten the claims of life in our desire to accumulate the means of living.

We shall see that all human work is, from the nature of the case, potentially Christian work; that social, commercial, municipal, national activity, is part of the one human life which Christ has lived, an expression in due measure of the nature which He has borne to His Father's throne.

The Human Body.

The human body should be to us like a sacred temple, which we should keep pure and undefiled, approach with something of awe and reverence, a temple of flesh, dedicated to the highest purposes, the habitation of a divine image.—Dr. Joseph Silverman.

FATTENING CHICKENS.

How to Secure the Best Results With the Least Expense.

The return to the producer for fattening his stock, writes H. S. Babcock in The Country Gentleman, comes in two forms — first, by an increase in the weight of the chickens, and, second, by an increase in the price per pound. Suppose, for example, the poultryman has 200 chickens to sell, which, unfattened, would average four pounds each and bring 15 cents per pound—that is, he would receive for 800 pounds, at 15 cents per pound, $120. Now, suppose by fattening them he makes them weigh but one pound more each—a small gain—and he gets but 2 cents per pound increase in price (a sum frequently greatly exceeded), his chickens will bring him, 1,000 pounds at 17 cents, $170, an advance of $50—a very convenient little sum. Should he add two pounds per chicken and get 5 cents additional per pound—by no means an extravagant hypothesis—he will raise his $120 to $240, exactly double what he would have received in the unfattened condition.

In this country, as the popular taste demands as yellow a chicken as can be had, the food should be chosen accordingly. For grain, I think nothing is better than sound, yellow corn, either whole, cracked or ground. For rapid fattening, I prefer it ground and made into dough by being slightly moistened with milk. If to the cornmeal is added about 10 to 15 per cent of ground beef scraps, the fattening will proceed more rapidly. For drink, nothing is better than sweet milk, except sweet milk sweetened with sugar, about a heaping tablespoonful to each gill of milk. If the droppings show a tendency toward diarrhea, the milk should be boiled.

Cost of production consists of three elements—the price of the food used, the labor employed in feeding and the effects upon the fowls. By feeding mashes in the morning more time is consumed in preparing the food and the cost of production is thereby increased. We feed our hens dry food, and thus save the labor of mixing the mashes. It is also a more cleanly way of feeding. Our experience has been that fowls fed on dry grain keep in better health than when they have a warm mash given to them. Inasmuch as ailing fowls seldom lay well and require more time for their care, the system of dry feeding possesses an advantage over the other system.

Why Chickens Die.

The "unknown cause" of the frequent losses among chickens before they are more than 4 weeks old which we see frequently spoken of or inquired about in some of the papers professedly devoted to the poultry interests, and which they often ascribe to "constitutional weakness," is most frequently caused by indigestion. The weakness is an inability to digest their food without clean grit or some sort to go with it into the gizzard, or to digest sour and moldy dough or moldy grain under any conditions. We have seen some such cases, and we always found either this or lice in abundance to be the cause of the trouble. There may be a constitutional lack of vigor which causes chickens to die in the shell before they are sufficiently developed to break it, and which causes well cared for chickens to grow very slowly and mature late, and even to be generally weakness after they have matured, but we as a rule these to the breeding fowls having been made to fatten to having [illegible] ed [illegible] sudden deaths in [illegible] chickens are [illegible] are [illegible] usually due to a lack of vigor on the part of the keeper. Somebody is too lazy, careless or busy at something else to kill the vermin in the coops, give fresh, clean gravel in the yards and mix fresh, sweet food every time they are fed and take away all that they will not eat up clean as soon as it is given them.—American Cultivator.

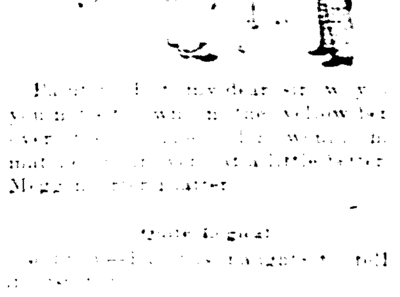
Cleaning Roosts.

The proper way to clean a roost, says Epitomist, is to first carry everything out doors, roost poles, nest boxes and loose boards. Give them a dose of oil and apply the match. If the wood takes fire, it can be put out by throwing sand on it. Now rake out all fowl dirt and give the inside a good coating of whitewash. Do this once a month. If we do not have time for all this, then get some liquid lice paint and go over the roost poles, nest boxes, etc., with a brush dipped in the paint. Put on a good coat. This should be done just before the fowls go to roost at night. Probably the fowls will not like the smell, but drive them all in and shut the house up tight for an hour or two. This will not only kill the red and gray mites, but all the body lice on the hens as well. In ten days after the lice eggs previously laid are about all hatched out repeat the operation, when we may reasonably know that our hens and roosts are free from lice and will stay so for a month or two. Farmers should feed oats more freely to poultry than is generally the case. Oats are a most excellent egg-making food when fed in connection with other food. Boiled oats are especially good.

Feeding Affects Eggs.

We once heard an old physician say that when obliged to remain at sick houses so long that it was necessary or desirable to eat there he always chose to have one or two eggs boiled for him. The impression conveyed was that he thought that nothing unclean could get inside the eggshell. But if he could have seen some of the messes that are fed out to hens, or that hens feed on, he would scarcely have felt so sure. Eating wholesome food even when hens the eggshell. Many people do not understand that an unpleasant flavor may be fed into an egg as easily as into milk, and that only sound food should be given to the fowls as to perfectly fresh and free from objectionable odors or flavors.—Cultivator.

Was the Right Shade.



FRUIT HOUSE PRICES FOR 1898

Coffee is Down 3c per Pound--This Makes a Reduction During the Year of 4c per Pound.

Our Best Roasted Lion...
Mail Pouch package...
Leverring in Packages...
Rich Mocha green, 25c...

Sugars Remain the Same on all Grades.

Yellow C...
Extra Yellow C, 5 lb...
Standard Coffee A...

Teas--Young Hyson, Gun Powder and Japan Teas.

No change in prices...
Young Hyson, best, 50c
Young Hyson, good...
Young Hyson, fair...
Oolong Black Tea, 25c
Oolong best Tea, 50c
Tea in 1 lb packages...

Canned Goods--Home Pack and California

Best Battleship Tomatoes...
Best Baltimore Pie Peaches...
Illinois Sweet Corn, 7c can
Egyptian brand, New York Corn...
Gallon Apples, 25c can

Dried Fruits--Domestic and California.

California Raisins...
California Raisins, extra...
California Nectarines...
California Prunes...
California Peaches...

Maple Syrup, Other Syrups and New Orleans Molasses

Maple Syrup...
Lyndon Maple Syrup in bottles...
Golden Drip, per gallon...

Fish for the Lenten Season.

Family White Fish...
Family White Fish kit...
No. 1 White Fish, half...
No. 1 White Fish...

Oils--Harness, Neatsfoot, Linseed and Machine.

Harness Oil, 70c gallon
Neatsfoot Oil, 60c gallon
Fish Oil, 60c gallon
Machine Oil, dark, 20c gal

Cheap Sugar Has Made Cheap Candy.

Pure Stick...
Pure French Mixed...
French Mottoes...
Gum Drops...
Bon Bons, extra...

Fine Cut and Plug Tobacco, Cigars, Etc.

Fine Cut, good, 25...
Fine Cut, extra, 35...
Fine Cut, best, 75...
The Boys' Delight Cigars...
Artistic Cigars...
Tan Cigars, $1.25 box

Liquors and Wines for Medical Use Only.

Domestic Wines are extremely...
Kelley Island Catawba, 70c gallon
Kelley Island Port...
Kelley Island Sherry...
German Kuemmel, $1.50 gallon
German Kuemmel, bottles...

Carpets, Mattings, Linoleums, Window Shades and Floor Oil Cloths.

We have a large line and... assortment of... Window Shades. We keep all grades and prices... can always find a good display at low prices.

Window Shades, good, 10c each
Window Shades, extra, 20c each
Window Shades, best, 25c each
Rag Carpet, home-made, per yard...
Brussels Carpets, good, yard, 65c
Brussels Carpets, best, yard, 75c
Pro. Brussels, 50c yard

Linoleum, good, 45c square yard
Linoleum, best, 50c square yard
Floor Oil Cloth, good, 30c square yard
Floor Oil Cloth, best, 35c square yard
Ingrain Carpets, good, 35c yard
Ingrain Carpets, best... yard
... yard, 60c

Be sure and call on us for your Carpets, Oil Cloths and Window Shades. We beat others. You can save at least 20 cents on the dollar at the Fruit House.

FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE

The Hand THAT ROCKS THE CRADLE



rules the world. But few appreciate the danger to which the expectant mother is exposed, and the foreboding with which she looks forward to the hour of approaching motherhood. By the use of

"Mother's Friend"

the body is made to yield pleasantly to the change. Headache and nausea are dispelled, the depressed and nervous feeling yields to one of hopeful expectation. Danger to life of mother is avoided, and she passes through the trial quickly and her recovery is rapid.

Sent by Mail, on receipt of price, $1.00. Book to "Expectant Mothers" free upon application.
The Bradfield Regulator Co., Atlanta, Ga.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

The Successful Remedy for

NASAL CATARRH

must be non-irritating, easy of application, and one that will by its own action reach the inflamed and diseased surfaces.

ELY'S CREAM BALM combines the important requisites of quick action and specific curative powers with perfect safety to the patient. This agreeable remedy has mastered catarrh as nothing else has, and both physicans and patients freely concede this fact. All druggists cheerfully acknowledge that in it the acme of Pharmaceutical skill has been reached. The most distressing symptoms quickly yield to it. In acute cases the Balm imparts almost instant relief.

By Absorption.

Catarrhal sufferers should remember that Ely's Cream Balm is the only catarrh remedy which is quickly and thoroughly absorbed by the diseased membrane. It does not dry up the secretions, but changes them to a limpid and odorless condition, and finally to a natural and healthy character.

The Balm can be found at any drug store, or by sending 50 cents to Ely Brothers, 56 Warren S., New York, it will be mailed.

Full directions with each package.

Cream Balm opens and cleanses the nasal passages, allays inflammation, thereby stopping pain in the head, heals and protects the membrane and restores the senses of taste and smell. The Balm is applied directly into the nostrils.

MONEY! MONEY! MONEY!

Do you want to borrow money? The Tri-State will loan you money on the famous dollar monthly plan, pay fast or slow—$1,000 for $10.00 per month.

BEST PLAN IN THE WORLD.

INVESTORS

Should call at office for the best plan to save money. $325,000.00 of stock matured in five months.

Call at office for full particulars

COR. BERRY & COURT.

Tri-State Building and Loan Association,



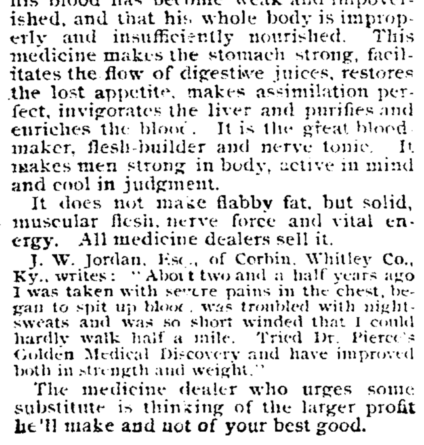
The mystery of life and death has puzzled many a wise man. The alchemists of old searched in vain for some combination of drugs that would prolong life indefinitely. Common sense, chemistry and medical science have combined in this age to show man the way to a long and healthy life.

Common sense teaches that a man should not over-work or over-worry; that he should take ample time for his meals, for resting and for recreation and sleep; that he should not neglect the little ills of life, because they are the precursors of serious and fatal maladies. Chemistry has enabled men to make combinations of drugs that were impossible in the days of the alchemists. Medical science has taught when, how and why these combinations of drugs should be used. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is the most valuable of all health-restoring medicines, and the most effective. Its first work is upon the fountain-head of life—the stomach. A man who has a weak and impaired stomach and who does not properly digest his food will soon find that his blood has become weak and impoverished, and that his whole body is improperly and insufficiently nourished. This medicine makes the stomach strong, facilitates the flow of digestive juices, restores the lost appetite, makes assimilation perfect, invigorates the liver and purifies and enriches the blood. It is the great blood-maker, flesh-builder and nerve tonic. It makes men strong in body, active in mind and cool in judgment.

It does not make flabby fat, but solid, muscular flesh, nerve force and vital energy. All medicine dealers sell it.

J. W. Jordan, Esq., of Corbin, Whitley Co., Ky., writes: "About two and a half years ago I was taken with severe pains in the chest, began to spit up blood, was troubled with night-sweats and was so short winded that I could hardly walk half a mile. Tried Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and have improved both in strength and weight."

The medicine dealer who urges some substitute is thinking of the larger profit he'll make and not of your best good.



CUPID.......

The God of love tells you to make the home beautiful for the loved ones, so if you want to make your selections of Wall Paper out of an immense line, plenty of all kinds, from the very cheapest to the very best to choose from, where you are sure to find goods to please you to suit your taste, just the kind you have been LOOKING for; if you want to go where they are glad to show you the goods whether you want to buy or not; where you are always sure of courteous treatment, fair dealing, prompt service and lowest prices; where they trim your paper without charge and take it back at same price you paid for it, any paper you have left over, in short, if you wish to buy your Wall Paper where they will treat you as you would WISH to be treated, hoping thereby to merit and receive your patronage, you will go straight to

L. O. HULL,

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J. F. ZIMMERLY & CO.,

Practical Plumbers,

Gas and Steam Fitters.

NO 141 CALHOUN STREET

A Handsome Complexion
is one of the greatest charms a woman can possess. POZZONI'S COMPLEXION POWDER gives it.

Fort Wayne Sentinel

SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1898.

FASHIONS OF NEW YORK.

Ready Made Costumes For the Outdoor Girl.

DUCKS AND CRASHES IN THE LEAD

Some Newer and Finer Fabrics For the Woman Who Is Content to Sit Still and Look Pretty—Odd Fancies In Millinery, Neckwear and Parasols.

[Copyright, 1898, by American Press Association.]

However much we may pity the unfortunate women who toil for a pittance, we cannot help feeling glad of the fact that we can purchase our garments ready made, and made prettily and stylishly, for really less than it would cost us to buy the materials and hire them made. One can go to a store and find anything and everything that a woman needs ready to put on. How it is I cannot tell, but such garments have a different appearance from any homemade clothes, however neat a sewer a woman is.

In saying these things I do not include the gowns, wraps or bonnets made at the swell private establishments where prices are enormous. I mean those offered in the large department stores.

The latest idea put forward in these places just now is the tennis girls' supplies. The dresses are pretty and dainty, yet easy and strong. Among these the favorite colors are white and navy blue. The white is of basket duck, linen crash and bedford welts. These welted goods are sometimes shown where the welts form a sort of bayadere effect. The wales are woven from half an inch to an inch apart and are so thick that they show up in high relief. These when made up depend mostly up on the ornamental effect of the ridges. Basket duck is not only offered in white, but also in nile, pink, blue, cardinal, heliotrope and black. It retails for 12 to 15 cents and washes well.

A tenris suit of white basket duck had a polka blouse, open at the throat to show a gathered vest of white linen. Around the bottom there was a band of striped percale, cardinal and white, set so that the stripes run up and down. The sleeves had cuffs of the percale, and the revers and collar were lined with it. The whole effect was neat and pretty.



TENNIS SUITS AND VISITING COSTUME.

Blue linen was employed to make another tennis suit. Around the bottom were three rows of white tape. The blouse was unusually pretty. The sleeves were bishop shape, with cuffs of white linen, with two rows of black braid. The sailor collar was trimmed with several rows of narrow soutache. There were a stock, full vest and a sailor's tie of cardinal surah. A black straw sailor hat with a wide white ribbon completed the costume. Tam O'Shanters made of duck and crash are much liked for tennis.

Pique, both white and colored, is very good and useful for tennis and other active outdoor requirements, that produced in tan being especially good. It wears well and washes well. Skirts to wear with white shirt waists and short reefer jackets are very dressy. They are trimmed with white or brown braid and pearl buttons. Sometimes they have an arrangement of both white and brown braid. Others again have overlays of lace insertion between the braid.

Mohair is one of the favorite stuffs for everyday outdoor wear. It is produced in all the light colors of the season and in black, white and cream. A new idea is shown in the making of this always pretty fabric, and that is to have a whole lot of bias ruffles around the bottom, one overtopping the other. There are some mohairs with an iridescent effect, not very pronounced, but still clearly discernible. It depends largely upon the development of the goods how handsome a gown may be achieved.

One handsome costume was made of mohair where drab and green were mingled with white. The skirt had two deep sprung flounces put on in tunic shape, being nearly twice as deep in the back as in the front. Each ruffle or flounce was edged with velvet ribbon to match and headed with the same. The bodice was in surplice form, with a ruffle of cream lace edged with velvet ribbon. There was a cape to match, which was very stylish and worthy of being copied in almost any kind of seasonable goods. It was short and not very full. A sprung ruffle five inches wide of the mohair was sewed around the edge and carried up in a jabot to the throat. Just above the ruffle was a wide band of cream colored lace insertion, with a row of the velvet ribbon at each edge. Another ruffle and a row of insertion were put up around the neck. There was a tudor collar with a wide ruching of silk mull, which was looped down the front by the side of the jabot.

The materials oftenest seen now in gowns not for everyday are crepon, satin, bayaderes, poplins, epinglines, ottomans and heavy twilled vigoureux and some plaids. In blacks we find an almost limitless array of fancies, soleil designs and melrose stripes, besides grenadines of every conceivable weave and design. All grenadines and organdies require silken linings to bring out their best possibilities, so that many ladies are preferring ginghams and percales to organdies, and the fine silk warp woolens in black instead of the grenadines. There are the silk warp henriettas, the silk warp crape cloths, epinglines, drap d'ete and drap d'alma, besides the superb eudora. This last is the richest, finest, firmest and most beautiful of all black silk and wool goods. It rustles like peau de soie and has a luster and bloom surpassing that of any other fabric, no matter what.

So many devices for ornamenting dresses and separate waists there are that instead of being classed as simply trimming they deserve a few words to themselves. Tucking, shirring, ruching, cording, plaiting, flouncing and ruffling, besides no end of applications of lace and sheer fabrics applied in every imaginable manner, are seen. Fronts for the open blouse waists are made of shirred liberty and other thin silks, and also crepe lisse, chiffon, silk mull and batistes. These are as a general rule in the brightest of colors or else pure white.

Some very elegant costumes show white silk overlaid with fine black lace for ornamental purposes such as revers and wide collars, also vests. The handsomest of the blouse waists are made so as to hang open in front to the belt and to show a lining of some bright color, usually plaid or bayadere stripes. The vest may be tight and of any color or material suitable in combination with the rest. In such case a fancy tie is necessary, more or less mannish. When the vest is shirred and rounded out by many featherbones, it is more suitable to have a lace stock and tie or one soft and dainty more than mannish.

Some of the poplin and light silk skirts have two and three ruffles of chiffon, silk mull or crepe lisse. There is a new veiling in black crepe lisse with three and four rows of white woven along the edge. All over the rest are scattered black chenille dots, large and small. This was originally intended for veils, but its possibilities as dress trimming was so apparent that now one finds it on waists, capes and skirts and also on some of the new parasols.

I saw also a stock made of cerise silk covered with this, and in front there was an enormous bow with long ends made of the same, the ends being edged with a binding of cerise velvet.

No ordinary fashion letter could do justice to the parasols, neckties, belts and millinery. The ties are puffed, ascot, four-in-hand and the long ribbons which go twice around the neck to tie in front. Parasols look like great snowballs. A pretty fancy is for a lady to have a hat, cape and parasol alike as far as the quantities of chiffon puffs and ruffles are concerned.

The beautiful leghorn hats promised us for the last three months are now on view. They are trimmed mostly with great fluffy plumes in light tints and a little fine lace, or they may have a few loops and a bit of drapery of very rich white, pale green or tan ribbon and quantities of roses. Although other hats are covered almost to complete extinction with all sorts of flowers, no other flower than roses seems to be suitable for the fine leghorns.

On the rough basket and porcupine straws there are many wings and quills and other fancy ornaments seen. Some of these are spangled and frosted. One hat of black straw had a wide effect given by a half wreath of shaded double yellow marigolds put across the back and a full frilling of black silk mull around the front. Another had black silk mull plaited up with three shades of the same in yellow and a long bird of paradise plume. These paradise plumes are seen quite often—so often that one wonders if some means has not been devised to imitate those rare plumes.

A stylish hat of magpie straw had a doubled ruffle of sea green silk mull scalloped along the edge in white floss. This ruffle went across the crown and formed a fanlike bunch nearly flat on the right side and a spiral arrangement on the left side four or five inches high, and this sustained a pale heliotrope curled paradise plume. Directly across the front of the hat, from one edge of the brim to another, there was a row of shaded velvet pansies. Another straw hat in black and white had an armful of roses mingled with white lace covering the whole of the brim and crown.

MATE LEROY.

Prudent.

"So you refused him?" said Maud.

"Yes," replied Mamie. "I told him I shall send back any letters unopened."

"I wouldn't be so rude. There might be matinee tickets in some of them."—Washington Star.

Side Lights on History.

"You seem sad," said the chief of the commissary department, venturing respectfully into the presence of his chief. "Is it because you have crossed the Rubicon?"

"Not so," moodily replied Julius Caesar. "It is because I am dead certain that every idiot in Rome is calling me a jingo this morning!"

Then, in order to divert his mind, he called his typewriter and dictated a page of difficult Latin for future use in schools.—Chicago Tribune.

Might Have Saved Himself.

Judge—What's the charge against the prisoner?

She (blushingly)—Please, sir, this man kissed me on the street.

"Kissed you, did he?"

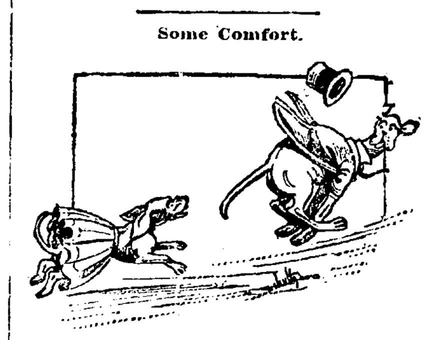
"Yes, sir."

"How many times did he kiss you, miss?"

"Only once, sir."

"Only once! The fool! Six months! Next case."—Yonkers Statesman.

Some Comfort.



Mr. Dasherly Dane—Thank heavens, I didn't marry a greyhound!—New York Journal.

The Very Depth.

"Humble?" said the man who knew the man they were talking about. "He's as quiet and unassuming as a poor woman's dog."—Washington Star.

Too Slow.

"Your elopement didn't come off?"

"No; the wretch asked me to fly with him, and then told me that he thought a horse and buggy would be more comfortable than a tandem."—Detroit Free Press.

DONS AT THE GUNS.

THEY ARE POOR SHOTS AND ALWAYS HAVE BEEN.

Recent Scores of Spanish and American Gunners Compared—How Spain Tried to Bombard Two Cities In 1866 and Made a Fiasco of the Job.

The Spanish gunner is a poor shot. He demonstrated that years ago, and by recent trials his reputation has not been bettered. This is no mere vain boasting. There is proof at hand, proof that is fresh and new.

The other day the land batteries which guard Havana harbor had a half day's practice. Through channels which are necessarily secret the results of that practice were the next day in the possession of Captain Sampson. It was a tough looking score card. On the same day the Yankee gunners at Sandy Hook did a little practicing. Comparisons are odious—sometimes. It depends on the point of view. There is nothing in this comparison which should be offensive to American eyes or minds or noses.

The range was about three miles. The target—well, never mind what the target was. It wasn't damaged. Thirteen shots were fired from six guns. The best shot was in line, but about 90 feet short. The worst struck one mile to the left of the target. The other shots were from 100 to 500 yards out of range.

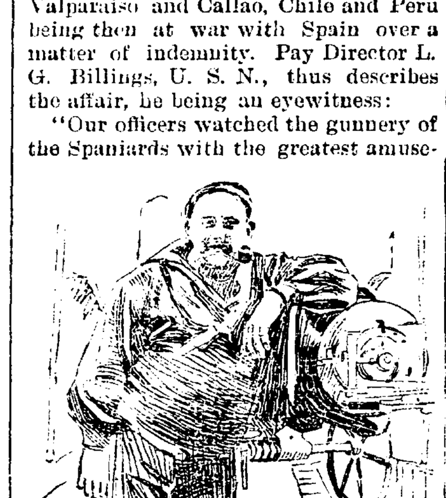
The worst shot Uncle Sam's gunners made struck 300 yards to the left of the target. Of the rest half were exactly in line and only from 10 to 50 yards short. One out of every five hit the target and had they been aimed at a Spanish warship would have sunk her.

Our gunners afloat can do good work also. On April 12 the gunners on Commodore Schley's flagship, then anchored off Fort Monroe, engaged in what is known as subcaliber practice. The target was a small keg supporting a staff from which there flew a small red flag. In order to get the elevation necessary for the small rifles to carry 800 yards, the big guns were elevated to greater distances. So the practice with the turret guns was equivalent to practice with service charges at more than two miles.

Lieutenant Rush, who will have charge of the after turret in action, fired the first shot from it. The bullet struck the water apparently within six inches of the target. It was a remarkable shot, but before the practice was completed it had been repeated scores of times and by every gun in service.

But to return to the Spanish gunner. As late as 1866 he had a chance to try his skill, and a sad fiasco he made. A Spanish fleet of ironclads bombarded Valparaiso and Callao, Chile and Peru being then at war with Spain over a matter of indemnity. Pay Director L. G. Billings, U. S. N., thus describes the affair, he being an eyewitness:

"Our officers watched the gunnery of the Spaniards with the greatest amusement. Half of the shots struck the water and others flew anywhere but in the direction intended. At Valparaiso I don't believe that one shell in 50 exploded, and although the Spanish gunners paid particular attention to the custom house they were not able to destroy it.



A YANKEE GUNNER.
[From a photograph by E. Muller.]

"The Spanish fleet then sailed complacently away, heading for Callao. It was there that Admiral Nunez met with such utter defeat. The bay of Callao is in the form of a horseshoe, and on one of the points had been erected an ironclad turret. It was open at the top and not movable. But under the direction of Major Wilson, who had served in the Federal army, two 300 pounder Armstrong guns had been mounted. A squad of American gunners were on hand, and when the Spanish fleet hove in sight the Peruvians were ready for them. A 500 pound Armstrong gun had also been placed in position abreast of the custom house. The engagement began at 10 o'clock in the morning, when the Numancia opened fire. The other ships followed the flagship's example and hurled tons of iron at the turret, but not one shot struck it. The first Peruvian shot was directed at the Ville de Madrid. The vessel was not yet in range, and the shot fell short.

"The next shot settled the Ville de Madrid. The American gunners behind the Peruvian cannon did not make a second error. The shot passed clear through the ship's steam chest and out the other side. Over 150 men were scalded by the escaping steam, and many of them died. The topsails of the Ville de Madrid were set, and she went out of action. The third shot was equally successful, as it passed through the stern of the Brengula, tearing a great gap which extended below the water line. The Brengula retired. The bombardment continued until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when Nunez retired. Yet the Spaniards had the effrontery to claim a victory, but as two of their frigates had been thrown out of action and as none of the Peruvian guns had been silenced the credit was not given to the dons."

C. J. BOWDEN.

Prudent.

"You are advertising quite early in the year," said the summer resort landlord's friend.

"Yes. I always fix up my announcements at this time of year. You see, I am a thoroughly conscientious man, and I wish to be able to state that there are no mosquitoes."—Washington Star.

Obtrusive Friendliness.

"Agnes won't speak to any of us."

"What's the trouble?"

"We gave her a surprise party on her birthday."

"That ought to have pleased her."

"Well, it didn't. We gave her a beautiful birthday cake with 40 candles around it."—Chicago Record.

Real Night Hawks.

The Vassar girls who got on the train at Poughkeepsie were trying to convince one another that they were real devilish, so to speak.

"We went over to your room the other night," said one, "but we couldn't get in. I guess you had gone to bed."

"Deed no," replied a girl of the other party. "Mame and I are regular night hawks. We hardly ever go to bed before 9 o'clock."—Buffalo Express.

"Take it back



—go to some grocer who will give you Pearline." That's the only way to do when they send you an imitation. The popularity of Pearline begets the habit of calling anything that's washing-powder, "Pearline." Those who notice the difference in name, think perhaps "it's about the same thing." It isn't. Nothing else equals Pearline, the original and standard washing compound. 578

Millions NOW USE Pearline

THE VERY HOTTEST.

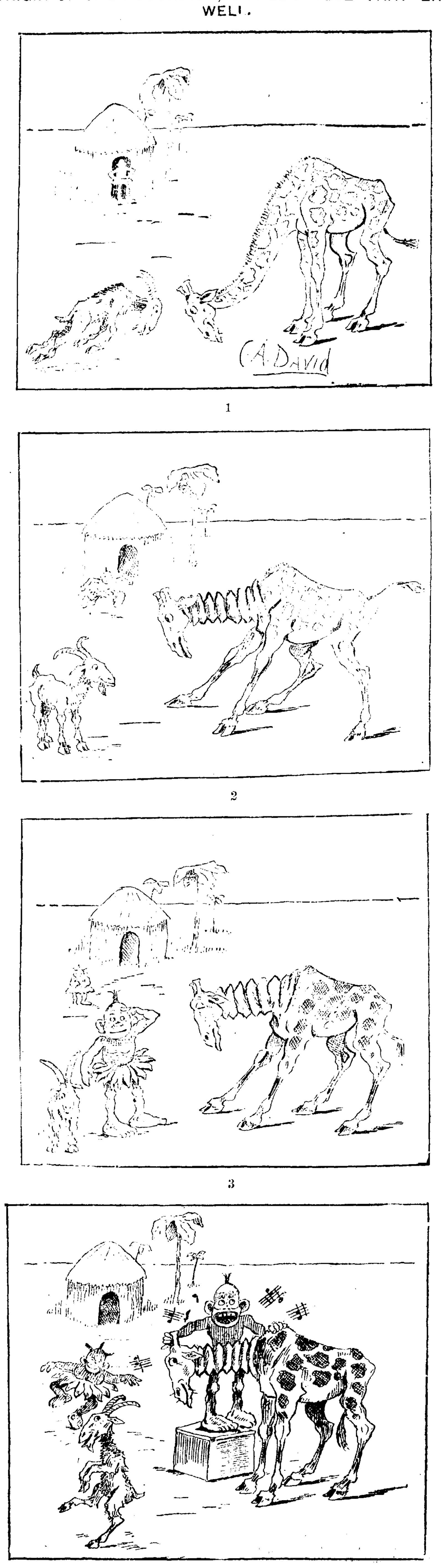


Father—Ach, yes. I vas in der hottest part of der German var.

Bennie—Der hottest part, vatter?

Father—Yaw, der hottest. I baked bread fer every battle.

ORIGIN OF THE ACCORDION, OR ALL'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL.



1 2 3 4

Was All Right.

She—"What did pa say?" He—"I asked him by telephone. He said: 'I don't know who you are, but it's all right.'"—Tit-Bits.

Ancient Keys of Metal.

Keys of bronze and iron have been found in Greece and Italy dating from at least the seventh century before Christ.

THE GALLANT MARINE.

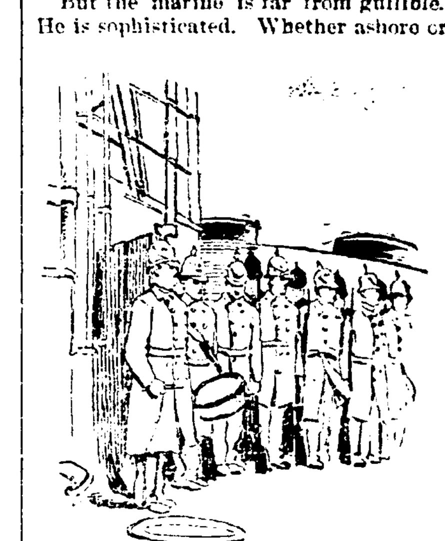
Something About the Man Who Is Soldier and Sailor Too.

HE FIGHTS WELL AND WORKS HARD

He Is Far From Gullible and Is Good Friends With the Bluejackets, Tradition to the Contrary—What He Does Aboard a Warship.

The marine is much misunderstood. He is also poorly paid and hard worked. Shore folks, to whom he is only a name, commonly think of him in connection with the old saying, "Tell that to the marines," and picture him as some odd kind of sailor man constitutionally and perpetually gullible.

But the marine is far from gullible. He is sophisticated. Whether ashore or



MARINES DRILLING ON BOARD SHIP.

afloat he is at home, and that is more than most of us can claim. We are aliens in one place or the other. He can sleep in a hammock or a cot, march up hill and down past the companionway with the deck aslew or tread back and forth on solid, level flagging before the gate of a navy yard. He is "soldier and sailor, too," and is always ready to do the work of both for the pay of one.

Yet we don't give the marine his due half the time. In the cut of ten cases Bill Anthony, who really sailed and Captain Sigsbee and said, "Sir, I have to report that the ship has been blown up and is sinking," is referred to as that "gallant bluejacket" or "brave sailor" or "intrepid jack tar." But Bill Anthony is not a bluejacket at all. He is a marine and, as he himself says, only did what any of his comrades would have done when in the midst of that awful confusion he forgot to be frightened and remembered only his duty.

The marine is too busy to spend much time calling for his rights. In time of peace he is chiefly occupied in policing the ship. When there is a fight, he is on in time of war, he is on the deck of it, getting killed with surprising and most depressing frequency.

There is a landsman's tradition to the effect that the sailor hates the marine with a bitter and undying hatred. This is far from true. The bluejacket has his little quarrel with the marine, as he has with every other class of individuals afloat or ashore, but there is nothing deadly about it. It is merely Jack's nature to resent authority of any kind, and as the marine is the visible representative of the captain's authority he sometimes vents his spite on the man with the gun. However, he generally gets along better with the marines than with his own messmates, and the traditional war between them is largely imaginary.

A marine recruit just assigned to a ship occasionally develops symptoms of the disease known as [illegible] which is synonymous with [illegible] ness, and thereby foolishly lays the foundation of years of [illegible] himself by taking advantage of [illegible] thority to make it as warm as [illegible] for the bluejackets. Such a recruit, however, is quickly regenerated by the older men of the marine guard aboard.

As a rule, the marines and the bluejackets are on the most friendly terms. There are few liberty parties of bluejackets bound for a good time ashore that are not accompanied by a sea soldier or two, invited along to help the sailor men get rid of their money, for out of his $13 a month the [illegible] paid marine does not have a large amount for shore hilarity.

The marine corps partakes in many features of both the army and navy,



MARINES GOING ABOARD.

being an adjunct of the former from the academy of which its officers are supplied, while upon a military plan it is entirely distinct therefrom, combining somewhat the elements and appearance of both the artillery and infantry service.

The term of enlistment and pay are the same as in the regular army, while the uniform, although bearing a great similarity thereto, is richer and more varied, the dress uniform of a private marine, with its epaulets and trimmings in crimson, orange and gold, bearing much resemblance to that of a staff officer of the army.

The regulations governing the corps stipulate that three out of the five years' enlistment shall be served on board seagoing vessels, the balance of the term to be spent at the barracks set apart for its accommodation at the various navy yards.

The number of marines attached to each vessel of the navy is regulated according to their respective classes and the stations to which they are assigned, the smaller gunboats generally being allowed a detachment of 12 privates under a sergeant, while cruisers and battleships rate guards consisting of from 30 to 75 privates, commanded by a captain or lieutenant.

Their duties on shipboard, while involving many details of a routine nature, are withal of a profoundly important character. An eminent writer once relevantly characterized them as "the bulwark between the cabin and the forecastle." A marine sentry is always on duty at the door or at the head of the companionway leading to the commander's quarters while that dignitary is on board, and the gangways over the sides of the vessel are perpetually guarded by them.

When at sea, a sentry is kept constantly on post at the life buoys attached to each quarter of the vessel and at the lifeboat's falls. They also keep strict surveillance over all prisoners, guard the magazines, armracks and scuttle butts, assist the master at arms in preserving order among the crew, prevent gambling and other immoral practices and stand ready at all times to support the commanding officer in maintaining discipline throughout the ship.

But the requirements of the finished marine do not terminate with ordinary police duties. Before he has been long in the service he has mastered the intricacies of the various signal codes and frequently is intrusted with the transmission of important messages from one vessel to another; he becomes a past master of the rules of naval, military and civil etiquette and takes part in the most imposing of ceremonies pertaining thereto.

But it is in action that the traits of the marine are asserted in their fullest degree. To him are assigned the most stupendous tasks, where his bravery and fortitude are tested to the uttermost. One moment he is sent into the tops to act as a sharpshooter, reaching which station [illegible]



[illegible]

$100 Reward $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

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GOLD FROM DAWSON.

Shipments of the Output May be Delayed Until Summer.

DAWSON CITY, March 30, via, Seattle, Wash., April 29.—It is now definitely known that only a small portion of the gold output of the Klondike mines will go out on the first steamer. The treasure will be shipped on nearly every steamer during the summer and the total amount that will be sent to the outside cannot be estimated until late in July. The dust and nuggets stores in the safes of the Alaska Commercial company and the North American Transportation and Trading company aggregating several millions of dollars will go on the first boat together with the proceeds of the mines of which the owners are fortunate enough to make a June clean up. The reported discoveries of gold on islands in the Yukon river has caused a stampede from the place of men who have been unable to secure claims [illegible]

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PUZZLED BY SPAIN.

Her Strategy Not Understood in Washington.

Naval Officers Comment on the Coming of the Fleet.

Flying Squadron Not Able to Meet the Armanda.

Dewey Will Establish a Base in the Philippines--No Foreign Interference Looked For.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—About the only item of news that came to the navy department this morning from any official source told of the departure of the Spanish Cape Verde fleet which consisted of torpedo boats and transports for the Canaries. The fact that two of the torpedo boats were in tow of the big transports naval officers regard as a sign that in the collision which these vessels are reported to have had yesterday the machinery of the boats was disabled beyond the possibility of repair at St. Vincent.

It is by no means a safe undertaking to tow a torpedo boat the long distance between Cape Verde and the Canaries and it would not surprise naval officers if one or more of the little ships were missing when the remainder of the small fleet arrived at the Canaries.

Anxiety is felt as to the destination of the more formidable part of the Spanish fleet that has sailed westward from Cape Verde. If they are headed for Cuba the navy department calculates that they are likely to reach Porto Rico about May 7. It is not to be expected, however, that their arrival at Spanish ports would be made public by the Spanish authorities controlling the cable, and supposing they are not detected by one of the United States naval vessels which will possibly be thrown out as a scout, the first news of the arrival of the fleet on this side is likely to be conveyed by some neutral vessel trading between Porto Rico and an outside port.

The strategy involved in the Spanish movements is rather puzzling to naval officers. Assuming the four cruisers have actually started on their way to Cuba it would seem that if they arrive at Porto Rico they would be in imminent danger of capture or destruction at the hands of Admiral Sampson's squadron, which is unquestionably superior in offensive power.

In other words the four cruisers would be situated just as were the Oquendo and Vizcaya before the outbreak of hostilities, when they prudently fled from the port of Havana.

It was reported in departmental circles today that the flying squadron was about to sail from Fortess Monroe. The officials refused to affirm or deny the correctness of this statement, but it is assumed that if the report is true the vessels are to be used as scouts to detect the approach of the Spanish vessels.

It is not expected that in case the armored ships were sighted by Commodore Schley an engagement would be attempted unless the circumstances were favorable, for he has only two armored ships in his squadron to pit against the four heavily armored Spanish vessels. He would, however, be able to hang on the flank of the Spanish squadron and annoy them greatly while rushing ahead one of his flyers, the Columbia or Minneapolis, to warn Admiral Sampson and secure reinforcements in the shape of a battleship that would insure victory in action. No word has yet come from the Philippines and, as already explained, if there has been action between Commodore Dewey and the Spanish naval force there, the navy department is scarcely in a way to hear of it for several days.

Even of the commodore should manage to land at Manila he probably would be unable to operate the cable owing to a lack of skilled operators and perhaps the apparatus itself may be disabled if it falls into his hands. There is good reason to believe that the commodore will not directly attack Manila in the beginning. The report that he took aboard before leaving Hong Kong one of the most popular of the leaders of the Philippine insurgents is regarded as an evidence that the commodore relies largely upon insurgent support to maintain his footing on the islands.

If this be so he would very likely avoid Manila, the capital, and seize first another port where the insurgents are in greater strength and where there are no fortifications to overcome.

While there is no doubt that one of the objects of Commodore Dewey is to crush the Spanish squadron in the East Indies as the effective method of protecting the important trade interests in that quarter, it is beyond doubt part of his purpose to seize and hold a port suitable for a coaling station. Notwithstanding the rumors that have come from Europe of interference to prevent the seizure of the Philippines or any part of them by Americans, it is not to be supposed for an instant that our government will abandon in any degree this purpose. The coaling station is not only desirable, but it is absolutely necessary from a naval point of view, unless the United States is prepared to surrender all commerce in American bottoms with Asia, and fully realizing this the naval officials will proceed with their campaign undeterred by European threats.

Whether the station will be retained after the war by the United States will be determined. It is positively asserted that up to this moment these European menaces have taken no official form and so far no protests have been lodged with the state department. If any such should be made based on diplomatic reasons, it would not be hard for our government, by pointing to the wholesale seizures of almost the major part of the Chinese coast by the European powers to justify ourselves in seeking to obtain at least so much of a foothold in that section of the globe as would suffice to give our warships a safe home port in time of stress and afford a moderate degree of protection to our commerce which in comparison with that of some of the European powers that have been most forward in the threats, is by no means insignificant.

The state department officials are more amused than concerned by the report from Madrid, originating with Captain General Blanco, that the Austrian and French consuls at Matanzas have lodged a protest against the bombardment of that place by Admiral Sampson. They say in the first place there has been no bombardment at that place and owing to the distance that Matanzas lies away from the fort at the entrance of the harbor, the town itself was in no danger from any of the shots fired by the American warships.

EMPEROR JOSEPH NOT CONTRIBUTING.

VIENNA, April 30.—The newspapers of this city unanimously declare that Emperor Francis Joseph has not, and will not contribute to the Spanish national fund being raised for the purpose of increasing the strength of the Spanish army.

SPAIN'S WARSHIPS LEAVE ST. VINCENT.

ST. VINCENT, Cape Verde, April 30.—The transports and torpedo boats have sailed. They left at 8:45 this morning.

AT CAMP MOUNT.

Troops Will Be Mustered in Monday.

Measles Appears in the Ranks—Camp Will Be Open Sunday—Fort Wayne Boys Comfortably Housed.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 30.—Lieutenant May says that the troops will be mustered in very rapidly after the examining surgeon has completed his work. Monday may be the day selected. Capt. William J. Wakeman, assistant surgeon in the regular army, is the officer chosen to supervise this examination, and he will be assisted by a number of other surgeons. The program for the muster has not been determined, but it will be done by companies. That is, each company will be marched out and the oath administered to the company as a whole. The men may be brought out into the field by regiments and the oath administered to the different companies down the line. The effect of this would be more impressive than by simply calling out company after company. The sight of forty-five hundred men taking the oath to loyally support their nation under all circumstances, and coming just at this time of peril, would not be without its effect on the civilians whose hearts go out with the boys to the front.

CAMP OPEN TOMORROW.

It is now almost a certainty that tomorrow will be last day on which visiting to Camp Mount will be allowed. This conclusion has been reached by General McKee after much thought on the desirability of such a move. For a time it was doubtful as to whether the grounds would be open tomorrow, but as rules in this respect have been thus far anything but rigid, it was decided to allow free access to the camp on this day.

THE THIRD COMFORTABLY HOUSED.

The Third regiment is now comfortably housed in the buildings along the main entrance to the camp to the left as one enters. Colonel Studebaker is the youngest officer in command of a regiment, but he is regarded by the brigade officers as one of the best. His command is noted for its excellency, and Colonel Studebaker is punctilious as to the observance of the regulations.

MEASLES IN CAMP.

An epidemic of measles is threatened in camp. At sick call yesterday Private Warren Jaqua, of Company F, Second regiment, came up with a pronounced case of measles and was at once taken to the hospital. As the man had been circulating freely among the men it is feared other cases will be reported, and that the infection may become general.

The health of the camp so far is remarkably good. The hospital surgeons had a number of petty cases at sick call yesterday. One man was taken up by the ambulance, but his trouble consisted solely of an oversupply of red liquor.

A TEMPERANCE ORDER.

The saloons and gambling joints in the vicinity of Camp Mount must go. This morning a notice will be served on the proprietors, and as soon as return is made they are expected to close up. General McKee last night declined to make any predictions as to what would be done in case these people could fail to quit, but those who know General McKee understand that the order will be enforced.

SILENCED THE GUNS.

Flagship New York Fires on Cabanas Batteries.

The Fort Demolished After a Few Shots.

Spanish Provoked Fire of American Fleet.

A Few Shells Quieted the Shore Batteries--Progress of the Blockade of Northern Cuba.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 30.—A special to the Journal from Key West says:

Port Cabanas, a small fortified town thirty-five miles west of Havana, on the northern coast of Cuba, was fired on by the New York Friday evening and the fort demolished. The firing began at 6:30 and lasted fifteen minutes. Ten shots were fired from the New York's batteries. The New York and Helena tried to draw fire from the batteries of Havana and Mariel, but failed.

Yesterday afternoon the flagship New York, with eight well directed shells shot from the six-inch gun on her port bow and two from one of the eight-inch guns in her forward turret, completely silenced and rendered unfit for use both for men or guns two Spanish forts at Port Cabanas, twelve miles west of Mariel and thirty-five miles from Havana.

As in the case of Matanzas, the first shot was fired by the Spanish. About noon the New York steamed up to the west coast. Following the flagship for quite a distance came the Iowa and Indiana, Helena and torpedo boats Porter and Ericcson. But after Havana was passed, where the Helena went in so close that a crash gun from Morro was momentary expected, the ships, with the exception of the torpedo boats, soon returned to their station.

Under a full head of steam, the flagship bowled along until Mariel was reached. It was easy, from aboard the dispatch boat, without glasses, to see the commotion raised by the presence of the warships in the pretty little village.

The people rushed wildly about and small boats quickly put in shore. But there was no apparent life in either of the forts on the two hills that cover the approaches to the harbor. The Porter steamed within half a mile of them and the New York swung leisurely at anchor at a mile range.

After Admiral Sampson had surveyed Mariel to his apparent satisfaction, he sent the flagship clipping merrily further up the coast.

Again the flagship rode unconcernedly within half a mile of the forts and the Porter and the Ericsson pushed their way ahead.

Suddenly there was a roar of a heavy gun, a puff of smoke from the shore, and the little torpedo boat came scurrying back under the lee of the flagship. The officers and men disappeared from the decks of the New York like magic, and in less time than it takes to tell it, one six-inch gun on her bow belched forth.

The evening was dying fast. Quick, good work was necessary. Another shot from the flagship, one more from shore, and the fort guns were silenced. Three six-inch shells had sufficed.

Five more shots put a quietus on the fortifications. The first shot was fired at 6:20. At 6:35 the New York let go two six-inch shells, one at each fortification, to complete the job. There was no answer from the shore.

Ten minutes later the flagship let go two of her eight-inch turret guns and the shrieking shells left a trail of fire easily seen in the dark shadows of the evening. At this time the shore was hardly visible and the New York put back to her station.

PROGRESS OF THE CUBAN BLOCKADE.

[Copyright, 1898 by the Associated Press.

On board the flagship New York, April 29—11 A. M., via KEY WEST, Fla., April 30.—The blockade continues as before. The flagship lies to the eastward of Havana. The torpedo boat Porter while close in to shore last night reports having been fired upon by the Cojimar battery, which is to the eastward of Morro castle. The Porter escaped unscathed.

The coast of Cuba is being carefully patrolled by the Spanish cavalry. Captain Taylor, of the Indiana came on board the flagship today and had a long consultation with Rear Admiral Sampson. New movements of the army is eagerly awaited by the fleet and there is much speculation as to when the troops will be here. The weather here is cool and could not be more suitable for military operations.

While the Dauntless, the dispatch boat of the Associated Press, was making her way from Key West early this morning, she was hailed by the flagship. The lookouts on the New York were unable to make out her identity owing to the mist and the distance which separated her from the flagship, and a four-inch shell was fired in her direction, it was not aimed at the Dauntless, but was only sent near enough to make her heave to. The Dauntless, thinking she was being fired at by a Spaniard, promptly put about and steamed away. Then she was recognized, and a few minutes later the recognition became mutual and the Dauntless ran alongside the New York. Later she proceeded to Matanzas.

Learning that mines and earth works were being placed and built at Mariel, in the province of Pinar del Rio, not far from Havana, the flagship then moved in that direction, accompanied by three torpedo boats, but there were no signs of movement at Mariel and the flagship proceeded to a point twenty-five miles west of Havana and about ten miles beyond Mariel. There suspicious movements were observed ashore, probably work on fortifications. Consequently the flagship fired three shots in that direction from one of her big guns. The firing, however, brought no response and the flagship returned to her station.

A strict watch against a possible torpedo attack is being kept on board the flagship. All the available officers take deck watches at night, including the chaplain, paymaster's clerk and the assistant surgeon.

The small craft captured by the Wilmington yesterday was only taken to Key West because her crew were members of the second Spanish naval reserve. It was thought probably they might be members of the crew of one of the torpedo gunboats for which vessels a very sharp lookout is being kept

DID NOT BOMBARD CABANAS FORTS.

KEY WEST, Fla., April 30.—10:30 A. M.—Incoming boats say that the firing by the flagship New York last night was on Cabanas, a small fort about ten miles west of Mariel. The torpedo boats Porter and Ericsson were scouting close to the coast when a small battery opened fire on them with rapid-fire guns. The torpedo boats quickly withdrew and notified the flagship, which was cruising slowly in a westerly direction. The New York promptly returned the fire, sending in, it is said here, about twelve shots from her six and eight-inch guns. The batteries ashore made no response. The firing was by no means in the nature of a bombardment.

BESIEGE M'KINLEY.

Statesmen Rendezvous at the White House.

Effort Being Made to Secure Military Commissions for General McKee and Russell Harrison.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—A light, clear sky brought out visitors to the white house in full force today. The president had scarcely entered the dining room before the first of them, Senator Burrows, of Michigan, arrived and he had to wait some time for a conference. Vice President Hobart walked over from his home opposite on Lafayette square and was with the president by appointment. Within half an hour afterwards the congressional contingent began calling to confer on army commissions and other matters.

Senator Quay, of Pennsylvania, Senator Foraker, of Ohio, Representative Grosvenor, of Ohio, Representative Curtis, of Kansas, Bromwell, of Ohio, Moon and Brownlow, of Tennessee, were some of the early callers.

Senators Allison and Gear and Representatives Dolliver and Hager, of Iowa, urged the president to make an additional allotment of volunteer troops to Iowa. There were already, they insisted, a little less than four regiments and they wanted the number raised to the full four regiment limit. The president was unable to pledge any increase and at his suggestion they subsequently conferred with Secretary Alger.

Representative Faris, of Indiana, and Russell Harrison, of Indianapolis, ex-President Harrison's son, had a conference urging the appointment of General McKee, in command of the Indiana state militia, for a brigadier generalship

The president read with keen interest the Associated Press dispatches announcing the arrival of the Paris at New York and expressed considerable relief that the Atlantic liner was safe in port. Another source of gratification to the president was the tone of the English press, as shown in the London dispatches. Up to 11 o'clock the president had received no important official dispatches.

Senator Kyle, of South Dakota, urged the appointment of Captain Stearns, now at Fortress Monroe, to be assistant adjutant general of his division. Senator Lindsay, of Kentucky, insisted that his state should be accorded at least one more regiment in her quota of volunteers. Representative Dolliver, of Iowa, filed with the president a petition for the appointment of Gen. T. Russ Lincoln, now inspector general of the Iowa state guard, as a brigadier general. Numerous other applications were filed by congressmen. The president uniformally refused to pledge any appointment, referring the members in practically every instance to the secretary of war. This practice extended even to some of his personal friends

Several persons, however, were given to understand that their appointments would be personally considered and were likely to be made.

Robert J. Loveland, of Peru, was in Fort Wayne yesterday.

THE PARIS IN PORT.

Swift American Liner Now Safe at Her Dock.

Reaches New York in Early Morning Hours.

Saw No Spanish Warships on the Voyage Across.

Captain Watkins Went Out of the Regular Course and Took Every Precaution for Safety

NEW YORK, April 30.—The American line steamer Paris arrived this morning from Southampton, after a rough passage of seven days, eleven hours and forty-five minutes, with nine saloon, sixty-two second cabin and ninety eight steerage passengers.

The Paris left Southampton April 22, at 2:05 p. m. After clearing the land, Captain Watkins shaped his course about north and after a run of thirty miles headed for home, keeping a distance of about thirty miles from the usual course taken in previous trips. Captain Watkins had no fear that a Spanish war vessel would catch his fleet steamer after she got sea room, but it was thought possible that some craft of the enemy might be lurking in the vicinity of the channel, or in the neighborhood of the Irish coast to waylay the American craft

At night every light on board the Paris was extinguished and headlights were covered. Strict watch was maintained to detect the approach of vessels.

Leaving the Lizard with the wind southeast, then north, northeast, very light, the weather became overcast and a long westerly swell prevailed. This condition of weather continued until the wind became westerly and, commencing on the 23rd, increased to a gale. Rough seas with fog, rain and generally thick weather prevailed. On the American coast a heavy northeast gale, with high head seas, was encountered.

The Paris sighted the White Star line steamer Majestic on April 23, at 5:45 a. m., in latitude 48, 35, longitude 29, 29, and at 7:30 p. m. on the same day passed a freight steamer of the White Star line going east. Nothing else was seen on the way across.

The Paris brought sixteen cases of munitions of war and a small quantity of miscellaneous merchandise. The Paris entered the narrows through the fields of mines and torpedos at 6:30 this morning and was saluted by steam whistles of the passing craft as she went to her dock. It is expected that the Paris will discharge her cargo today and will be received by the naval authorities tomorrow morning, when her name will be changed to Yale. The Paris has a crew of 289 and two mail clerks. She also brought two stowaways.

AMERICAN YACHT CHASED BY WARSHIPS.

TOULON, France, April 30.—It is said the American yacht Namouna, on her way to Marseilles, has been chased into Saint Trolnez by Spanish warships.

STRANGE STEAMERS SEEN OFF SCOTLAND.

ABERDEEN, Scotland, April 30.—Four strange steamers, believed to be two warships and two torpedo boats, passed Peterhead, twenty-seven miles from here on the north sea at midnight. They were going southward.

SUBSCRIPTIONS ARE PROHIBITED.

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, April 30.—Via Galveston.—The government of Uruguay having declared neutrality during the war between Spain and the United States, has prohibited public performances and the raising of subscriptions in public for the purpose of adding to the fund being raised to increase the strength of the Spanish navy.

PRISONERS OF WAR.

The Passengers of the Steamer Panama Will be Held.

NEW YORK, April 30.—The Evening Post Key West special says:

"All the thirty-five passengers on the captured steamer Panama will be held as prisoners of war. They left New York with the intentions of belligerence, not of keeping the neutralets, one of the men being on the way to join the Spanish army. The United States marshal will turn them over to the army authorities, who will lodge them in Fort Taylor. The dispatch boat Dolphin encountered a voluntary prize yesterday and sent one of her men with her to Portland. She was the Spanish schooner Lolle bound for Havana, and her skipper, when warned away, asked to be seized, as if Spaniards caught him, they would impress him into service."

HOSTILE TO BRITAINS.

Spanish of Santiago De Cuba Cry "Death to the English."

KINGSTON, Jamaica, April 30.—Mr. Evans, the colonial secretary, refused today to allow an American dealer in metals here to ship twenty tons of lead to New Orleans, deeming it as contraband of war.

The cable to Santiago de Cuba is working twenty-four hours a day. Large Spanish cipher messages are sent and received. The Cubans who have just arrived here by the steamer Remus assert that a strong anti British feeling prevails in Santiago de Cuba. The street crowds a few nights ago cried "Death to the English" in front of the British consulate and threw stones at the consul who had charge of the American relief work. He has been threatened with personal violence. The authorities have placed a guard over the consulate

CAN'T TAKE MANILA

Too Strongly Fortified for Dewey's Fleet.

Place Cannot Be Invested Without Battleships.

Will Blockade Port Until Insurgents Move on City.

Spain Officially Reports a Naval Victory Off Cuba--German Warship to the Philippines.

HONG KONG, April 30.—2:30 P. M.—If the reports which are current here are correct, the United States fleet has a difficult task to accomplish. It is said that the entrance of Manila bay is commanded by from fifty to sixty heavy guns, well placed, and it is added that it will be impossible for the American warship to enter the bay without battleships, and without the co-operation of a strong land force.

Therefore, it is believed Commodore Dewey will not attempt to force the entrance into the harbor, but will blockade the port until the insurgents move on Manila. A number of the insurgents here are trying to charter a steamer, in expectation of their being able to transport a force of insurgents to the vicinity of Manila and capture the strong fortress of Cavite, inside Manila bay.

The cable to Manila is still intact, but the transmission of news regarding army or naval movements in the Philippine islands is barred.

The British warships and torpedo boats at Hong Kong have been forbidden to commence fresh repairs, which would seem to indicate the possibility of a movement in the near future upon the part of the British fleet.

VICTORY CLAIMED BY THE SPANIARDS.

LONDON, April 30.—A special dispatch from Madrid says it is announced there in official dispatches from Havana that the Spanish gunboat Ligeria has again been engaged with an American torpedo boat off Cardenas. The official dispatch adds: "The American boat fired seventy shots. They all went wide except one, which carried away a backstay of the gunboat. The fire of the Ligeria was so well sustained that the American was forced to retire."

BRITISH WARSHIP TO BE SENT TO CUBA.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, April 30.—F. W. Ramsden, the British consul at Santiago de Cuba, has cabled to the colonial authorities his belief that a British warship should be sent there to protect British interests. It is probable that the British third-class cruiser Palas, at Port Antonio, this island, will be sent to Santiago de Cuba.

DID NOT SIGHT DEWEY'S FLEET.

HONG KONG, April 30.—2:30 P. M.—The British steamer Memnon, which just arrived from Manila, the capital of the Philippine islands, reports having seen the Spanish fleet cruising outside Manila. She also met the British steamer Esmeralda, chartered by the banking companies of this place, which is on her way to Manila to take on board the specie there. She did not see any vessels of the United States fleet. The latter is supposed to be inshore, trying to communicate with the insurgents, preparatory to continuing on to Manila

GERMAN CRUISER GOES TO MANILA.

NAGASAKI, Japan, April 30.—The second-class German cruiser Irene, carrying a crew of over 350 men, started for Manila to protect German interests. She is a steel vessel of 1,400 tons displacement and 8,000 indicated horse power, built in 1887 and capable of steaming about nineteen knots. Her heaviest guns are four 5.9 inch rifles and eight 4.1 inch quick firing guns.

STRANGE BLACK WARSHIP SEEN.

CAR HARBOR, Maine, April 30.—A United States warship passed here at 10 o'clock this forenoon. The vessel was followed fifteen minutes later by a large black steamer with two stacks.

Preparing for an Illness.

Cook Have-'ez company comin mum, dat 'ez do be cookin' up so many pies an' cakes an' t'ings? Mis Wisely—No, my husband has sent word that he is to take a week's layoff on account of his health.—Life.

Foretelling Storms.

Out of the 34 storms which reached the French shores in 1896, all but three were foretold by the central meteorological office.

A REIGN OF TERROR.

Santiago in a Pitable State of Distraction.

Death the Price of Refusal to Enlist for Spain.

Thousands Flee From the Terrorized City.

There Is No Food That Has Not Been Seized by the Authorities--Spanish Soldiers Sick.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, April 27.—Via Steamer Remus, filed Port Antonio, Jamaica, April 28.—Don Arsenio Linares Pombo, commander general of this division of Cuba, proclaimed four days ago that every man between fifteen and fifty years of age must enroll that night with the volunteers for military service, under penalty of arrest and military trial and death.

Senor Chucho Manduely, magistrate of the high court of Santiago, and known as an intense Spanish sympathizer, one of the most prominent men in the city, left for the camp of Brigadier General Cubalos. He was accompanied by several kinsmen and his going produced a vivid impression

The exodus from the city has continued by night, the Spaniards making no opposition except that a few men have been arrested as examples. Five thousand persons have left for the country since the proclamation, four-fifths being women and children.

The Spanish soldiery now assume a bullying attitude and threaten to kill every Cuban man and to outrage every Cuban woman left in the city when the bombardment begins.

When the American fleet appears, as it is daily expected to do, all the non-combatants will be expelled. Though the governor of the city, Enrique Caprilos, has siezed for the government all the large stores of food in private hands, many shops still do business with small stocks, the prices doubling day by day. Monday meat was forty cents a pound, Tuesday seventy cents, and today it is a dollar a pound.

Other prices in gold today are: Rice twenty-four cents a pound, beans twenty-one, flour nineteen and lard thirty-two. Chickens are $2.50 apiece.

The governor announced today to quiet public alarm that a ship loaded with provisions was expected, but when, where from and what her name nobody knows. The story is not believed.

The Spanish soldiers, especially the sick, are abominably forlorn. Fourteen hundred sick in the military hospital here get nothing except bean soup three times a day, with an ounce of meat to a plate. One thousand soldiers in San Luis hospital have had only salt fish this week, and conditions are now such that the Spaniards would almost rejoice to surrender, after one good fight.

The preparations for defense go forward, however. A new battery has been erected at the west harbor entrance, with four rapid fire guns, and this correspondent hears, ten or twelve more rapid fire small calibre guns will be mounted on Morro and the east side battery. The Morro fort has at least fifty ancient brass cannon, marked 1764.

There are reports about torpedos in the channel and harbor, but they are confusing. Preparations have certainly been made to lay torpedoes, but whether it has been actually done no one knows. Strong floating mines are ready to be placed. The Spaniards assembly nightly in the chief streets yelling, "Long Live Spain," and "Death to the Yankees." The military authorities seem to have little control of the soldiers and the disorderly elements. Spanish silver is at 45 per cent. premium. The bank notes issued by the government of Havana are practically worthless, and sometimes pass for three to five cents on the dollar.

WOLSELEY'S VIEWS.

Britain's Great Soldier Says Spain Will Lose.

Superior Intelligence of Americans Will Count--Weekly Papers Continue to Favor the United States.

LONDON, April 30.—A prominent Englishman who believes in the justice of America's cause and who is also of the opinion that the United States will certainly have a walkover is Lord Wolseley, the commander in chief of the British forces. During a dinner party conversation Lord Wolseley drew a parallel between Cuba and Crete, saying:

"While England interfered in Crete on moral grounds the United States have both moral and material justification for intervention in Cuba.

"I believe the quality of the American army and navy is so much superior to Spain's that the Americans will have no difficulty in defeating Spain's ships and land forces, which are their equals or superiors on paper only."

The weeklies, except the Saturday Review, continue to favor the United States and have faith in their success

The Statist thinks that if the continental powers threaten to intervene Great Britain ought to veto their action and urges the government to make this clearly understood

The Spectator expresses confidence that Commodore Dewey will be victorious at the Philippines, but says:

"We see great difficulties before the Americans, though not from Spanish warships."

The Saturday Review pursues its attacks upon America, and the following extract will indicate the tone of its comments:

"American action, unfortunately, suggests the attitude of a huge and boastful bully attacking an effete, but gentlemanly, old rone, with whom one cannot help sympathizing, especially when the bully, not content with thrashing his feeble old opponent and stripping him of his valuables, bellows out with tears and protestations that he does it unwillingly and with the highest moral purpose."

ANGRY MOBS RAGED.

Experience of American Consul at Barcelona.

Thousands of Excited Spaniards Besieged the Consulate to Tear Down United States Arms.

LIVERPOOL, April 30.—Herbert W. Bowen, the United States consul general at Barcelona, is a passenger on board the Cunard line steamer Etruria, sailing from this port for New York today. In conversation with a representative of the Associated Press, Mr. Bowen said:

"I received a telegraphic message notifying me to leave Barcelona from General Woodford, our minister at Madrid, at 4:30 p. m. on April 21, though the telegram was sent from Madrid at 1:30 a. m. I immediately notified the British consul, who came to the consulate at 5 o'clock, took the keys and assumed charge of our interests. While it was dark we took down the shield.

"The shield was stowed in a safe place and I notified the authorities of what had been done. I also informed them that I was going to leave Barcelona. At 5:30 on April 21 eight mobs, of over 1,000 persons each, made demonstrations before the consulate. Of course, there were threatening groups all the time; in fact hourly. But the police, who were most active, together with the civil guard, usually managed to disperse them.

"During the morning of April 20 a mob of 3,000 or 4,000 people suddenly filled the square in front of the consulate, cheering for Spain and uttering other cries. I was breakfasting at the hotel on the opposite side of the square. This mob, having heard of the attack at Madrid, had come determined to get the consulate eagle and shield. I managed to push my way through the people until I got my back to the consulate and faced the mob. There I waited the result. I had hardly taken my position when I noticed a man as big as myself (Mr. Bowen is about six feet high) pushing through the crowd. He came and stood beside me, did not speak, but faced the crowd, which continued to threaten us.

"Fortunately the mob had no leader; so, for a quarter of an hour we two and the mob faced each other. Then the police and soldiers arrived and the mob melted away. I asked the stranger who he was and he replied:

"'I am Norman Harrington, of Chicago. This is my first day in Barcelona. It seemed to me as if there would be some trouble for the eagle up there, so I thought I'd take a bit of it.'

"The biggest and angriest mob gathered during the night of April 21. There were fully 6,000 or 7,000 people about the consulate, including every class, among them being Barcelona society men.

"Hundreds of them had just come from the theaters, in evening dress, and the best dressed men were the most active demonstrators. They came for the shield, and when they found it gone, they broke out in the most angry cries. Eventually the police attacked the mob and many people were injured.

"This was the most threatening moment, as I had been warned that the police could not be trusted. But they did not fail to do their duty.

"The chief of police was always very kind, frequently sending warnings to me not to go out for an hour or so. He came every hour during the last two nights and escorted me to the train with a large body of officers and detectives. The crowd there was overawed, so that there was no demonstration other than cheering for Spain. I am ordered to report to the authorities at Washington."

Two drillers, Dock and George Davis, who are drilling a well for the Fort Wayne Gas company on the Blont lease, near New Cumberland, were painfully injured by gas yesterday. They got the drill stuck in the well and in attempting to loosen it they were forced to work directly over the well and in the gas. Their eyes became sore and they started for a physician in Hartford City. Before going far their suffering became intense and one of the men became blind. They hurried on to Hartford City and received medical treatment, after which they rested easier.

J. M. McCaffry, of St. Louis, is visiting friends in the city.

Evening Sentinel.

BY E. A. S. BLACKETT.

SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1898.

DEMOCRATIC CITY TICKET.

For Mayor,
BENJAMIN SCHLEICHER
For City Clerk
CHARLES W. BENNING
For Water Works Trustees,
CHARLES SINGLETON
MORGAN HARTNETT
For Comptroller,
WILLIAM H. MEYER
For Councilmen.
FIRST WARD.
JOHN B. BENCH
EDWARD C. BRUMAN
SECOND WARD.
FRANK J. CULL
WILLIAM J. ROSEY
THIRD WARD.
JOHN J. O'RYAN
DAVID C. ECKERT
FOURTH WARD.
JOHN J. BYER,
JAMES J. HAYES.
FIFTH WARD.
CHARLES HAAG,
JOSEPH ZURBUCH
SIXTH WARD.
SYLVESTER M. MAHON
HENRY SCHWARTZ
SEVENTH WARD
PETER J. SCHEID,
JOHN SUELZER
EIGHTH WARD.
CHARLES H. BUHR
L. K. WHEELOCK.
NINTH WARD.
FRANK K. SCHLEICHER
FRED C. BOLTZ.
TENTH WARD.
B. BORKENSTEIN,
W. E. GERDING.

TONIGHT.

Rathbone Sisters—Regular meeting.

Order of the Red Cross—Regular meeting.

Travelers' Protective Association
Regular meeting of Post A.

Masonic Temple—Attractions for this week:
Mr. and Mrs. Robert Wayne, in a repertoire of high-class plays.

KEEP step to the music of the union.

'TWAS ever thus. The kicking comes from the men who want to be the officers and ride prancing steeds. The privates have nothing to do but fight.

AMERICAN warships have not overlooked anything in the shape of Spanish prizes that has come in the way. Spain has missed two particularly juicy morsels in the Paris, now safe enough, and the Shenandoah, which has safely reached a friendly port.

SPAIN'S fleet cannot resist the attractions and the safety of the Cape Verde Islands. After the squadron had steamed out from St. Vincent Friday morning for American waters, several of the boats found it convenient to get mixed up in a collision and receive injury. Anything seems to be preferred to the terrible marksmanship of American gunners.

AT Madrid the newspapers, the statesmen and the people ridicule Sampson's bombardment of Matanzas and Wednesday is proclaimed a "glorious day for Spanish arms," etc. Nothing short of entire annihilation of everything Spanish in Cuba will convince the incurable folks of Madrid that they are now "up against" altogether the worst job they have ever undertaken.

IT is probable that a pestilence has never been looked upon as a blessing in disguise. Yet that may be said to have been true of epidemics of yellow fever that have in the past twenty years ravaged the south. The government needs some ten thousand soldiers to care yellow fever immunes to invade Cuba during the forthcoming rainy season. Such men can be found only in the south where yellow fever has existed. Such a body of troops is held to be essential to the success of the American campaign and it seems likely that several thousand immunes can be enlisted.

THE work of establishing a base of supplies at Matanzas for the American army will not be attended with great difficulty. The preliminary details have been well looked after by Admiral Sampson. Wednesday's bombardment of the fortifications of Matanzas, as all reports except the Spanish "official" story agree, resulted in their practical reduction. It will be many weeks, even if the work can go on without further hostile interruption, before the Spaniards can restore their dismantled batteries to anything like effectiveness and under the protection of the fleet the American army can be landed at Matanzas without difficulty. It is evidently the military program at Washington to throw troops into Cuba without further loss of time, establish prompt communication with the armies of the new republic and carry abundant relief to the starving reconcentrados. It is almost certain that before the end of another week the hills of Cuba will be echoing to the tread of American soldiers.

THERE is a deal of significance in the result of Admiral Sampson's twenty minutes' work with the guns of his fleet in front of Matanzas. In the first place he not only silenced the Spanish batteries, but inflicted great damage to fortifications and guns. That was so much work accomplished. But more valuable was the disclosure of the immense superiority of our gunnery over the marksmanship of the Spaniards. After a few shots spent in getting the range, the American gunners placed their heavy projectiles where they would do the most damage. On the other hand the shots from the enemy's batteries did no harm whatever to the American squadron. Not a shot took effect. To appreciate all that this means it should be remembered that the land batteries had an immense advantage over the ships' batteries in being absolutely stationary and having large and clearly defined targets, whereas on shipboard the gunners had to calculate for the heaving of ship and the uncertainty of location of the battleship. Big guns are worthless if they are not skillfully manned. Our guns are handled by the best gunners in the world. If the soldiers who trained the guns of Matanzas are average specimens of Spanish gunners, the settlement of this affair ought to be exceedingly easy and expeditious.

THERE are other than sentimental reasons why Gen. Fitzhugh Lee should be given important command in Cuba. He is an experienced, skillful and brave soldier. He saw some of the hardest kind of service in the late war and has commanded large bodies of troops. Added to these qualifications are the further facts that he is familiar with Cuba, is acclimated, knows the defenses of Havana, has knowledge of the Spanish soldiery and of Spanish generalship. And then—how he could get fight out of American soldiers. Let Lee lead.

THE Spanish fleet should never be given the opportunity to reach its western base of operations at Porto Rico and it surely will be given no opportunity to shell any of our coast cities. If it is true that the fleet has actually started for American waters it should be met by a naval force sufficient to insure beyond peradventure its destruction or capture. The torpedo boats, if they are with the fleet, and the torpedo boad destroyers will not be formidable on the high seas. The four cruisers, the Maria Teresa, Almirante Oquendo, Vizcaya and Cristobal Colon, are formidable warships, but no better than our own cruisers and not to be compared in armor and armament with the Indiana, Iowa, Massachusetts and Texas. If that squadron is coming to give battle to our fleet it should not be awaited, but should be met with a challenge. To inflict disaster on the pick of Spain's navy would be to end her power to either prolong the war or threaten America with any damage. The American fleet is not only the stronger of the two, but is directed by a skill and intelligence so vastly superior to that of Spain that the result of an engagement is determined in advance.

If Money Grew on Trees

And Everybody Owned An Orchard

It would not make any difference how it was spent. Being as it is, however, it makes an "all fired" lot of difference whether you spend it wisely or otherwise.

* * * * *

Are You Interested

In buying to the best advantage, of course. Well then—just a little of your attention; your good judgment will do the rest. This "ad" is an invitation to you to come and see us, and is intended to interest those who buy somewhere else.

It is Our Honest Belief

That the men who buy their clothing of us this Spring will be better dressed than they ever were in their lives for the money. Our new goods are in and we can see a great improvement over last year—better cloth, handsomer patterns, finer linings and better workmanship.

Spring Suits.

We are showing a $10.00 Suit, fully equal to any $15.00 Suit shown this year. Our $15.00 and $18.00 Suits are marvels of the clothiers' art and matchless at the price. Cheviots, Cassimeres and Worsteds at $6.00 and $8.00.

LEHMAN'S

Clothing = House,

34 and 36 Calhoun St.

ALL IS LOVELY.

John Vordermark Writes Something of Camp Life.

No Fort Wayne Soldiers Had Been Sent to the Hospital When He Wrote the Letter—Having Fun Now.

Corporal John Vordermark seems to be enjoying himself in Camp Mount and writes to THE SENTINEL as follows:

"CAMP MOUNT, April 28, 1898.

"All is lovely in camp. The boys are feeling well, not one of them having as yet been sent to the hospital. I am getting fat; the grub is plain, but substantial. Of course the boys are having their share of fun along with camp duties. Roll call at 9:30 p. m. and lights out at 10 p. m. The fair grounds seem to be alive with soldiers, and it is a great sight. Our tent is No. 473 Boiler avenue. Big crowd expected on the excursion Sunday.

"JOHN VORDERMARK,
"Company E., First Regiment, I. N. G."

Advices from Indianapolis are that the officers are discussing the advisability of not allowing visitors at the camp on Sunday. The matter has been brought to Governor Mount's attention and he may decide this afternoon. It will be a disappointment to many Fort Wayne people who intend going down on the excursion if they cannot visit the camp.

HOW THEY VOTED.

John Mohr's Joke Comes Back as a Campaign Story—Council's Action.

There has been much gossip in political circles about a resolution Councilman John Mohr introduced as a joke in the city council several months ago. The resolution instructed the committee on finance to investigate the advisability of doubling the vehicle tax, the resolution passing by a narrow majority. An examination of THE SENTINEL files shows that the five votes against the resolution were cast by Councilmen Buhr, Haag, McMahin, Purcell and Scheid. Of the councilmen who voted for it, and there were some absentees, Mohr, Glenn, Nierman, Tigar, Waltemath and Weller, who are not candidates for re-election. In a conversation this morning with Councilman McMahon he stated to THE SENTINEL that he was opposed to the law and his vote on the resolution shows exactly where he stood.

SUGAR-COFFEE COMBINE.

Report That the Arbuckles and Havemeyers Have Joined Interests.

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 30.—A report was circulated in this city last night, on what is considered reliable authority, that a combination of the Arbuckle coffee and the Havemeyer sugar interests has been about completed. It is the belief that prices of sugar and coffee will be materially advanced, and there is a scurry among dealers, wholesale and retail, to get in good stocks at present prices. None of the members of the Arbuckle firm seem will say anything concerning the matter, but it is believed by those who should know that the combination has actually been consummated.

The Waterloo Press is quite complimentary to Don and Ada White, aged respectively eight and five years, in its mention of the concert given in that city last Saturday evening by the Summit City Juvenile orchestra. These little ones are wonderful musicians.

STRAIGHT THE PATH.

That Leads from Earth to the Land of Light.

Local Ministers Will Preach of It in Fort Wayne Churches Tomorrow. Sunday Announcements.

Prairie Grove chapel—Sunday school at 2 p. m. preaching at 3 p. m.

First Church of Christ scientist services at 10:30 a. m., Sunday, at Kimball hall, 108 Calhoun street.

R. R. Y. M. C. A.—The Rev. Mr. Bodell, of the Westminster church, will address the mixed meeting at 3 p. m. Bible study at 4 p. m.

There will be no preaching services at Plymouth Congregational church tomorrow. Sunday school at 9:45, Junior Endeavor, 3 p. m.

Baptist Tabernacle, L. L. Henson, pastor.—At 10:30 a. m., "Whence Came the Bible?" No. 2; 7:30 p. m., "Man's Four-fold Self," baptism.

Grace Reformed church—Services at 10:30 a. m. Sermon, "What is a Profitable Sabbath?" Evening service at 7:30 p. m. Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m. A. K. Zartman, pastor.

Calvary U. B church, corner Lewis and Harmer streets, A. W. Ballinger, pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Y. P. C. U. at 6:30 p. m.

Christ's Lutheran church, corner of Jefferson and Webster streets, Rev. A. A. Hundley, pastor.—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; preaching at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:45 p. m.

Simpson M. E. church.—Sunday school, 9:30; sermon, 10:30, class meeting, 11:45; Junior League, 2:30; Senior League, 6:45; sermon, 7:45. Subject: "Liberty, the Result of Christ's Teachings."

Bethel Church of the Evangelical Association, corner DeWald and Clinton streets.—English preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Y. P. alliance at 6:45 p. m.; Sunday school at 9:15 a. m. John F. Bockman, pastor.

South Congregational church, Rev. E. E. Frame, pastor.—Sunday school, 9:30 a. m. The morning subject will be "Home Missions." At 7:30 p. m. the third discourse in the series on natural theology, subject, "Cause and Effect." Emerson quartet.

Bethany church, Nebraska, corner Boone and Fry streets, George E. Davies, pastor.—Morning services, 10:30 a. m.; Sunday school at 3 p. m. and Y. P. S. C. E. immediately following; "Sunday Rest" will be the theme of the evening sermon at 7:30.

At the West Jefferson street Church of Christ tomorrow services will be held at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. The morning sermon will be the first of a series on "Prominent Events in the Life of Christ." P. J. Rice, minister.

The pulpit of the Third Presbyterian church will be filled morning and evening by the Rev. J. C. Breckenridge, of Bourbon, Ind. Service at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. C. E. at 6:45 p. m.

The services at Westminster Presbyterian church will be conducted by Rev. W. A. Bodell. Morning service at 10:30; evening service at 7:30; Young People's society at 6:30. The evening service will be a gospel and song service.

St. Paul M. E. church, Rev. M. C. Cooper, pastor.—Class meeting at 9:30 a. m.; preaching by the pastor at 10:30; children's meeting at 2:15; Sunday school at 3 o'clock; Epworth League meeting at 7 p. m. and preaching by the pastor at 7:45. Good music, free seats.

Heidelberg Reformed Church, Rev. Maurice Samson, pastor.—Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m.; morning service at 10:30 a. m.; evening service at 7:30 p. m. Every Wednesday prayer service at 7:30; teachers' meeting at 8:15 p. m. Every Saturday afternoon Catechetical instruction at 2 o'clock.

West Creighton avenue Church of Christ, John J. Higgs, pastor.—Services tomorrow as follows: Bible school at 9:15 a. m.; communion at 10:30 a. m.; preaching at 11 a. m., subject, "True Worship." Junior endeavor at 2:30 p. m.; Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:15 p. m.; preaching at 7:30 p. m., subject, "The Way."

Services at Wayne Street Methodist Episcopal church tomorrow, conducted by the pastor, Rev. William D. Parr. 9:30 a. m., Sunday school; 10:30, sermon. Subject: "The Christian's Wealth;" 3:30, Junior League; 6:30, Epworth League; 7:30, sermon. Subject: "Our God is a God of Pity." Sermon will deal with the problems growing out of the war with Spain and other troubles.

Berry Street M. E church, corner Harrison street.—Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; sermon by the pastor, 10:30; subject, "What Think Ye of Christ" General class, 11:45; Junior League, 3:00. Epworth League devotional, 6:30. sermon, 7:30, subject, "What Would Jesus Do." A review of the book "In His Steps." There will be special singing at each service by a large chorus choir, led by O. E. Richard.

Trinity Methodist Episcopal church, corner Cass and Fourth streets. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. Sherman Powell, at 10:30 and 7:30, morning, "Personal Consecration," evening, "The Back Thrusts of Sin." The choir will render special music at both services. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., Epworth League at 6:30 p. m., Wesleyan Brotherhood at 3, when a male quartet, Messrs. Todd, Waterson, Richards and Hoenig will sing.

The services at the First Presbyterian church, tomorrow, will be as follows: Public worship and preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school at 3 p. m.; Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:45 p. m. Topic of evening discourse, "The War With Spain—Is it Justifiable, and What National Glory is to be Won by It?" D. W. Moffat, pastor.

GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCHES.

Emanuel Lutheran, West Jefferson street.—Rev. C. Gross and Rev. Philip Wambsganss, jr., pastors. Sunday services, 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

St. Paul's, on Barr street.—Rev. Jacob Miller, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

Trinity, corner of Huffman and Oakland.—Rev. J. A. Bohn, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

St. John's Evangelical, corner West Washington and Van Buren.—Rev. Henry P. Dannecker, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m., 2 p. m., (in German), 7:30 p. m. (in English).

German Lutheran Zion's Congregational church, Creighton avenue and Hanna streets.—Rev. Henry Juengel, pastor. Services, 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. Sundays.

Grace church German Evangelical, Gay and Pontiac streets, Rev. Miller, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. Sunday school, 2 p. m.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES.

Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, Cathedral square, Calhoun street. The Rt. Rev. Joseph Rademacher, bishop; Very Rev. Joseph H. Brammer, V. G.; Rev. Charles B. Guendling and Rev. John Durham. Sunday services, 6, 8, 8:30 (children's service), and 10:30 a. m.; vespers, 3 p. m. Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Patrick's, corner DeWald and Harrison. Rev. Joseph F. Delaney, pastor; Rev. Patrick Crowley, assistant pastor. Sunday services, mass at 7:45 and 10 a. m.; children's mass at 9 a. m.; vespers, 3 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Mary's (German), corner of Lafayette and Jefferson streets. The Rev. John H. Oechtering, pastor; assistant, Rev. Gustave Hottenroth. Sunday services, 8 and 10 a. m. and 2:30 p. m. Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Paul's (German), corner West Washington and Griffith. Rev. F. J. H. Kroll, pastor. Services 10 a. m. and 3 p. m.

St. Joseph's Chapel (in connection with St. Joseph's hospital), Rev. Thomas Eisenring, C. S. S., chaplain. Sunday services, 8 a. m. and 4 p. m. Weekly services, 8 a. m.

St. Peter's (German), corner East DeWald and Warsaw. Rev. Ferdinand Koerdt, pastor. Sunday services, 7:45 and 9:45 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

FINANCIERS TAKE BONDS.

Great Pressure Being Exerted on McKinley Against a Popular Loan.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—The bond issue will be taken up with avidity by financial institutions in New York, Chicago, Philadelphia and Boston. Several propositions have been made to President McKinley by as many syndicates for the absoption of the entire issue.

President McKinley favors a popular loan, but many of the bankers are against it, and some of the president's closest advisers declare that the financiers of the country, upon whom the country must lean to a greater or less extent, should be considered. In all likelihood President McKinley will succumb to the enormous pressure that is being put upon him, and will consent to the banks taking up the issue.

The scramble for bonds is so great that they will be parceled out so that as little dissatisfaction as possible will be given. The presumption is that the bonds will be sold to the banks at 102 or 103 and their prices is expected to rise rapidly to 114 or 115 when the public will be given a chance to buy.

WRECKED A BANK.

President of Northampton, Mass., Institution is a Defaulter.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—The comptroller of the currency today received a telegram from Bank Examiner Ewer, stating that he had taken charge of the Hampshire County National bank, of North Hampton, Mass. The president, who, the examiner says, is a defaulter to the amount of $75,000 or $100,000, is reported as missing. The president of the National bank is said to be also president of the Hampshire Savings bank and the discovery of the defalcation was made through a ruse.

The government bank examiner made an arrangement through the state examiner for an investigation of the two banks at the same time. They are located in the same building and by this scheme it was made impossible for those in charge to transfer funds from one bank to the other to cover such shortages. In its last statement the officers of the National bank reported a capital of $250,000; deposits, $520,000; surplus, $50,000.

M'KANE A FREE MAN.

The "Czar of Coney Island" Finishes His Prison Sentence.

SING SING, N. Y., April 30.—John Y. McKane, the former "czar of Coney Island," completed a term of five years in the state prison here today and is now a free man. His brother, Theodore McKane, and a party of friends accompanied him home to New York. McKane's crime was a violation of the election laws.

Don't forget to vote next Tuesday. 2943

Examine our stock of millinery; all prices. 31 East Berry street. 21eod&wtf MRS. N. B. ROWE.

We must positively decline to allow others than those in business the privilege of going through stock and in no instance will we sell at retail.
JAS. A. ARMSTRONG & CO.

Vote the straight Democratic Ticket—this election is very important to you.

THE DEMON ILL LUCK

Seems to Be Against the Hoosier Ball Players.

Play a Great Game for Several Innings and Then Whistler's Two-bagger Sends Our Chances Heavenward.

The Fort Waynes lost another game to the Springfields yesterday. The Governors played great ball and knocked down apparently safe hits with the utmost recklessness, while the Fort Wayne players made errors when they would help a Governor or two across the plate. There was a chance until the seventh, however, for victory, when Mr. Whistler stepped to the plate and sent a two-bagger whirling to the outfield and three runs over the home base. Minnehan, Alloway and Reiman all took a hand in the pitching, but the game was not for Fort Wayne. Cook and Kihm did excellent stick work, but the premier outfielder made a couple of errors which counted in the Governors' run getting. The teams play again today and then come to Fort Wayne and open the season tomorrow. Score:

FORT WAYNE.

	AB	R	BH	PO	A	E
Kihm, 3b	5	0	2	2	0	0
DeMontreville, 2b	5	0	1	3	6	0
O'Meara, rf	4	0	0	1	0	0
Cook, lf	4	0	0	1	1	1
Campbell, c	4	0	0	7	1	1
Bebb, 1b	4	1	1	9	0	0
Hurley, ss	4	1	0	3	0	0
Patrick, ss	4	0	1	1	2	1
Minnehan, p	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alloway, p	1	0	0	0	2	0
Reiman, p	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	37	3	5	27	10	3

SPRINGFIELD.

	AB	R	BH	PO	A	E
Holbrook, rf	5	1	1	0	0	0
Dobbs, ss	5	1	1	4	0	0
Mazeau, 2b	4	2	1	4	3	1
Whistler, 1b	5	1	2	9	0	1
Farrell, lf	4	0	1	4	0	0
Niles, 3b	4	0	1	0	2	0
Giffins, c	4	0	1	5	0	1
Woodlock, cf	4	1	2	3	0	1
Poole, p	4	1	1	0	1	0
Totals	39	7	11	27	12	3

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Fort Wayne	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Springfield	1	2	0	0	1	0	3	0	0

Two-base hits—Whistler, Griffins, Cooke, Fitch, Kihm, 2. Stolen bases—Holbright, Mazeau, Whistler, Poole, Dobbs. First base on balls—Off Poole, 2; off Minnehan, 1. Struck out—By Poole, 3; Minnehan, 1; Alloway, 3. Double plays—Woodlock to Mazeau to Whistler. Pitch to Kiem. Umpire Warner. Time of game—1:40.

YOUNGSTOWN, 3 3; TOLEDO, 1-10.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, April 30.—Double-headers were played yesterday, showing a peculiar schedule. Both teams left at night for Toledo, where four games will be played. Pitcher Spears and Catcher Smith have been released. Men from the Pittsburg league team may be secured. Score of the first game:

Youngstown..1 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 x— 3
Toledo.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1— 1

Hits—Youngstown, 8; Toledo, 6. Errors—Youngstown, 0; Toledo, 1. Batteries—Youngstown, Brodie and Zinram; Toledo—Ewing and Arthur.

Second game:

Toledo,.....0 0 1 1 5 0 0 3 0—10
Youngstown.0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0— 3

Hits—Youngstown, 7; Toledo, 13. Errors—Youngstown, 2; Toledo, 3. Batteries—For Youngstown, Martin and Zinram; Toledo, Slagle and Arthur. Umpire—Colgan.

NEW CASTLE, 19-10; GRAND RAPIDS, 2-4.

NEW CASTLE, Pa., April 30.—Two games were played yesterday afternoon. The event of the afternoon was a tripple play, made by New Castle. Smith caught a hard fly from Campbell's bat, touched out Durett, who was running to third, and threw the ball to first and caught Cote off the bag. Grand Rapids' pitchers were batted unmercifully in both games. The score:

First game.
New Castle..0 5 5 2 1 1 3 0 2—19
Grand Rapids.2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0— 2

Hits—New Castle, 24; Grand Rapids, 6. Errors—New Castle, 3; Grand Rapids, 3. Batteries—For New Castle, Johnson and Barckley; Grand Rapids, Hutton, Cote and Donshue.

Second game:
New Castle..3 0 0 0 3 2 0 2—10
Grand Rapids.0 0 0 1 0 1 1 1— 4

Base Hits—New Castle, 13; Grand Rapids, 9. Errors—New Castle, 1; Grand Rapids, 5. Batteries—For New Castle, Miller and Donovan; for Grand Rapids, Sanders and Cote. Umpire—Manlove.

DAYTON, 6; MANSFIELD, 6.

DAYTON, Ohio, April 30.—The game between Dayton and Mansfield was full of excitement, and after playing thirteen innings was called on account of darkness. The score:
Dayton..2 0 1 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0—6
Mansfield..0 1 0 0 0 3 0 1 1 0 0 0—6

Hits—Dayton, 12; Mansfield, 11. Errors—Dayton, 4; Mansfield, 4. Batteries—For Dayton, Brown and Ziegler; for Mansfield, Miller, Kellner and Law. Time—2:35. Umpires—Greenwald and Ely.

NOTES.

"Chick" Stahl did not get a hit yesterday.

Kihm has made only four hits, everyone a two-bagger.

There should be large crowds at all the games next week.

The Fort Waynes will arrive home at 3:35 Sunday morning over the Pennsylvania.

"Peck" Sharp at home in bed and Belden still in the hospital makes a big hole in the Hoosier team.

That was a great game in Dayton yesterday. Thirteen innings this early in the season is a new record.

Cooke's batting average is up around the 500 per cent mark. His batting is as good as it was last season.

The Inter-State uses the Spalding ball. As a matter of courtesy the makers donate several dozen to each manager during the year.

Hemphill, the stubborn Grand Rapids outfielder, has consented to join the Wolverines, and now Torreyson is convinced that he has the prize outfield of the league.

Keenan, the irrepressible "Kid," is strictly on his good behavior this year. Not one of his own peculiar exhibitions has been given this season, so says a Toledo exchange, and this will be welcome news to all the fans in the Inter-State.

New Castle started well last season and then slid down the toboggan like greased lightning.

DeMontreville has filled Sharp's place fairly well since the season commenced, but "Peck's" head is needed in the game.

Springfield Sun: "Crabill pressed Fort Wayne's button yesterday and the team did the rest. It was one of the prettiest games ever witnessed on the Springfield grounds and the Governors secured a well earned and well deserved victory. The game started off very briskly and each team got around the bases once and could do no more. With the score a tie four innings were played, the visitors getting men on bases several times, but Crabill steadied himself and held them there. Patterson was considerable of a puzzle to the home team, but in the seventh inning they tried a little bunting, which, aided by some of the cleverest team work ever executed in Springfield, not only rattled the Fort Wayne pitcher but also the entire team, and before they could settle down five runs had been scored."

There is no reason to begin "knocking" the Fort Wayne team this early in the season, especially under the circumstances. The Gazette in its caption over the game this morning advised the lovers of the game to "Get Your Hammers." The Fort Wayne club has had very bad luck up to date and it is surprising to friends of the team and lovers of the game to see the Gazette man, who knows all the circumstances, advise the "cranks" to "get your hammers." He might criticise the games and make suggestions and comments as to where improvement could be made, but the attempt to array base ball patrons against the team will fall flat. Belden is ill and cannot play. "Peck" Sharp is at the Crescent restaurant suffering an attack of tonsilitis and Ed Herr has been left at home. With this trio out of the game Fort Wayne has nothing near its strength on the field and the Gazette man's advice is ill-timed. The team has played good ball, even if it has lost and if Manager O'Meara is given proper support he will land the club up in front. "Don't get your hammers."

COMMON DISEASES

Piles, Fistula and Inflammatory Condition of the Rectum.

The troubles so annoying and dangerous to health are among the commonest with which humanity is afflicted.

We are, therefore, pleased to announce that modern research in medical science has at last produced a certain cure for them and as usual with all great and meritorious inventions, is simple and the only wonder is that such a remedy was not discovered and used years before.

The remedy we refer to is known as the Pyramid Pile Cure. It is not an ointment nor a salve, liquid nor internal remedy, but is applied directly to the seat of the disease and produces a cure in a surprisingly short space of time.

For itching piles a few applications produces a complete cure, while for bleeding, protruding and all other forms of rectal diseases its use will result in a permanent cure even in cases where an operation has failed.

The Pyramid Pile Cure is painless to use and relieves all pain at once. All druggists keep it or will get it for you. It is prepared by the Pyramid Drug Co., of Marshall, Mich., who will send you full particulars of the cause and cure of piles, also testimonials from every section of the country, or if your druggist has the remedy on hand you will find the treatise on piles and testimonials in each package of the remedy.

A trial will convice you that the Pyramid Pile Cure is a specific for every form of rectal disease and it is guaranteed to contain no mineral poisons nor injurious ingredients so often resorted to in treating piles. Sold by druggists at 50 cents.

THE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, April 30.—Wheat—May, $1.20½; July, 94⅞@95¢; Sept., 82½¢; Dec., 81⅝¢.

Corn—April, 33¼¢; May, 33¼¢; July, 34½¢; Sept., 34½@¾¢.

Oats—April, 31¢; May, 31¢; July, 26¼¢; Sept., 24¢.

Pork—April, $11.10; May, $11.10; July, $11.45.

Lard—April, $5.85; May, $5.85; July, $5.90; Sept., $6.00@6.02.

Ribs—April, $5.57; May, $5.57; July, $5.65; Sept., $5.72.

Barley—Cash, No. 3, 43@52¢.

Rye—Cash, 62¼; May, 61¼@62¢; June, 62¢; July, 60¼.

Flax—Cash, $1.31½; N. W., $1.32; May $1.31½; Sept., $1.16.

Timothy—April, $2.80.

We appeal to our friends and patrons to join with us and thousands of patriotic citizens throughout the country in raising at once a war relief fund. $1,000,000 needed in thirty days to care for sick and wounded soldiers and for starving Cubans. We with other business houses throughout the country are volunteering to take subscriptions for this national relief fund, to be expended by the Red Cross society and the Central Cuban Relief committee appointed by President McKinley. Every subscriber who gives at least $1.00 will be presented with a copy of the beautiful picture, "The Accolade," now on exhibition at our office. Call and see it. This picture will be a beautiful historical souvenir of this great uprising of the American people to defend and set free outraged Cuba. Every patriotic American should subscribe at once! Your help is needed! Our boys are at the front! Let us stand by them! We do not reserve any commissions of any kind, and no profit is made by any persons from this fund. Subscriptions received at our office during next month.

STAHN & HEINRICH, Booksellers,
116 Calhoun St.

"Pure and Sure."

Cleveland's BAKING POWDER

Manufactured originally by Cleveland Brothers, Albany, N. Y., now by the Cleveland Baking Powder Company, New York.

has been used by American housewives for twenty-five years, and those who have used it longest praise it most.

Receipt book free. Send stamp and address. Cleveland Baking Powder Co., New York.

TRADE REVIEWS.

Lack of Excitement in Presence of War Is Marvellous.

NEW YORK, April 30.—Bradstreet's today says:

"The lack of excitement, nervousness or interruption to the ordinary orderly conduct of public affairs, and particularly business operations, with which this country has passed from peace to war seems likely to become historical. When contrasted with the records, where extent of business movements at periods in the country's history when war was the final result of strained relations, the temper with which the country has recognized the outbreak of hostilities with a foreign power is not only proof that the dullness and depression of the past six weeks have largely discounted the effect usually witnessed, but furnishes a valuable index to the general point of view taken by the business community as to the outcome of the pending war. Little or no effect upon general trade distribution of an unfavorable character is perceptible in the reports of the past week."

DUN'S REVIEW.

NEW YORK, April 30.—R. G. Dun Company's weekly review of trade says today:

"Hostilities have not as yet changed last week's conditions. There is much postponement of orders by men who do not know what they are waiting for and much restriction of loans by banks which are abundantly strong. All this checks new business, and yet the volume of transactions through clearing-houses is 8 per cent. larger than in the same week in 1892, with no foreign trouble. But this increase would be much larger but for speculative stagnation here, New York clearings being 2.1 per cent. smaller than in 1892. Railroads are doing a great business, 5.7 per cent. larger than in 1892 in April earnings thus far, and 13.9 larger than last year.

ARRESTED FOR MURDER.

William Bestor and William Fuller Charged with Killing an Aged Couple.

MADISON, Wis., April 30.—Today William Bestor and William Fuller, the two robbers arrested at Waukesha for the murder of an aged couple and the burning of the bodies at Black Earth, Wednesday night, pleaded guilty to the crime here. They were sentenced to life imprisonment, and were taken to Waupon prison immediately. They landed in prison thirty hours after the crime was committed. Both made a full confession to the sheriff and district attorney last night. They admit everything, but each puts the actual killing on the other.

DOVER DISASTER.

Secret Service Men on Trail of Two Suspicious Characters.

NEW YORK, April 30.—From Dover, N. J., comes the news that the seventh victim of Thursday's explosion has died. This man was John Thorpe. He was not in any of the three packing-houses which were blown up, but was close by and received his injuries from flying wreckage.

Secret service men have arrived on the spot to begin a searching investigation. They obtained descriptions of the two strange men who had been seen about the works for two days prior to the explosion and will make every effort to trace them. It is believed they are proceeding on the hypothesis that these men were Spanish agents.

WILLIAM INTERESTED.

German Emperor Claims to Know Details of American Plans.

LONDON, April 30.—The Berlin correspondent of the Standard says:

"I hear from a good source that Emperor William, who is deeply interested in the Cuban question, has repeatedly taken occasion to explain his views as to Germany's neutrality.

"His majesty is all the more entitled to pursue his present policy, as he possesses absolute knowledge that the United States do not intend ever to annex Cuba. They are prepared to suffer defeat from the Spaniards at first, but they will not end the war until Spain renounces her sovereignty over Cuba, which can then, and not till then, gradually be restored to order."

Y. W. C. A. Notes.

Mrs. Norvell will lead the young women's service at the association Sunday at 4 p. m. All are invited.

The services to be led by Mrs. Norvell during next week are as follows: Each afternoon, from 4:15 to 5 o'clock, a Bible reading. Each evening, except Wednesday and Sunday evenings, a service will be held from 7:30 to 8:30.

A public meeting may be held later in the week in one of the churches—definite plans have not as yet been made regarding this evening service.

Benefit Entertainment.

E. F. C. T. auxiliary will give a May party and entertainment Monday evening, May 2, at the White bank hall, for the benefit of furnishing rooms at hospitals. This program will be rendered, after which there will be a short dance:

PROGRAM.

Piano solo.....Miss Edna Laura
Recitation.....Miss Lola Foster
Vocal solo.....Miss Lottie Whitney
Mandolin trio.....
Miss Gertrude Thompson, Fred Vodermark and Frank Thompson.
Recitation.....Miss Flora Carter
Cornet solo.....Robert White
Recitation.....Miss Maud Wingartner
Vocal solo.....Miss Nellie Cook
Piano solo.....Miss Nellie Bowman
Recitation.....Mrs. Will Carter
Vocal solo.....Miss Ethel Cook
Recitation.....Miss Maud VanTilburg
Vocal solo.....Miss Maud Gates
Delsarte.....Lola Foster and Ruth Ramsburg
Piano solo.....Miss Mamie Marony

Cure a Headache in 15 Minutes
By using Dr. Davis' Anti-Headache. All druggists.

If you don't want to vote a straight ticket don't mark the rooster, but mark in front of each name. 2963



The Smith Premier Typewriter

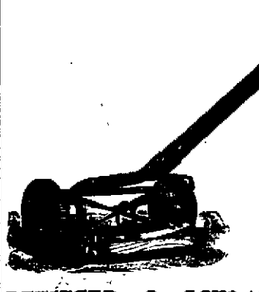
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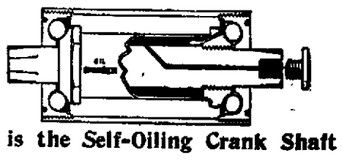
Call and see our line of

Pennsylvania, New Quaker City and Westfield MOWERS.....

—Also—

Garden Hose and Garden Tools.

PFEIFFER & SCHLATTER, 38 and 40 E. Columbia St.



This is the Self-Oiling Crank Shaft of

THE STEARNS BICYCLE

"THE YELLOW FELLOW"

1898 MODELS $50.00

BLACK & PRATER,

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Globe



A Great

Stock

In a Great

Store!

Have You Bought Your Spring Suit Yet?

If Not, we Want to Claim Your Attention.

To enumerate the extent and express the values of our collection of Spring Clothing would be utterly impossible. It is the greatest stock ever seen beneath this roof. Suits for Spring that came from the leading American manufacturers,

London=Paris, A. Benjamin & Co.

These suits are ready to wear, but they can't be distinguished from those made by a custom tailor that cost more than twice as much.

OUR LINES AT $10.00
OUR LINES AT $12.00
OUR LINES AT $15.00
OUR LINES AT $18.00
OUR LINES AT $20.0o

They are superb. All the elegant styles that fashion approves, stripes and mixtures, ad infinitum.

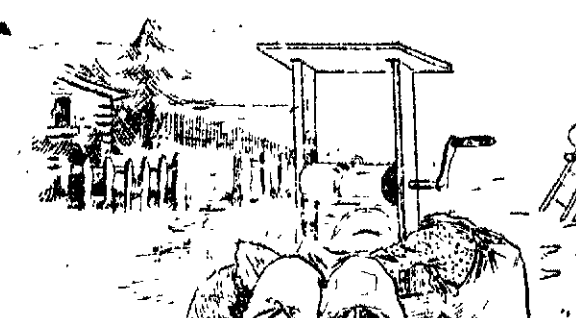
Not a color combination is missing from the collection. It can't fail to win your admiration. We urge you to come and see.



Headquarters --FOR-- Men and Boys'

Swell Spring Suits.

AS USUAL.



A WOMAN AT THE BOTTOM OF IT.

GOLD DUST
THE BEST WASHING POWDER





This is the exact size and shape of the Regular Spanish Cigar The only 10c Cigar that sells for 5c. Made by KASTEN & KOHLMEYER, 248 Calhoun Street.

LIVE AND LEARN.



1—Johnnie—My! what a pretty typewriter,



2—Bang! ! ! ! !

SHOP AND RAIL.

Firemen are Permitted to Enter the Army.

Pennsylvania Freight Brakeman Injured at Plymouth--Carpenter John Haines Meets Misfortune.

Fort Wayne division, No. 12, of the Firemen's brotherhood, has received the following circular from the headquarters of the order: "Insurance carried by the members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen in the United States, Canada and Mexico, will not be invalid or placed in peril by any member who enlists in the fight against the Spanish, and in case of death or loss of limb in war, or while in the country's service, the claims will be paid precisely as they would be ordinarily."

BRAKEMAN SCOTT HURT.

In attempting to couple cars at Plymouth last night, Brakeman C. A. Scott, of the Pittsburg, had two fingers badly pinched. He was brought here and taken to his home at 28 Baker street, where the wounded digits were dressed by Dr. G. C. Stemen. An effort will be made to save the hand entire.

A CARPENTER'S MISFORTUNE.

John Haines, one of the best known carpenters of the city, met with misfortune yesterday. He was operating a shaping machine at the factory of Rhinesmith & Simonson, where he has been employed for several years, when his left hand came in contact with the revolving knives. The thumb was split open and there is a bad cut on the second joint of the second finger, but Dr. Calvin, the attending surgeon, thinks amputation will not be necessary, though the injured finger may be crippled permanently by a stiff joint. Jacob Houck, another carpenter, had a hand crippled on this machine several months ago.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

Nickel Plate Brakeman Schoonover is sick and off duty.

Conductor Hindle, of the Nickel Plate, is taking a few days' rest.

Nickel Plate Fireman W. A. Jackson has taken a week's leave of absence.

C. S. Knight went to Grand Rapids this morning on business for the Electric corporation.

Claude, the two-year-old son of Albert Noll, of the east car shop, is sick with lung fever.

The Electric corporation this morning sent a dynamo to Alaska, which will be used in mining gold.

L. T. Watkins has been appointed general yardmaster of the Erie lines at Lima, Ohio, vice H. J. Jury, resigned.

Fred Kraft, of the Pittsburg boiler shop, is off duty on account of a lame hand, which was burned yesterday.

The Wabash lines earned in the the third week of April $262,948, an increase over the corresponding week of 1897 of $52,326.

James Henry is at Goshen installing the electric machinery recently built for that city by the Fort Wayne Electric corporation.

Fay Chapello, of the electric works, who had been visiting his parents in Logansport, resumed his place in the factory this morning.

Superintendent G. L. Potter returned home last evening after a stay of two or three days in Chicago, looking after railway business.

Stewart Rehrer returned from Decatur, Ill., last night. He was engaged several days in doing some repair work in the lighting plant in that city.

Frank X. Miller, blacksmith in the Pittsburg shops, will be off duty a few days nursing an injured finger. The digit was crushed between some irons yesterday.

Walter B. Wright, who was secretary of the late D. W. Caldwell when general manager of the Panhandle, then with him on the Lake Shore, is to be given an important position on the Nickel Plate, with the removal of President Callaway to New York.

It is stated that J. W. Blabon, purchasing agent of the Great Northern, will take a similar position on the Lake Shore road.

The plans for a new union station at Quincy, Ill., have been agreed upon by the several roads centering there. The cost of the improvement is to be $500,000.

Conductor F. E. Long, who quit the Nickel Plate several months ago and went to Kansas, has returned here and resumed his old place on the road.

It is stated that the position of grand secretary of the Order of Railway Conductors, made vacant by the death of Martin Clancy, will not be filled until the annual meeting.

The fast mail on the Wabash on Tuesday ran from Toledo to Danville, 219 miles, in four hours and fifty-two minutes. The first fifty one miles west from Toledo was covered in fifty one minutes.

At Huntington a number of trainmen and shop employes enlisted, and the employes who remain at home have started a relief fund to furnish aid to the families that may need it during their absence.

The work of elevating the Pennsylvania tracks in Chicago has made it necessary to establish a telegraph office near Englewood and Chief Dispatcher W. H. Tigar went up there this morning for that purpose.

Joseph Averill, general yardmaster of the Vandalia, has just completed his thirtieth year as yardmaster of the Indianapolis yards. Mr. Averill ranks as the oldest yardmaster in time of service in this state.

The new rules regarding storage of freight at eastern trunk line terminals, as recommended by the Interstate Commerce commission, will become effective May 16. All former rules as to storage of freights are changed.

Charles Christman, who "fires up" engines in the Pittsburg round house, has imbibed the patriotic spirit and has tendered his resignation at the shop to enlist in a military company now under organization at Huntington.

Only one engine, No. 51, was turned out of the Pittsburg shops during the week ending today, and during the same period two engines were taken in for repairs. The men are still working thirteen hours per day and next week will turn out a half dozen more engines.

A letter from St. Paul, Minn., states that George Whitley, late of the Pennsylvania shops in Fort Wayne, has joined the First Minnesota National Guards and will leave that city soon for the south. The letter bears date of April 28 and is signed by Lieutenant Been.

The current issue of the Railway Age contains a picture and description of the new freight engines designed by Supt. F. W. Morse, formerly of this city, which are now being put into service on the Grand Trunk road. The engine weighs 152,000 pounds and has many new features of merit.

The Pennsylvania wreck crew was called to Delphos, Ohio, last evening to pick up two broken down freight cars which had blocked the tracks. The cripples were a part of the second section of train No. 70, and the accident caused a blockade of the main tracks for three hours, though no passenger trains were delayed.

The Erie Railway company will on Monday place in service on one of its through trains a copper-sheathed car built at the company's shops at Buffalo. It is intended to give the car a thorough test alongside the regular passenger coaches, and if it proves to be as economical as is expected sheathed copper cars will come into general use on the Erie.

Detroit is to have an important railroad which will connect all railways entering Detroit on the river front and the most important of the industries of that city. The plan includes the Michigan Central, the Lake Shore, the Wabash, the Grand Trunk, the Canadian Pacific, the Grand Rapids and Western, the Detroit and Lima Northern and the Flint and Pere Marquette.

Look out for republican campaign lies--in the finish. 2913

It Came Often.

Very Affable Young Lady—Yours is rather a quiet beat, isn't it, Officer? Policeman—You're right, miss, it is. The only bits o' pleasurable hexcitement I 'aves is when some prettye young leddy arsks me to hescort her acrost the road.—Facts.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.



ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

SUDDEN DEATH.

Aaron Wise Died of Heart Disease at Chicago.

He Went Through Fort Wayne on His Express Run Friday Noon--May Be Brought Here.

This morning William Geiger, local agent of the Adams Express company, received a telegram from Chicago, informing him of the death in that city at 3:30 o'clock this morning, of Aaron Wise, the well known route agent on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago road. Death was due to heart disease and was very sudden. The deceased passed through the city on train 39 at noon yesterday and was then apparently in his usual health. Mr. Wise formerly resided in this city and for several years was employed at his trade, that of house painting. About twenty-five years ago he entered the service of the Adams Express company and was the first to have charge of the night office at the Pittsburg depot. During his term of service there he utilized his skill with the brush by decorating the building on Railroad street and for years a well executed painting of an American eagle and shield, the emblem of the United States, adorned the west wall. All the older citizens remember the painting and how they cast admiring eyes upon it as they passed up and down Calhoun street. Later Mr. Wise was made a route agent and for fifteen or twenty years has passed through this city two or three times every week.

Mr. Wise was high in Masonry, being a Knights Templar and a Scottish Rite Mason. He was a member of the Fort Wayne commandery and that body will assume charge of the remains and probably bring them here for burial. The deceased was about fifty years old and a native of Canton, Ohio. He was a brother to Samuel Wise, who is now an Adams Express messenger on the Pittsburg.

THE WEEK'S DEATHS.

The following is a list of the deaths reported by the undertakers of the city for the week ending April 30:

Peter Shambach, 58 years old, cancer.

Mary Kammeyer, 1 day old, exhaustion.

Peter Busch, 72 years old, apoplexy.

Dora Geerken, 3 days old, convulsions.

Elisha M. Aldrich, 89 years old, old age.

Lizzie Bobilya, 30 years old, consumption.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

Our Standing Army.

Reader. Toronto, Ontario—The standing army of the United States is in the neighborhood of 25,000, lately increased, however, by the addition of two artillery regiments by act of congress.

News Always Sugar-Coated.

In Constantinople daily and weekly papers are published in a dozen different languages, but they must submit all advance proofs to a government censor, who permits nothing to be printed without his mark of "harmless." One of the censor's rules is to cut out all news of assaults on crowned heads. The death of President Carnot was given to the Turkish public as caused by an illness lasting several days.

A Deadly Revolver.

A revolver which fires fifteen times with one loading is the next thing to be added to the already long list of death-dealing weapons. This, which is the invention of an American, embodies all the latest improvements in firearms—pin-fire, safety-triggers, automatic shell-ejectors, and the rest. The weapon is furnished with two barrels, one placed above the other, and the outer row of ten bullets in the cylinder is fired from the upper barrel, while the inner row of five is fired from the lower barrel by means of a second trigger, which works independently of the other.

Poor Economy.

The Detroit News-Tribune prints the following story on the authority of a man connected with one of the great Western railways. The track superintendent had recently adopted a new spike, which, comparatively speaking, was pretty expensive. He sent out word, therefore, that the spikes must be carefully looked after. One day the road boss was walking up the track to where a section gang was working with the new spikes. He found one lying between the rails and pocketed it. "Did you get my instructions about those spikes, Mike?" he said to the section boss. "I did that, yer honor, and it's moighty careful I've been." "Lose any?" "Nary a wan," replied Mike, but a trifle hesitatingly. "How about this?" and the telltale spike was shown him. "Luk at thot, now," said Mike, in a delighted way. "Shure I've had wan of the min on a hunt for that same sphike the lasht two days. Faith, it's glad I am yer honor found it." The spike was worth about four cents.

LAKE SUPERIOR.

Interesting Facts About the Largest Body of Fresh Water in the World.

"The Great Lakes" is the title of an article in St. Nicholas, written by W. S. Harwood. Concerning Lake Superior, Mr. Harwood says:

It is, to begin with, the largest body of fresh water in the world. It is water of wonderful purity which it holds, too, and sometime—and in the not very distant future either—the people who live in the large cities to the west and south will come to this lake to get the water for their homes. It will not be so remarkable an engineering feat to pipe the water of this lake, pure and sparkling and fresh from its cold depths, to these cities which are now struggling with the question of their water supply and meeting all sorts of difficulties in their efforts to get water fit to drink.

All down through this 1,000 feet of blue there is a peculiar coldness. At the very most, the temperature varies through winter and summer not more than six degrees. Winter and summer this great lake never changes to any appreciable extent, so that if you dip your finger tips in the blue surface on a day in July, or if you test it some day in early winter when you have been out on some belated, ice-mailed fishing smack, or when you have gone out to watch the fishermen spearing their supplies through the thick ice in mid-January, you will find but a trifling difference in the temperature. Away down at the bottom, too, there is but little variation in the temperature, for it stands at nearly 40 degrees F. at the bottom and varies from 40 to 45 degrees, winter and summer, at the surface. The other lakes, though cold, are not in this respect like Superior.

The whole bottom of the lake is believed to be a strong rock basin, though it would seem that there must be great springs at the bottom to help keep up the enormous volume of water. From the north there is a large amount of water pouring into the lake year in and year out, the swift rushing, narrow banked Nipigon and other streams furnishing no small part of the supply. These streams in a large measure make up the loss from the surface. One of the old lake captains, a bronzed, kindly faced man who had been for 35 years on the lakes and had faced death many a time in the frightful storms which sometimes sweep across these beautiful bodies of water, told me, as we were passing along one day near the north coast of Superior, with the headlands and inlets and glossy green bluffs of that most picturesque shore in full view, that the theory that the lake was slowly going down in size was true. He maintained that he could tell from certain landmarks along the shores, with which he is as familiar as he would be with the streets of his old Scottish birthplace, that the lake was slowly, very slowly, but surely receding. However, it will be some centuries yet before there will be any appreciable lessening of the great lakes, so that we need not be concerned.

Strange as it may seem, the lake has tides, too—well defined tides—discovered in 1860. It is what is called a self registering tide, with a regular flux and reflux wave, caused, so the scientific men say, by the sun and moon. The average rise and fall every 24 hours is one fourteen-hundredth of a foot. The maximum tide at new and full moon is one twenty-eight-hundredth of a foot.

Derivation of the Word Klondike.

"The River Trip to the Klondike" is the title of an article by John Sidney Webb in The Century. Mr. Webb says:

From Dawson City the trail to the mines leads over a steep hill to the creek made so famous by its tributaries, for there is not a single mine on the principal stream, which in the miners' slang is called Klondike, and yet this stream does in reality bear a characteristic name given it by the Indians, which is utterly murdered by this pronunciation, now so common.

The Indians name the creeks throughout the country from some characteristic in connection with the stream itself, and as this one is so swift that in order to set their salmon traps or nets they were obliged to use a hammer to drive the stakes to anchor them the creek was named by them Hammer creek, or, in their language, phonetically, Troan Dik. The spelling Klondike means absolutely nothing, but has been accepted, so I learn, by the board of geographical names of the United States.

An Eye Experiment.

The two eyes really see two objects. If the two forefingers be held, one at the distance of one foot, the other two feet in front of the eyes, and the former be looked at, two phantoms of the latter will be observed, one on each side. If the latter finger be regarded, two phantoms of the nearer finger will be observed mounting guard, one on either side.

Did Not Keep Him Warm.

Gobang—I had a letter from a friend who went to the Klondike. He said he had two mines and was rich enough to burn money.

Ukerdeck—When is he coming back?

Gobang—I don't know. The letter was finished by another man who said that my friend had frozen to death.—New York Journal.

GOT WHAT SHE WANTED.

The Manager Was Sure He Had Freaks In Plenty, but Changed His Mind.

The dime museum manager sat in his marble sanctum in glorious complacency. Prosperity was his. His was the road to wealth and fame—he had reached the limit too.

A woman entered the room. "Do you want any freaks?"

"No, madam. I'm sorry, but freaks are a drug on the market at present. I've all the snake charmers, turtle kids, glass eaters, strong men, giants, dwarfs, Circassian beauties, dog faced girls, Siamese twins, acrobats, contortionists, fire chewers, Chinese glass blowers, prestidigitators, mesmerists, hypnotists, lion tamers, lightning calculators and clay slingers I can use. Good day."

"But I, sir"—

He started to wave her aside with a gesture of impatience.

"I, sir, am greater than them all. I am the rarest of the rare. When they hear who I am, thousands will bow down at my feet. I am the greatest curiosity the world has ever known. I am the only woman in America who isn't a Daughter of Something or other!"

"Name your terms! Name your terms!"

She was engaged on the spot.—New York Journal.

THE WORD CHATELAINE.

Something About the Derivation and Meanings of the Word.

Tudor Jenks writes about "Reference Books" in St. Nicholas. Mr. Jenks says: Suppose a little boy is reading a story and he comes to the word chatelaine. It may seem to him an interesting bit of language. He thinks he would like to know what it means. Consequently he shuts his book, keeping his finger in the place, and runs down stairs to where his father is busy in the study preparing a speech upon the coming school election. "Father," he says, "what is a chatelaine?"

We will suppose that his father is a man who has sufficient information to give a general answer to the question.

"A chatelaine," he may say, "is the lady who is the presiding mistress of a castle."

The boy opens his book and reads again the sentence in which he found the word. Then he giggles.

"That can't be right," he says, "for here it speaks of a lady who 'hung a chatelaine to her belt.' Besides, it says that the chatelaine was made of hammered silver, so it can't be a lady who is mistress of a castle."

"Oh," his father replies, "that is different. There the word means a little contrivance ladies wear at their belts to hold chains from which they suspend keys and tablets, pin boxes and such things."

"Then how did you come to make such a mistake?" the boy asks.

"It was not a mistake," his father replies. "The word means what I said too."

"It is queer that it should mean two such different things. How does it happen?" the boy asks.

Then the father—if he happens to be the right kind of a father—puts aside his work and says, "Bring me the dictionary."

The dictionary is brought and opened to the word, and father and son devote a few moments to the inquiry how a single word can have two meanings apparently so different. They find that chatelaine comes from the French, and was at first spelled chastelaine, but that the s has disappeared, leaving only a little footprint in the shape of an accent over the a. Then it is discovered that chatelaine is really a form of the word castellan, a short form of the Latin word castellanus, meaning a man who is the keeper or owner of a castellum, or castle. And then the dictionary says "v. castle," so they turn back to castle. They find that castle comes from castel or chastel, which is the same word in a different form that now appears as chateau, and that it comes from the Latin castrum, meaning a camp, while castrum comes from casa, the Latin for hut, a word still in the same form in Italian. (A curious instance of this word is seen in the name of the boy who stood upon the burning deck, Casabianca, which is simply "White-house"). Casa is the same word as case or cover—that is, a covering from the weather—and that comes from the Sanskrit root chhad, which means a cover. Also from the same root come cassock, chasuble and casino, which, it may surprise you to learn, are relatives of the chatelaine with which we started. Now when we come to the meaning of chatelaine we see that it meant, at first, the mistress of a castle—that is, a keeper of the keys to its supplies and stores—the housekeeper or housewife, and that her name was applied to the little bunch of keys carried at her belt, just as in English we speak of a house wife, meaning a little case or box that contains needles, thread, scissors, thimble, and so on. So now we can see exactly how the same word can mean a lady who is mistress of a castle and a little contrivance for carrying at the belt keys and other useful things.

After the boy has learned all these things he turns to his father a little scornfully and says: "Humph! If I had known you were going to look in the dictionary, I could have done that myself." Then if his father doesn't say, "Why didn't you?" we ourselves may add that little moral to the fable.

Innocence.

Going smilingly up to his mother one day, Tommy said:

"Ma, haven't I been a good boy since I began going to Sunday school?"

"Yes, my lamb," answered the mother fondly.

"And you trust me now, don't you, ma?"

"Yes, darling."

Then spoke up the little one innocently:

"What makes you keep the mince pies locked up in the pantry the same as ever?"—London Tit-Bits.

Two to Avoid.

Beware of the man who smiles when he's angry; he's dangerous. And beware also of the man who looks glum when he's glad; he's probably a humorist.—Chicago News.

The Cymric, the largest freight steamer afloat, can carry about 20,000 tons of dead weight—that is, about what 625 freight cars can carry. The displacement of the Cymric is 23,000 tons. She carries thus about twenty-twenty-thirds of her weight.

The amount of capital invested in the manufacture of bicycle tires in the United States is estimated by an exchange at $8,000,000, the number of persons employed at 3,000 and the number of tires produced annually at 4,000,000.

Dr. B. A. Stockdale
SPECIALIST.

Cures Chronic Catarrh and all diseases of Nose, Throat, Lungs and Stomach.

NERVOUS DEBILITY & SKIN DISEASES.

Hours—9 to 11 a. m., 2 to 5 and 7 to 8 p. m.

Dr. B. A. Stockdale,
33 W. Washington St., Fort Wayne, Ind.
Not in Office Wed. and Thurs.

"77"
BREAKS UP
COLDS
TELLS ALL.

Dr. Humphreys' Manual, 100 pages, to be found at all Drug stores, tells all about the treatment of disease with Dr. Humphreys' Specifics.

A cloth bound copy in white and gold mailed free.

"77" checks the Grip and breaks up Colds that hang on: 25c., all druggists. Humphreys' Medicine Company, New York.

APPLICATION FOR LIQUOR LICENSE.

To the Citizens of Fort Wayne, Allen County, State of Indiana.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned will make application to the Board of County Commissioners of Allen County, Indiana, at their next regular session for license to sell spirituous, malt and vinous liquors in less quantities than a quart at a time for the term of one year in a room on the ground floor, fronting and having main entrance at No. 10 West Main street, Fort Wayne, Allen county, Indiana. 25-7 14 GEORGE H. SEABOLD.

SAMPLE BALLOT.
NEW FORM.

(Use Blue Pencil Instead of Stamp.)



DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

DEM.	For Mayor, HENRY P. SCHERER.
DEM.	For Clerk, HENRY B. MONNING.
DEM.	For Water Works Trustee, PHILLIP J. SINGLETON.
DEM.	For Water Works Trustee, MURRAY HARTNETT.
DEM.	For Water Works Trustee, WM. TAGTMEYER.
DEM.	For Councilman 2nd Ward, FRANK E. PURCELL.
DEM.	For Councilman 2nd Ward, WM. J. HOSEY.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR VOTING.

1. To vote a STRAIGHT DEMOCRATIC TICKET make a cross on the ROOSTER, at the head of the ticket with pencil and do not mark the ticket anywhere else.

2. To vote a mixed ticket make a cross within the square at the left of the name of each person you wish to vote for, but do not mark the ticket anywhere else.

3. A mark on the ticket anywhere else than in the circle at the head of the ticket—for a straight ticket—or in the square at the left—for a mixed ticket—is a distinguishing mark, and the ticket will be thrown out.

4. If you mark the ROOSTER within the circle at the top, you must not mark the ticket anywhere else.

5. If you mark the squares at the left of the ticket, you must not mark the ROOSTER in the circle at the head of the ticket.

6. Each voter is entitled to vote for three Water Works Trustees—and no more and two Councilmen—and no more. If you vote for more than three Water Works Trustees, or more than two Councilmen, your ticket will not be counted.

7. Before leaving the booth, fold your ballot so that the initials of the poll clerk may be seen, and on leaving the booth give the pencil to the poll clerk and the ballot to the inspector.

Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway Company, Pittsburg, Pa., April 20, 1898.

NOTICE—The annual meeting of the stock and bondholders of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway Company will be held at the office of the company, in the city of Pittsburg, on Wednesday, May 18, 1898, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of electing three directors in the place of a like number whose term of service expires on that day.

JOHN J. HALEY, Secretary.

Apr20 23,25,27,30-m2,5,7,10,12,14,16

The Perfume of Violets The purity of the lily, the glow of the rose, and the flush of Hebe combine in Pozzoni's wondrous Powder.

WANTED.

WANTED—Day boarders at 96 East Wayne street. 2stf

WANTED—A girl for general housework. Inquire 53 East Lewis street.

WANTED—One good scaffold painter. Call or address Homer Krick, 56 East Rush street. 2912

WANTED—Waitresses, $10 per month, and experienced $15 per month. The Bliss, Bluffton, Ind.

WANTED—To buy family driving horse, cheap, spot cash. H. VanMeter, over Old National bank. 2818

WANTED—If you want to borrow money see "ad" on first page, first column. Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 7tf

WANTED—To buy a good business: state price and I will call and see you. Address Box F, care Sentinel. 2912

WANTED—Sell our war puzzle game Capturing Cuba; retails 10c; sample free. A. F. Fosnick Co., Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—Town and county agents to sell goods; 100 per cent. profit. Inquire G. W. Roseberry, Hyer house, 7:30 a. m. to 8. 2912

WANTED—Expert watch, clock and jewelry repairing, at Libbing & Co.'s, 39 E. Main St. J. Deuz, watchmaker, formerly with H. Mariotte. mar30-1mo

WANTED—Men in every county to act as private detectives under instructions. Experience unnecessary. Address, Universal Detective Agency, Indianapolis, Ind. 1916-sat-17

WANTED—Small loans made to salaried people, ladies and others on satisfactory security. Easy terms of repayment. 23 Bass Block, fourth floor. Take elevator. 11-1m

WANTED—Opium, Morphine, Whiskey. If interested in the cure of these habits write for my book on these diseases, mailed free. B. M. Woolley, M. D., Atlanta, Ga. 29 ms-a9-m14

WANTED—Men to advertise Lumino, distribute circulars, samples, etc.; experience unnecessary, salary $15 and expenses, weekly. Schafer-Dobson Mfg. Co., Chicago.

WANTED—$7.00 daily selling specialty soaps, giving customers double value in handsome presents; exclusive territory; sample outfit free. Lease Soap Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

WANTED—A strong boy between 18 and 20 years of age to take care of horses; one who has had experience, must come well recommended. Apply Dr. Kappel, 180 East Washington street, between 6 and 8 o'clock this evening. 2912

WANTED—Three roughers, three crane tenders and three hammer drivers; steady work and good wages; no traveling expenses paid. Apply in person or correspond with Block Pollak Iron Co., Forge Department, Cincinnati, Ohio. 2813

WANTED—Salesmen $100 a month and expenses guaranteed selling to merchants and families our machines for cooling refrigerators guaranteed 75 per cent. cheaper than ice. For full particulars, address Arctic Refrigerating Co., Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—Capable man with some cash to carry stock of goods and manage branch for Chicago house, salary $100 per month and all expenses; also extra percentage; permanent position, good future prospects. James Burton, 215 Madison street, Chicago.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished rooms. Inquire at 46 Douglas avenue.

FOR RENT—Large front room; modern conveniences; desirable location. Address E, care Sentinel.

FOR RENT—Four furnished rooms. Can be used for light housekeeping. Inquire, 123 West Jefferson St. 4tf

FOR RENT—House of 8 rooms on South Calhoun St., modern improvements. Inquire, 31 West Williams St. 6tf

FOR RENT—Flat of six rooms, at 88 Barr street; cistern and hydrant water. Inquire 104 East Lewis street.

FOR RENT—If you want money on household goods, see "ad" on first page, first column, Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 7tf

FOR RENT—With board, one large, well furnished front room; suitable for two; two large closets. 25 West Lewis street. 3012

FOR RENT—Good brick house; seven rooms; good cellar and barn if desired; bath tub and water in house. Inquire 164 East Lewis street.

FOR RENT—Elegant eight-room residence in Lakeside; rent reduced from $20.00 to $16.00 per month; also good barn near Sentinel office. Inquire of W. E. Doud, over Old National Bank. 27-tf

FOR RENT—169 East Berry street; all modern improvements, bath room, electric light, furnace. Inquire, 49 Harmer St., cor. E. Wayne. 27tf

FOR RENT—Eight-room house at 325 South Calhoun street; bath room complete; heated by hot water; gas and electric chandeliers in all rooms; cement cellar, with slate laundry tubs; driveway from Calhoun street to barn. Will lease to good party. Inquire at 37 West Berry street, corner Harrison. 8tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—If you want money on personal security, see "ad" on first page, first column. Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 7tf

FOR SALE OR TRADE—I have two large stock farms; three 160 acre farms; three 80 acre farms; several 40 acre farms, and quite a number of small pieces of land, including 4 acres on West Main street, that are suitable for gardening. Also houses and lots for sale in all parts of the city. B. C. Niswonger & Co., 36 E. Berry St., Postoffice drug store, City. 10tf

FOR SALE—Improved dwelling property on West Berry street, West Washington street, East Suttenfield street, West Wayne street, West Jefferson street, West and East Creighton avenue, West DeWald street, South Harrison street, Fairfield avenue, Brandriff street, West Third street, Hendricks street. Vacant lots in Fletcher's addition, Lakeside Park addition, Rockhill heirs' addition. Houses to rent and money to loan. Schrader & Wilson, first floor No. 7 Court street. 29tf

PROFESSIONAL.

DOCTOR MARY WHERY,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office and Residence 28 Madison Street.
Specialty:—Diseases of Women. Telephone 470.
Office hours 9 a. m. to 2:30 p. m., and 7 to 8 p. m.

RHEUMATIC CURE.

RHEUMATIC! A never failing cure for Rheumatism in all stages and conditions. 2 bottles are guaranteed to cure any ordinary case of Rheumatism. Try it, it will cure you. For sale by GROSS & PELLENS, 84 Calhoun St.

TEMPLE THEATER.

The Popular Players

MR. and MRS. ROBERT WAYNE,

And their splendid company.

....THIS EVENING....

"INHERITED."

Prices—10, 20 and 30 cents.



F. M. SMITH & CO

RUN EASY.
OAK LAWN,
NEW QUAKER CITY,
CONTINENTAL
LAWN MOWERS
At Rock Bottom Prices.
F. M. Smith & Co.,
Phone 20. 28 Calhoun Street

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At Important Rug Sale.

Resolute buying--knowing how to buy, and the grit to take hold of a big lot when you see the bargain in it, has put us in possession of the largest and handsomest line of

ORIENTAL RUGS.....

AT LOW PRICES,

That has ever been brought to this city. This lot consists of both new and antique in the well-known

BOKHARAS! SHERVANS!
DAGHESTANS! BELLOCHISTANS!
AND CARABAUGAS!

All sizes from the small mat to the full room size, stair and hall strips.

This collection is so large we had to make separate room for the display,
To which we invite every housekeeper in this city. Take elevator to third floor.

H and H is the only article that will clean your Carpets easily and well.

THE RURODE DRY GOODS COMPANY,
—SUCCESSORS TO—
ROOT & COMPANY.

SAVE YOUR MONEY
By Depositing it With the
Allen County Loan & Savings Association,
32 East Berry Street.
Try our New Plan. Shares $1.00 each per month. Matures in seventy-seven months.
No Fines or Membership Fee.

I am prepared to make loans of any amounts on first mortgage security on farm or city property, at low rate of interest, with the privilege of paying back all or any amounts at any interest paying time. I also have farm and city property to sell and exchange. Any one intending to buy, sell or exchange, will find it to their advantage to call on me.
Phone 622 **Louis F. Curdes,**
Office open evenings. 8 & 9 Pixley-Long Bl'k.

MONEY!

Money to loan on Farm and City Real Estate at the lowest rates of interest. We have the money on hand to close loans at once.
The J. F Schell Loan & Investment Co.,
24-25-26-27 Pixley-Long Block,
14 & 18 E. Berry St., Fort Wayne, Ind.

Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Gastritis and all Stomach Disorders positively cured. Grover Graham's Dyspepsia remedy is a specific. One dose removes all distress, and a permanent cure of the most chronic and severe cases is guaranteed. Do not suffer! A 50 cent bottle will convince the most skeptical. nov.15-3m
A. C. COCKE, Druggist.

SPECIAL.
XXXX Coffee 10c lb.
15 Bars American Soap 25c.
Best Lemons 15c doz.
Red Salmon 10c can.
Best Lard 5c lb.
S. CANZER.
287 E. Lewis Street.

Houses Built on Easy Payments.
I have choice lots on South St., one block from street cars. Price $450. Small cash payment, balance on monthly. Will build you a home to suit. Write me and I will call on you.
PHILIP WYSS, Carpenter,
N. E. cor. Oliver and Erie, St.



Golden, The Hatter....

To see is to admire the Line of

Ladies' Sailors, Neckwear, Men's Furnishings, Hats & Caps

That we offer. Needs only to be seen to be admired. Any one who desires to be in good style, to have durable material, and to accomplish this economically, you will find we are headquarters for just such needs. Try us.

GOLDEN, - THE - HATTER,
96 Calhoun Street. - Opposite Fruit House.

Every Transaction at This Store!

Is the Forerunner of Many More.

Customers are supplied with all in the grocery and provision line that the market affords, or the most fastidious taste requires. Meats are carefully selected, and I take pride in being able to furnish the best in the market. Cheaper meats are sold but NONE BETTER.

Money Spent Here is Well Spent.

Carefully selected Queen Olives. Imported and Domestic Jams, Jellies and Canned Goods are brands of National reputation. If you want the best, you will always find it at

JOHN N. PFEIFFER'S,
Both Phones 378. 40-44 W. Berry Street.

Years Have Changed Things Wonderfully.

The ways and manners of people have changed—customs have changed—POWER HAS CHANGED and the methods of business have materially been affected. It is not necessary for you to pay from $40 to $75 for a first-class custom made suit of clothes any longer. We'll build you a first-class business suit for from $18 to $25, and a fine dress suit from $25 to $35.

Our Line of Woolens

is by far the largest and most varied in the city and the Fit, Style and Workmanship of our garments are first-class in every particular.

See Our Trouserings.

We are showing an immense line of the newest effects in worsted checks and stripes and neat effects, at $5, $6, $7 and $8.

I. Mautner & Co.,

POPULAR TAILORS.
82 1-2 CALHOUN ST.
All of our garments are cut, made and trimmed right in our premises.

The Evening Sentinel.

SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1898.

OUR TELEPHONES.
Business Office ..... No. 175.
Editorial Rooms ..... No. 650.

The Weather.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—For Indiana: Showers tonight and Sunday increasing southeast winds.

NEWS NOTES.

Mrs. R. P. Barr, of Kendallville, is the guest of Mrs. William Law son.

Miss Rose Neireiter, of Zanesville, Ind., was in the city shopping yesterday.

Mrs. Tyron, of Monroeville, was in the city yesterday, the guest of friends.

Miss Bessie Glenn is entertaining her cousin, Miss Bonnie Glenn, of Chicago.

Miss Harriet Leonard, principal of the Jefferson school, went to Chicago yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Buehner, of New York city, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Herman Siemon.

Mrs. C. V. Hettler and Miss Eliza Moseman leave for a visit of seven weeks in California on Monday next.

Mayme C. Coe, of Angola, arrived in the city this morning and is the guest of her uncle at the Wayne hotel.

Frank Barthell and Fred Martin have returned to their homes in Decatur after a pleasant visit with friends in this city.

Mrs. John Mackintosh, who has been the guest of Mrs. Roux, of East Wayne street, returned yesterday to her home in Hoagland.

Dr. Schnider, of this city, has located at Maples, Ind. Dr. Schnider is one of the recent graduates of the Fort Wayne College of Medicine and has bright prospects before him.

J. A. Helworth, of Eliza street, was very pleasantly surprised last evening by a number of his friends. The affair was in honor of his birthday anniversary and had been arranged by Mrs. Helworth.

Charles Bulger, of Hillsdale, Mich., is in the city visiting friends. Mr. Bulger formerly resided in Fort Wayne and was at one time captain of the Fort Wayne militia company. He is at present traveling for a Toledo wholesale house.

The Huntington News-Democrat: "James A. Purviance expects to leave next Tuesday for Fort Wayne, where he has accepted a position as traveling salesman for the Fort Wayne Oil and Supply company. His territory will include portions of Michigan, Indiana and Ohio."

The board of safety at its meeting last night confirmed the purchase of a number of grappling hooks and poles to be used in the recovery of bodies. Since there have been a number of drownings in this city and it was found that there were no means with which to recover the bodies it was decided to buy the outfit. The board also transacted some routine business.

An "announcement tea" which is to be given today by Mrs. Haskin, of South Evanston, Ill., will state the engagement of her daughter, Miss Helen Haskin to Ralph Townley Hoagland, of Chicago. Mr. Hoagland is the son of Mr. and Mrs. John Hoagland, formerly of this city, Fort Wayne also being the birthplace of Ralph Hoagland. Miss Haskin is one of Evanston's charming young ladies who has traveled extensively abroad and in this country. Mr. Hoagland is in the commission business and a member of the Chicago stock exchange.

Monroeville Breeze. "After an illness of two weeks from measles and lung fever, Mrs. Wm. Draper died at the family residence on South street last Sunday afternoon. She was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. O. P. Cornewell, and while not blessed with the fortunes of life as many, she was a hard working woman, always in readiness to do her duty in sickness or distress. She leaves a companion and four children to mourn her loss with a large number of relatives and friends. The funeral was held Tuesday at the U. B. church, her pastor, Rev. Betts, officiating."

The Only English Pope.

The only Englishman who ever ruled as pope was Nicholas Breakspear, who was born about the year 1100 at Langley, near St. Albans. He was unanimously elected to the papal chair in 1154, and bore the title of Adrian IV.

Best Roll Butter, Down to 12 1-2c Pound.

Fresh Eggs, 8c Dozen.

Best Sugar Cured Shoulders, 6 1/2c.
Best Sugar Cured Hams, 9 1/2c.
Choice Smoked Bacon, 8c lb.
Jersey Sweet Potatoes, 35c peck.
Choice Louisiana Rice, 4c lb.
New Sun Dried Peaches, 4c lb.
New California Raisins, 4c lb.
New Santa Clara Prunes, 5c lb.
Alaska Red Salmon, 10c can
Gooseberries and String Beans, 5c.
Pie Peaches, 3lb cans, 5c.
Baltimore Table Peaches, 3 lb cans, 10c.

FRUIT HOUSE.

MONEY TO LOAN
On real estate or personal security. C. F. PFEIFFER, Rooms 6-7. Bass Blk. 28f

New Potatoes and New Onions Down to 15c Peck.

Florida Pine Apples, 15c each
Florida Tomatoes, 10c lb.
Fine Michigan Lettuce, 10c lb.
New Green Peas, 5c quart.
New Wax Beans, 12c quart.
Home Grown Spinach, 20c peck.
New Asparagus, 5c bunch.
Cape Cod Cranberries, 10c quart.
Large Wax Messina Lemons, 15c.

FRUIT HOUSE

NEWS NOTES.

Mrs. Zent, of Roanoke, was a visitor in the city yesterday.

Miss Henrietta Marx, of Huntington, visited in Fort Wayne yesterday.

Mrs. Bailey, of Zanesville, was the guest of friends in the city yesterday.

Will Bowers and Miss Nail of Maples were guests in the city last evening.

Miss Amelia Roux will leave in a few days for a visit with friends in Stryker, Ohio.

Mrs. Robert Lowry will spend Sunday in Bluffton, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Brooke Sale.

Mrs. L. A. Bond entertained at cards last evening in honor of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Watt, of New York.

Mrs. S. J. Carmire returned last evening from Lagrange, where she has been the guest of relatives for the past two weeks.

Mrs. Lincoln Johnson, who was operated upon at Hope hospital by Dr. M. F. Porter, is making satisfactory progress towards recovery.

George Humphrey, mailing clerk at the postoffice, went to work yesterday morning on crutches. Last Tuesday he fell down the steps and sprained his foot.

Dr. Nolte, of Milwaukee, is visiting old friends in the city. Dr. Nolte was a student at Concordia from 1874 to 1876. He has not been in Fort Wayne since the latter year, and is astonished at the growth of the city and the evidences of prosperity everywhere apparent.

Arrangements are being made for the organization of a large chorus choir at the St. Paul M. E. church, under the management of a competent leader. It is expected to increase the membership to thirty-five or forty. The first rehearsal will be held on Friday evening, May 6.

Commencing tonight a non-commissioned officer of the Hibernian Rifles will be at the armory in Library hall every night, except Sunday, when recruits will be instructed. Company drills will be held on Tuesday and Thursday evenings. Sergeant Sullivan will be instructor tonight.

City Engineer Randall and his deputy, Dan McKendry, sr., are the champion mice catchers of Fort Wayne. In the last ten months with one little trap they have caught 140 mice and are adding new laurels to their wreath every day. Mr. Randall may enter in a mice catching tournament which is being agitated.

Jacob Foellinger is back in Fort Wayne after an extended trip in the west. He has been absent about one year and came back to settle up some affairs. Mr. Foellinger may decide to locate in the west. He reports that every day scores of prospectors are returning from Klondike, most of them having been unsuccessful in reaching the gold mining country.

Mrs. Lillian M. Hollister, of Detroit, Mich., supreme commander of the L. O. T. M. of the World, will be in the city May 4th for the purpose of holding a camp of instruction in the secret and ritualistic work of the order. There are two lodges in the city and they will hold a joint meeting in the I. O. O. F. hall, on Calhoun street, both afternoon and evening of that day.

On his trip Robert G. Ingersoll is accompanied by his wife and they were registered at the New Aveline hotel. C. P. Farrell, manager, is also with Mr. Ingersoll. They visited the electric works and the knitting mills this morning and at noon left for Chicago, where Mr. Ingersoll will deliver for the first time in the Windy City the lecture listened to last night by a Fort Wayne audience.

Huntington people who attended the Ingersoll lecture last night were: Messrs. J. Fred France, Dr. R. F. Frost, Dr. G. P. Chenoweth, A. D. Wasmuth, John R. Day, W. A. Zeller, sr., Professor O. E. Hawkins, Frank Guthrie and A. H. Fisher. A party drove to this city from Decatur to hear the lecture. It consisted of Messrs. Max Romberg, Dick Townsend, James Beatty, T. J. Merryman and J. O. Dugan. Both parties registered at the Randall.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Hogan last evening celebrated their silver wedding at their home on Baker street. A large number of guests assembled to make the occasion a pleasant one for the couple who had traveled happily together twenty-five years down the pathway of life. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Hogan presented their parents with a silver set, and members of the Ladies' Social Aid society gave them a handsome china set. Mrs. Fitzgibbons, mother of Mrs. Hogan, was seventy-five years old and the anniversary was celebrated in connection with the silver wedding. The aged lady was presented with a rocking chair. Frank J. Burns and Mrs. P. O'Ryan won first prizes in the progressive pedro games and the booby prizes went to Frank Mungovan and Miss Suphoff.

Ossian News: "Rumors have been afloat for two or three weeks that our fellow citizen Robert W. Stowe would soon take to himself a wife, and last Sunday the report was verified. The ceremony took place in Bluffton, being performed by a lady minister, Phariba Mossburg, of the Pentecostal denomination. The bride was Miss Stella Biddle. Her parents live in Zanesville. She is nineteen years of age and an accomplished lady having a rare talent for music. Immediately following the ceremony the newly married couple drove to Zanesville and spent the day with the bride's parents. In the evening they went to Uniondale where they remained until Monday with a sister of Mrs. Stowe. It is their expectation to move to Fort Wayne and begin housekeeping there."

The police and fire department were paid off today.

Charles Neizer, of Monroeville, was in the city yesterday.

Mrs. A. E. Moses, of Sheldon, was in the city shopping yesterday.

Abe Minsky left last evening for Muncie to attend the T. P. A. convention.

Superintendent of Parks Goers will plant his flowers in the open parks about May 20.

The Trades and Labor council at its meeting last night transacted only routine business.

Miss Clara Walters, of East Berry street, will go to Van Wert tonight to visit over Sunday with Mrs. Johnson.

Henry Newberger, who travels out of Boston, arrived in the city yesterday to spend his vacation with friends.

Dr. and Mrs. J. D. Morgan and Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Longwell, of Dixon, Ohio, attended the Ingersoll lecture last night.

Milton Kraus, of Peru, and E. Sweeney, of Kokomo, were in Fort Wayne yesterday and last night attended the Ingersoll lecture.

Born, Thursday last, to Mr. and Mrs. John G. Stirling, of Hoagland—a daughter. Mrs. A. W. Metsker, of South Broadway, is a sister of the happy father.

Ernest J. Williams and T. E. Brown, of the Jennison-Williams orchestra, will leave today for Indianapolis, where they will engage with the When band for the season.

Mrs. Felts, a lady residing on Putnam street, yesterday tripped on a loose board and thrown down breaking her right arm above the elbow. Dr. C. E. Stults reduced the fracture.

Miss Elna Harding had a narrow escape from being run over and seriously injured by Kettler's furniture wagon. The young lady was riding a wheel and at the corner of Calhoun and Wayne streets attempted to pass a crowd of people. She saw the wagon coming and tried to get off the wheel but fell and the furniture wagon struck the wheel and broke it and barely missed running over the young lady.

BRILLIANT EVENT.

The Mishap Club Gives a Reception at True Blue Hall.

True Blue hall, which only recently presented a most warlike appearance, being the head quarters of the military company whose title it bears, was last evening the scene of one of the most happy social events of the season. The Mizpah club, which is composed entirely of ladies, gave a reception and dance there and every nook and cranny of that large room which the early part of week resounded with war songs and martial music, was followed by the more peaceful, though perhaps less patriotic, strains of the waltz, schottische, polka, two-step and quadrille.

There were twenty-four numbers on the program, which was carried out to the letter and without the least hitch. The grand march, in which eighty couples participated, was led by Miss Anna Doyle and Adolph Wichman, ably seconded by Miss Mary Parrot and Henry Rehling. The reception committee was as follows: Misses Anna F. Doyle, Georgia Ames, Katie Noll, Mary Mury Reinicke, Mamie A. Hearn and Ollie Martin. The official roster of the club is: President, Mrs. Frank Grime; vice president, Miss Mary Parrot; secretary, Miss Celia Oddon; treasurer, Miss Flo Perrey.

A SPOILED PACKAGE

Caused Trouble in a Man's Household.

Those were happy days when I was convalescing and could feel the content of returning strength and life.

None know the feeling except those who have been very ill and recover.

I began again, months after complete recovery, to use coffee for breakfast and it seemed to agree with me for a while, until I gradually became conscious that the old stomach and bowel troubles were coming on again with the queer nervous feelings.

I had been cured first by leaving off coffee and using Postum Food Coffee, and would have always used Postum but for the fact that I got a spoiled package one day and turned against it.

I didn't then know that the grocer would have given me a good one in its place without charge.

When I found coffee was "doing me" again I went back to Postum, and found it was better made than ever and a most charming, delicious beverage.

In less than a week I was well and thoroughly satisfied to remain so and stick to Postum."—An Experience.

Crystal Island.

Crystal Island is one of the small isles of which such a large number are noted about in the Pacific Ocean. It received its name on account of its being one mass of beautiful crystallized carbonate of lime. One of the most remarkable features of the Pacific Ocean, and one that distinguishes it from every other, is the vast assemblage of small islands with which, on the map, it appears to be crowded, particularly in the portion situated between the tropics. These islands are of three distinct forms, the coral, the crystal and the volcanic. Of course, the first formation greatly predominates, but the largest islands are of the last description. Of the crystal formation, Crystal Island is one of the few specimens known.

CHICKENS, BUTTER AND EGGS.

Fine, Fresh Dressed Chickens, 10c lb.
Strictly Fine Gilt edge Country Butter, 12 1/2c lb.
Strictly Fresh Eggs, 8c.
New Cream Cheese, 10c.
Good Cooking Butter, 8c.
This is what we will do today at
THE NEW KEYSTONE,
240 Calhoun St.

PIGEONS AS MESSENGERS.

Advantages of Their Use For the Rapid Concentration of Naval Forces.

The twenty-third volume of proceedings of the United States Naval institute has among its contents several ably written papers on subjects interesting to the navy. Lieutenant E. W. Eberle contributes a paper on "Homing Pigeons as Messengers of the Fleet," in which he refers to the advantages and practical workings of a messenger pigeon service and points out conditions under which it may be used with advantage to the fleet. In his paper Lieutenant Eberle says:

"From its geographical surroundings Key West will become our most important pigeon station on the Atlantic, and Port Townshend, which controls the strait of Fuca and entrance to Puget sound, will be the most important on the Pacific. Port Townshend station can control the entire entrance to the western possessions of Great Britain, and this would prove of great value in the event of hostilities with that country.

"The rapid concentration of naval forces at the point of attack or the movement of forces to intercept the enemy is only made possible when we have a system by which we can communicate rapidly with the shore station from long distances at sea, and the messenger pigeon service is the only system by which we can obtain such communication. This service might be called, very appropriately, a 'sea telegraph' system, and although its messages cannot be dispatched with the speed and absolute certainty of the telegraph yet the system has the advantage of forwarding its messages from any position within definite limits, and therefore it is not necessary to seek the telegraph station in order to send a message.

"In the event of hostilities many more messages than those given in the above illustrations would be sent in order to insure the receipt of important information, and it only one of the many little messengers should arrive in time to enable our fleet to maneuver so as to engage the enemy before he could inflict appalling destruction of life and property upon some one of our seaports, then this service would prove itself most valuable to the government and well worth the small annual sum required to maintain its efficiency.

"It requires but one practical illustration to strike home and to open our eyes to the merits of this service. Let a single human life be saved from shipwreck in a time of peace or let one maneuver of the enemy's fleet be frustrated in the midst of war by the timely arrival of one of these swift winged, trusty little carriers with its urgent message, and all the country will applaud the result and will realize the value of a messenger pigeon service upon the seas."—Baltimore Sun.

Four Footed.

A family that had not been boarding for so very long in a certain Madison avenue house left rather suddenly the other day. It was all on account of a bull pup that just previous to the departure was purchased by the son and heir, but without consulting the elders of the family. He bore it home in triumph. Whom should he meet upon the threshold but the landlady. "Is that your pup?" she asked meaningly. The son and heir said that it was. "You expect to keep it here." The son and heir said that he did. The landlady planted herself before the door. "No four footed beast enters this house," said she. "Madam, you're a four footed beast yourself, cried the son and heir. The departure took place that same evening.—New York Sun.

"Bummer."

When people are trying to be very polite in their language they avoid the use of the word "bummer," yet it is a most respectable word and is not slang by any means. It is not even an "Americanism," but has come to us from our English relatives and is found in the English market bylaws of two centuries ago.

In the form "bummaree" it appears in advertisements in The Public Intelligencer of 1660.

Originally it meant a fish peddler. You are likely to get your head broken, however, if you mention it to an honest American citizen of that occupation now.

The United States did not acquire the word until the early fifties, when it appeared in California.—New York World.

Unjust.

"I am very much afraid," said the oldhand commentator, "that the gentleman who was in here does not make the most of his abilities. Unquestionably he has talent, but he lacks application."

"You wrong him," said Senator Sorghum, "you wrong him deeply. I don't think he ever hears of a vacancy in office without filing an application immediately."—Washington Star.

She Was Costly.

"The man I refused," she said softly, "is now rich, while the man I accepted is poor."

"Of course," replied her dearest friend. "It would be just the same if you had married the other."

The young matron could readily see that this was a reflection upon her, but it was two days before she was able to see in just what way, and even then she wasn't sure of it.—Chicago Post.

Thought He Wanted the Earth.

Injun Joe—What did that eastern chap do that made ye fire him out uv the hotel?

Arizona Landlord—Why, the blamed galloot wanted a bull bed ter himself. Reckon he'd 'a' bin wantin a bull durned room next.—Ainslie's Magazine.

"Now, now, Lucy," said the teacher to one of her bright scholars, "you have written the word 'oyster' without an 'r.'"

"Oh, yes," exclaimed the scholar, reaching for the slate to make the correction, "I must have been thinking 'cos was one of those months when there is no 'r' in oysters."—New York World.

OUR SOLDIER BOYS.

See Them In Lehman's Display Window.

The largest photographs ever taken in Fort Wayne are on exhibition in the large show window of the Lehman clothing house, Nos. 31 and 33 Calhoun street.

One group consists of all the commissioned officers of the Indiana National Guards who left this city with the soldier boys in the early part of the week.

The others are of the Zollinger battery boys and True Blues, taken just after leaving their armories to march to the train, bound for Indianapolis. The pictures were taken by C. W. Miner, of the Miner studio, and finished in the splended style for which that studio is justly famous.

Copies of the pictures are now on sale at the studio, 23 West Wayne street.

Plot Enough for a Book.

An ex-convict now living in Sydney, N. S. W., was many years ago in charge of a ship carrying some convicts. The convicts mutinied, murdered the crew and ordered the captain to navigate them to the islands, and, being a prudent man, he did so. When satisfied as to their course the convicts deliberated, decided that he had behaved himself well, and put him ashore on the first large island they came to. He was a musician and took his violin with him. A threatening crowd of savages greeted his arrival, but the marooned captain played to them till they thought him a god, brought him unlimited pigs and yams and bowed in adoration. Finally he married the chief's daughter, succeeded him, and ruled the island for years till a ship called in and he sailed away.

Good Story of Consul-General Lee.

Here is one of Consul General Lee's good stories, told on himself: "We had surrendered at Appomattox, and I was riding slowly across the desolate country towards my home. My heart was heavy, my thoughts were sad. Rounding a curve in the road I saw an old man plowing close to the fence. As I approached him he eagerly inquired of the news at the front. 'It is bad, very bad,' I replied. 'General Lee has surrendered!' 'What is that you're saying?' almost screamed the old fellow. 'General Lee has surrendered, and all is over.' For fully a minute he regarded me, and then said, with great contempt: 'That's all you know about it. That little upstart of a no-'count Fitz Lee must have surrendered, but I'll bet Robert? No sirree, never! Gee up, Bess.'"

Deep Dish Apple Pie.

For delicious deep dish pie the apples must be in slices, white and firm. Mrs. Cheerup, who serves it frequently to an appreciative family, peels and quarters the fruit and inverts a small teacup in the center of a two-quart baking dish. Then she slices the large quarters each three times and puts them in three layers. Between the layers she puts tiny bits of yellow lemon peel, without a particle of white adhering, a tablespoon of sugar to each layer, one on top, and over all the juice of a lemon and a cup of the syrup that was in the apples. She is cautious for her light, flaky, but not over-rich pie crust; with this she lines the sides and covers the top. On high days soft custard or cream is eaten over this pie.

The New Use for Mountain Peaks.

If an inhabitant of another world should visit our earth he would hardly fail to notice, among its curiosities worth reporting to his fellow beings, the numerous observatories, some for studying the stars and others for studying the weather, which, within a few years past, have been placed upon so many lofty peaks in lands so widely scattered that they may be said to encircle the globe. He would probably jot down in his note book: "The inhabitants of the earth have placed scientific sentry boxes all around their planet as near the sky as they can get them." The latest of the lofty outposts of science to be established has recently been put on the summit of Mount Kosciusko, 7,328 feet high, the most elevated point in Australia. It is a meteorological observatory.

The Old Cry.

Mrs. Quiverful—"Do you know, dear, that I think the baby sometimes cries in her sleep?" Mr. Quiverful (savagely)—"I don't know about that, but I know she often cries in mine."—Pick-Me-Up.

GIVEN AWAY.

Every purchaser of goods at our store will be entitled to a selection of fine decorated China. Ask for particulars. No fake. Nothing but good useful articles.

THE NEW KEYSTONE,
No. 240 Calhoun St.

Wanted.

Experienced dressmakers. Inquire at 205 West Jefferson street.

For bulk Garden Seeds, all kinds of Flower Seeds, Tube Rose bulbs, Canna Roots, etc., go to S. Bash & Co. 28tf

For Sale.

The Young Men's Christian association building and lot 40x100 feet. Price $23,000. Inquire or write to W. E. CLAPHAM, Pres., 27tf 22-23 Pixley-Long Bldg.

DRIED FRUITS.

Our Dried Fruit line is complete in every particular. Prices low. Our success in that line has been by giving the best goods for the least money. Call and see for yourself at THE NEW KEYSTONE, 240 Calhoun St.

NOTICE.

We do not sell at retail and will not in the future show any person or persons except those in the trade through our stock. Do not ask above favors. You will be refused.
JAS. A. ARMSTRONG & CO.

Millinery all prices; trimmed hats 50c, 75c, $1, and any price to suit you. 31 East Berry street.
21eod&wtf MRS. N. B. ROWE.

Mark the rooster only on straight ticket. 29t3

Trim Your Vines,



plant your garden and make home a bower of loveliness when summer comes with her hands full of roses and lilies. We have on hand, to aid you in this health giving work, the largest assortment of fine garden tools, lawn mowers, weeders, etc., and such as will not try your patience while using them. They are the best made and prices are reasonable.

Call and see our line of

Refrigerators.

Seavey Hardware Co.,

Sole Agents for the Famous Born & Stewart Steel Ranges.
19 and 21 West Main Street.

Don't forget to vote next Tuesday. 29t3

Buy your Lawn Grass Seed and Lawn Fertilizer of S. Bash & Co. 28tf

Neat and nobby are the patterns, and a perfect fit guaranteed, in our spring suits. G. Schmidt, Merchant Tailor, 70 E. Main street. 11tf

Fruit and Ornamental Trees. Cor. Barr & E. Main Sts. 29t2

The Rights of Newsboys.

The judgment comes from the district court at the national capital that the sale of newspapers on the streets is a legitimate business, and that newsboys have a right to enter street cars and sell papers to passengers, provided they behave themselves and leave the car when their business is finished. One newsboy was forcibly ejected from a car in Washington some time ago, and had a leg crushed by a car running on the other track. He has just obtained an award of $5,000 damages from a jury under instructions to the above effect by the judge.

Buy your millinery at 31 East Berry street.
21eod&wtf MRS. N. B. ROWE.

MONEY TO LOAN
On city property at 5 per cent. interest. Schrader & Wilson, 7 Court St. 30tf

TO INDIANAPOLIS.

Via Lake Erie and Western Railway, May 1.

$1.50 for round trip. Train leaves 5 a. m., Sunday. Returning, leaves Indianapolis 7 p. m. Do not miss this opportunity to visit the Capital City and see our soldier boys. 28t3

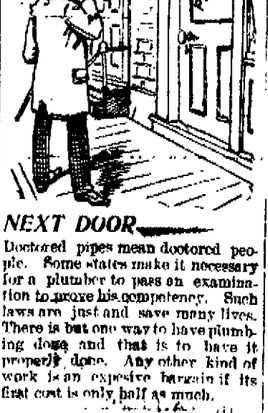
Mark the rooster and do not run any chances of making a mistake. 29t3

Fruit and Ornamental Trees. Cor. Barr & E. Main Sts. 29t2

Kill your dandelions. Ask your grocer for a bottle of Dead Shot, it does the work.
VAN AME CHEMICAL CO.,
29-25 300 Calhoun St.

ROME CITY 50c Sunday.

Money to Loan!
EASY TERMS. STRICTLY PRIVATE.
Loans made on household goods, horses, wagons and other personal property on a "NEW EASY PAYMENT PLAN." Give us a call. No trouble to explain.
INDIANA MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
Room 3 Arcade. 2nd Floor.



NEXT DOOR

Doctored pipes mean doctored people. Some states make it necessary for a plumber to pass an examination to prove his competency. Such laws are just and save many lives. There is but one way to have plumbing done and that is to have it properly done. Any other kind of work is an expesive bargain if its first cost is only half as much.

H. F. Franke
THE PLUMBER
Phone 672. 68 Barr St.

LOANS TO Salaried People.
(Ladies' or Gentlemen) on their own names.
ROOM 3. ARCADE. UPSTAIRS.

HERE TO STAY!
The BOSTON DENTAL PARLORS are not connected with any other Office in the City and are here to stay.
Perfect Work Makes Our Success Continuous.
NO MORE DREAD OF THE DENTAL CHAIR.....

TEETH Extracted Without Pain.
Crowned Without Pain.
Filled Without Pain.



Set of Teeth	$4.00
Best Teeth, (S. S. White)	$6.00
22k Gold Crowns	$5.00
Vitalized Air	60c
Gold Fillings	$1 up
Silver Fillings	50c
Bridge Work, per tooth	$4.00

A written guaranty for 10 years with all work.

No Charge for Extracting when Teeth are Ordered.

The Boston Dental Parlors will be under the personal management of Dr. Bender, acknowledged by the profession to be the easiest and quickest extractor of teeth in the United States today.
Our Success Is Causing Consternation Among Competitors.
Beware of dentists who assail us.



We are the only office in the city that have the patented appliances and ingredients which enable us to fill, extract and crown teeth without a particle of pain or bad after effect. Give us a call—we will please you and you will send your friends. If you are not satisfied we will make no charge.

Mrs. A. Baillio, 44 Layton St., says: "I had 16 teeth extracted at Boston Dental Parlors without pain absolutely."

REFERENCES: John Amstutz, Leo, Ind.; Mrs. Edward J. Bechtel, 304 E. Washington St.; Mr. A. Carnahan, Auburn, Ind.; Chas. Spencer, State Medical Institute; Mr. William Woehnker, 20 E. Washington.

Open until 9 p. m.; Sundays until 2 p. m. Lady Attendant.

Boston Dental Parlors,
74 CALHOUN ST., Over Mordhorst's Drug Store.

SPAIN'S GUNS FAIL!



Their shots fall short of the mark. But "Hummer" hits it every time, drives out indigestibility and produces food fit for enlightened people to eat.

Hummer Baking Powder contains neither ammonia, lime or Alum; is pure, and healthy as well as, effective. Sold by leading grocers. Made by

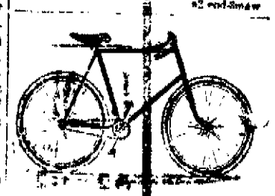
The Hummer Mfg Co.
Fort Wayne, Ind.

I PAY THE BEST PRICE.....
For cast off Clothes. Please notify me by postal card and I will call. S. Fieldbleat, 76 Barr St.

THE ABSTRACT OFFICE,
KURNE & CO., 9 COURT STREET.
Abstract of Titles.
Mortgage Loans.

THE VIOLIN,
King of instruments, on account of its difficulties, should be taught by a competent and experienced teacher only. PROF. M. PLUMADORE is well qualified, having studied under the best masters of this country, and having had fifteen years experience as a teacher. His methods are modern and simple. Terms reasonable.
VIOLIN, PIANO, VOICE SPECIALTIES.

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF MUSIC,
24 East Washington St.
82 eod-3mAw



BICYCLES
$10, $15, and $20.
CUT PRICE HOUSE, 24 Clinton Street

PAGES 5 TO 8.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

PAGES 5 TO 8.

ESTABLISHED 1833. SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1898. PART SECOND. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

SPIES ARE AT WORK.

Detected by the Capture of Spanish Mail.

Several Arrests for Treason Will Follow.

Dead Letter Office Clerks Find Important Clues.

Communication to Premier Sagasta Gives the Details of San Francisco's Defenses—Work of Conspirators.

CHICAGO, April 30.—A special to the Record from Washington this morning says:

There probably will be several arrests for treason as a result of the examination of the detained Spanish mail now in the dead-letter office at the postoffice department. The contents of this mail are found to be so important that by the president's orders the postmaster-general has cabled to Europe to stop and return other mails for Spain which were sent by recent steamers, and even more valuable information is expected to be gained from that. One arrest has already been made in New Orleans of a Spaniard who attempted to forward to the authorities at Madrid drawings, photograph and descriptions of the defenses of the lower Mississippi, and charts showing the location of torpedoes, mines, and other submarine works. It is stated that the information contained in his communication was generally incorrect, and would have misled a Spanish fleet if an attempt had been made to follow it, but that does not mitigate the crime and the man will be seriously punished.

A letter written in English by a woman in Santa Cruz, Cal., to Prime Minister Sagasta contained detailed information regarding the harbor defenses of San Francisco and other cities on the Pacific coast of such technical character that it seems impossible she should be acting upon her own impulse. It is believed that she is the agent and tool of certain Spanish residents in California, who have recently come to this country from Mexico, but they have been here long enough to inform themselves thoroughly as to the defenseless condition of the Pacific coast.

There are other letters containing information of a treasonable character communicated to the Spanish authorities by persons in the United States, and their cases will be made the subject of immediate investigation. Only a small part of the mail has yet been examined and other revelations are expected.

At the war department there is a very strong suspicion that the recent explosion of the powder factory at Santa Cruz, Cal., was not accidental, but was the result of a conspiracy in which these same persons were engaged. The letter to Sagasta was written from a place only a few miles from the scene of the explosion. An investigation now in progress will determine the accuracy of these suspicions, although it should be said that thus far no positive evidence has been discovered. Seven lives were lost at the Santa Cruz explosion and the second largest powder factory in the United States was destroyed. It will be several weeks before the factory can be rebuilt and more machinery procured to resume operations. This factory was turning out several thousand pounds of smokeless powder every day, which is much needed by the battleships, as the supply on hand is small.

There was a similar explosion at a powder factory over in New Jersey, which will also be carefully investigated, although that is said to have been due to an accident.

Nearly all of the priests in Mexico are Spanish. Few native Mexicans enter the priesthood, and they come over in large numbers from Spain every year and are constantly going back and forth between the two countries. Many of the priests in California are also Spanish, and the headquarters of the monastic orders are there, because the laws of Mexico do not permit them to be maintained in that republic. Members of the society of Jesuits, Franciscan Brothers, Capuchins and Carmelite monks are quite numerous throughout Mexico, but they are doing pastoral duty and are not allowed to live in communities.

PATRIOTIC OUTBURST.

Detroit Dedicates a New Armory With Enthusiastic Demonstration.

DETROIT, Mich., April 30.—A stirring exhibition of patriotic enthusiasm was enacted at the inaugural of the new district light guard armory last night. Sousa's musical spectacle, "Trooping of the Colors," was the feature of the evening, and the national airs and waving flags fired the patriotic ardor of the audience of 3,000 to an unwanted degree. Nearly everybody present joined in the "Star Spangled Banner finale.

The armory which was opened last night is the largest in the west, save one, and is the most conveniently adapted to its purpose. Its architecture is of the Norman style, and its interior is ample and well equipped in all respects.

LOOKED LIKE A SPANIARD.

Men Scowled and Jostled Until "the Brogue" Brought a Cheer and Peace. [New York World.]

A swarthy man with a jet-black moustache that curled fiercely stood yesterday afternoon in the crowd that watched the war bulletins. He wore a soft hat with a wide brim and a big black tie under the collar of a blue shirt. There was a cynical expression on his face and a menacing look in his dark eyes. From top to toe he looked like an "unspeakable Spaniard." The men near him did not approve of his appearance. They drew away and began looking at him with defiance and dislike apparent in every feature. A newsboy spat disdainfully at the swarthy man's feet. A laborer jostled him. Another man trod on his feet. All of these insults passed unnoticed. The swarthy man was busily engaged in reading the bulletins. A driver on a truck snapped his whip at him. Then the swarthy man dropped his eyes and became conscious of the unfavorable attention he was attracting. Thrusting his hands in his pockets he looked scornfully around, and with biting sarcasm said:

"Phat the divil are yez looking at?"

"Hurrah!" cried the newsboy, "he's all right."

Thereupon the others laughed and the swarthy man laughed with them.

BOB INGERSOLL

Spoke to a Large Audience at Princess Rink.

The Eloquent Agnostic Switches From His Usual Subject Long Enough to Plead for Cuba.

There were 1,000 or 1,500 people at the Princess rink last night to hear Robert G. Ingersoll deliver his address on "Liberty." For an hour before the commencement of the address those who came early were entertained with songs by a quartet, a solo by Mr. Mackay and several selections by an orchestra. On the stage to greet Ingersoll were Judge Robert Lowry, Hon. R. C. Bell, Col. R. S. Robertson, A. A. Purman, G. H. Wilson and family and one or two others.

Colonel Robertson introduced the great orator, who was heartily cheered by the large audience when he arose to talk.

While his subject was announced as "Liberty," the bigger portion of it was his celebrated lecture on "The Liberty of Man, Woman and Child," which he has been delivering for years and which has been criticised and commented on by all the able thinkers of the day. He offered the same arguments for liberty of the mind and person as he has done hundreds of times before. For a time, however, he strayed from the old lecture long enough to pay tribute to the great republic which was about to make the first fight in the history of the world for the betterment of humanity. He told of the wrong-doing of Spain through centuries of time, of its selfishness, its superstition and its degeneration.

He talked of its treatment of dependent colonies, how finally having driven from them all intellect, its possessions slowly dwindled down from one-half the earth to a few islands, "the small change of its bankruptcy." He commented on the war the great republic was now waging against superstition and said he was sorry for Spain. In the end they would lose the Philippine islands, Porto Rico and finally remain possessor only of the small piece of land which is known as the Kingdom of Spain. During his discussion of the Cuban question Mr. Ingersoll paid a glowing tribute to President McKinley and for several minutes the large auditorium rang with cheers.

SHOTS EXCHANGED.

Torpedo Boat Foote Has a Brief Engagement With Spanish Gunboats.

NEW YORK, April 30.—The torpedo boat Foote, under command of Lieutenant Rogers, had an interesting though not serious exchange of compliments with two small Spanish gunboats last Sunday, says the Key West correspondent of the Herald.

Accounts brought by the officers of the Puritan, now here coaling, say that the monitor Terror lay some miles off Cardenas on Sunday afternoon at half past 3 o'clock. When the officers in the mess room heard the shots they ran on deck and saw the torpedo boat Foote lying well in toward Cardenas. About a mile and a half nearer shore and close to the mouth of the harbor, their glasses revealed two small Spanish gunboats sneaking along and hugging the coast.

Lieutenant Rogers had seen them, and, as he afterward explained to the Terror's officers, he decided to have some fun with them, though the range was rather long for serious execution. The Foot opened fire with her one-pounder guns and Lieutenant Qualtrough, of the Terror, thinks one of the Spaniards was hit by one shot, but he is not certain. Both the Spanish gunboats returned the Foote's fire without hesitation. Lieutenant Rogers then steamed in toward them, firing again as he advanced. The Spaniards replied with a few more shots, all of which went wide of their mark, and then apparently not liking the Foote's rapid advance, they turned and steamed back into Cardenas harbor.

Huntington Herald: "William Stoner, of Fort Wayne, received word last evening of the serious illness of Mrs. William Webb, and came to the city this morning, but arrived too late to see her alive. Mrs. Webb made her home with Mr. Stoner and wife when she was a girl."

The Mizpah club entertained their friends at True Blue hall last evening.

THE FABRIC OF HOPE.

Spain Expects to Induce European Interference.

Sure of Defeat, but Will Prolong the Conflict.

Heroic Resistance Expected to Excite Sympathy.

By Prolonging the War She Thinks She May Provoke Continental Governments to Interpose With Force.

NEW YORK, April 30.—A dispatch to the World from Madrid says:

Spain will bend her every energy to postpone as long as possible the defeat she knows is inevitable. Her only hope now is to prolong the struggle for the sake of inducing Europe's interference. She thinks by a heroic resistance in the face of great odds she will excite such admiration and sympathy as will impel the monarchies to save her from extinction by the great American republic, or if she fails in that, she reckons by prolonging a war which already has affected European trade and money markets very seriously, she will provoke the continental governments to interpose on account of their own jeopardized interests.

The Spanish military men and other persons who are thoroughly acquainted with both the West Indies and the Philippine islands, are of the opinion that the moment a lack of proper military organization makes it impossible for the United States to throw immediately into Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines an overwhelming invading force, Spain will be in a position to make the struggle last much longer than America ever thought probable.

They base their arguments upon all the past wars and especially those with England. They expect to be able in the Philippines to keep the insurrection at bay and to repel naval attacks which are without means to land strong military forces. They believe that General Blanco in Cuba and General Macias in Porto Rico will hold out through the rainy season which will begin in May, and that if their fleets, blockade runners and new auxilliary cruisers succeed in landing ammunition and war stores they can hold out sometime longer.

A BACHELOR'S HONEYMOON

Hoyt's Theater Success to Be Seen in this City Next Wednesday Evening.

The theatrical attractions seen in this city the past season have been the best ever given in Fort Wayne and the Temple management are deserving of careful consideration for the manner in which they have looked for the amusement of the local public. Among the many successes given was "A Bachelor's Honeymoon" New Years, and, to make a long story short, this celebrated Hoyt theater success will again be given at the Temple theater Wednesday evening, May 4. The sale of seats opens at the box office Monday morning.

The story of the play hinges on Benjamin Bachelor, a widower, who is a bachelor in name only, and has three grown-up daughters, who by the way, are triplets.

Mr. Bachelor marries a great stage beauty known before the footlights as Juno Joyce.

He has carefully kept his daughters and his moral spinster sister in ignorance of his paternity, as according to a clause in his father's will he will be cut off without a penny should be marry without the consent of his sister.

In order to have his bride win the approval of his sister he introduces her into the household as his housekeeper.

From this moment on the complications arise so thick and fast that the play begins to assume the proportions of a Chinese puzzle, and never fail to convulse an audience with laughter.

GERMAN HOSTILITY.

Newspapers Continue Unfriendly and Favor the Spanish Side.

NEW YORK, April 30.—As long as the fighting in Cuba was between the Spaniards and the native insurgents, the German press habitually gave no credence to the official Spanish reports of Spanish victories, says the Berlin correspondent of the World. Now that the choice is between the acceptance of Spanish or the American reports, an ostentatious attempt is made here to cast doubt upon American accounts of events and to accept as veracious the reports from Madrid.

The National Zietung says: "Neither the opinion nor the belief of the American papers on the results of the bombardment of Matanzas will be accepted."

It is amusing to watch the absurd efforts of the newspapers here to minimize the importance of the American operations.

A CHINAMAN ENLISTS.

Charles Gong, Formerly of Canton, Wants to Fight for Uncle Sam.

NEW YORK, April 29.—The first Chinaman, so far as is known, to enlist in the service of the United States is Charles Gong. Gong called at the office of the Volunteer Reserve, yesterday, and made application to enlist. He said he was born in Canton, China, twenty-five years ago, and was an apothecary by calling. He signed and swore to an enlistment blank. At the proper time he will submit to a physical and other examinations. He explained that he wanted to enlist, not only because he had found difficulty in getting work, but because he wanted to show the citizens of his adopted country that a Chinaman knows what patriotism is.

WHEN IT'S DIG OR DIE

WHY THE SOLDIER OF TODAY MUST FIGHT IN A TRENCH.

The Unpleasant Vigor of the Modern Rifle Bullet, Which Pierces Steel or Oak, but Is Stopped by Earth, Makes Intrenchment Necessary.

The shovel plays an important part in the warfare of today. Intelligently used it may win a battle or save a city. The modern rifle bullet, sped by high power explosives and having vigor enough to bore through two feet of oak after a mile of flight, demands an antidote. The commander who needlessly exposes a line of men to such a fire is a heartless butcher. Nothing will stop such missiles quicker and surer than earth. That is where the shovel comes in.

The lesson is not a new one, but its application will be somewhat novel. We learned to fight behind intrenchments during the civil war.



IN THE RIFLE PITS AT PETERSBURG.

McClellan was the first general to conclude that it was better to dig than die. He was laughed at by the know it alls of the war department when he sent back a requisition for spades. He had a hard time getting them too. But when Grant took up the problem of capturing Petersburg he followed McClellan's tactics. He sent back for spades. He got them, too, by the carload. His rifle pits finally won the day.

Since that time the spade wagons have been an important part of the United States army equipment. So well did the veteran troops learn the value of their trenches that upon halting, after a day's march, near the enemy they immediately set to work to intrench. No orders were necessary. In fact, it was often difficult to have them delay enough to have a proper line marked out. If no tools were at hand, bayonets, tin cups and jackknives were used—the trenches must be made.

Our example was followed and the wisdom of our methods demonstrated by General Skobeleff and others in the Russo-Turkish war of 1877-8. Captain F. V. Greene, then our military attache with the Russian army, wrote of the march of Skobeleff's division from Plevna to Constantinople:

"Every man carried an implement of some kind. His division marched with these on their backs from Plevna to Constantinople. They were heavy, they were uncomfortable, they were in every way inconvenient, but each man had learned that his individual life depended upon his musket and spade, and he took good care to lose neither the one nor the other."

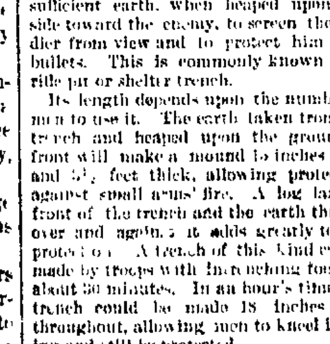
Of course to stop and dig a ditch is not so heroic as to lie down with your trusty rifle in hand in face of the enemy, but it is a heap safer.

The simplest form of shelter for a soldier in open country is a shallow trench, which will furnish from the excavation sufficient earth, when heaped upon the side toward the enemy, to screen the soldier from view and to protect him from bullets. This is commonly known as a rifle pit or shelter trench.

Its length depends upon the number of men to use it. The earth taken from the trench and heaped upon the ground in front will make a mound 15 inches high and 5½ feet thick, allowing protection against small arms' fire. A log laid in front of the trench and the earth thrown over and against it adds greatly to the protection. A trench of this kind can be made by troops with intrenching tools in about 30 minutes. In an hour's time this trench could be made 18 inches deep throughout, allowing men to kneel in firing and still be protected.

In about two hours, if the soil is not difficult to dig, the trench can be made 8 feet wide, giving a mound of earth 3 feet high and enabling men to stand erect in the trench while firing. The first trench offers no obstruction to an advance of cavalry or artillery over the ground, but the two latter would.

In rocky or marshy ground, where a deep trench would either require much labor or be impracticable, the necessary earth for the breastwork may be obtained by digging a shallow trench on each side. In a timbered country, if time be allowed,



TWO FORMS OF INTRENCHMENT.

trees could be cut and a log revetment made, about four feet high, and the earth thrown up against it from the outside.

During the war head cover was obtained by what was known as a "head log" placed a few inches above the top of a parapet to allow of firing under. It was supported on long skids, so that if struck by a cannon ball it would slide down over the heads of the men instead of falling on them.

Trenches to be strongly defended should have two men for about every three feet in length—one man in the firing line and one in reserve to provide for casualties and act as a support.

For different soils, the thickness which will resist the penetration of modern rifle bullets is for sand 16 inches, loam 24 inches and clay 12 inches. As a factor of safety an additional one third should be added to these figures in the construction of intrenchments.

Debits and Credits.

"Yes," said Mrs. Croesus proudly, "we married our daughter very well indeed, I think. We gave her a dowry of $2,000,000, and you have no idea how many noblemen there were who were after her. She's now a countess."

"Yes; I read it all in the papers," returned Mrs. Pleasanton smilingly. "We didn't give our daughter any dowry at all and she is very happily married to a successful young business man."

"No dowry?"

"None. It wasn't necessary. In the matrimonial market, you know, it depends on the girl whether she is accepted as a debit or a credit."

After the full meaning of this had percolated through the intellect of Mrs. Croesus a coldness seemed to arise and make itself felt.—Chicago Post.

NEW WAR WRINKLES.

UP TO DATE FIGHTING APPLIANCES FOR OUR ARMY

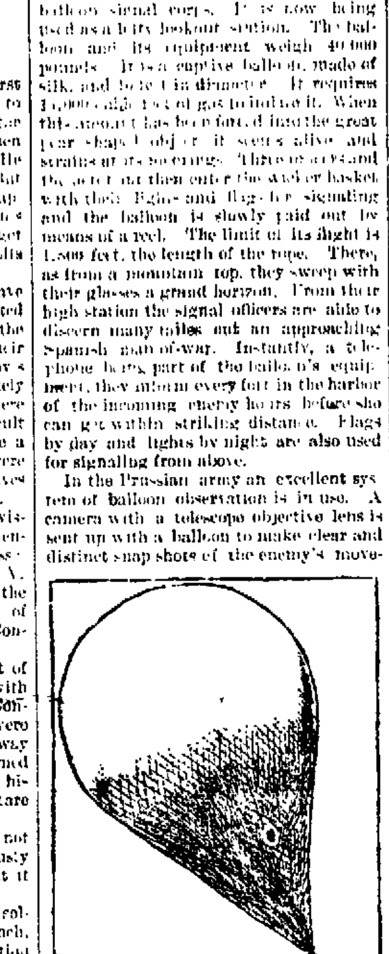
How Uncle Sam Will Make Use of Military Balloons, Cameras, Telephone, Telegraph and Such Things—Vengeful Yankees With Active Brains at Work.

A nation which has been at peace for more than 30 years finds itself somewhat behind the times when it resumes the game of war. Methods and appliances have advanced and changed greatly in the meantime. But Uncle Sam is quick to learn. When he pulled off his coat in 1861, his hands were more familiar with the axe and plow than with the musket. He soon got the hang of handling sword and gun, and when he put them aside there was no nation in the world that would have dared tread on his coattails. He [illegible] of fight [illegible] and deadly formidable navy all.

Since 1865 we have paid small attention to modern methods of warfare, but in the last two months we have been looking up the new wrinkles and today finds us quite up to date. One evidence of this is the fact that we have adopted the military war balloon and are ready to use with it all the most advanced appliances.

Such a balloon is now a part of the equipment of Fort Wadsworth, one of the grim sentinels at New York harbor. It was recently sent there from Fort Logan, Colo., in charge of Captain James Allen and a squad of trained aeronauts from the balloon signal corps. It is now being used as a lofty lookout station. The balloon and its equipment weigh 40,000 pounds. It is a captive balloon, made of silk, and [illegible] feet in diameter. It requires 11,000 cubic feet of gas to inflate it. When this amount has been forced into the great pear shaped object it seems alive and strains at its moorings. Three or 4 stand the aeronaut then enter the wicker basket with their flags and flags for signaling and the balloon is slowly paid out by means of a reel. The limit of its flight is 1,500 feet, the length of the rope. There, as from a mountain top, they sweep with their glasses a grand horizon. From their high station the signal officers are able to discern many miles out an approaching Spanish man-of-war. Instantly, a telephone forms part of the balloon's equipment, they inform every fort in the harbor of the incoming enemy hours before she can get within striking distance. Flags by day and lights by night are also used for signalling from above.

In the Prussian army an excellent system of balloon observation is in use. A camera with a telescope objective lens is sent up with a balloon to make clear and distinct snap shots of the enemy's move-



LAUNCHING A MILITARY BALLOON.

ments, while the balloon itself is far out of reach of the enemy's guns. As soon as a negative is made it is sent down the cable by which the balloon is fastened and controlled, and from these negatives are made prints that are easily enlarged into war maps. The scale is easily determined upon by the use of mathematical facts and formulas. The balloon observatory is connected by telephone or telegraph with the ground. Besides the telescopic camera the observer in the balloon is provided also with a snap shot camera attached to a gun barrel.

The safety of a war balloon depends on its height and its color. Pale blue is the color least easily seen against the sky, of course, and at a height of two miles a balloon can be hit only twice in 60 shots, according to French tests.

In the Austrian army balloons are put to another use than that of observation. Indeed they are employed in transporting men and horses across streams that are not provided with bridges.

In the Russian army experiments are being made with tall observation towers which are detachable and portable, each man in the squad carrying his portion on the march. In the drills with these towers squads of 60 men have been able to put them up in 20 minutes. They cannot be erected to a height that will make them as valuable for distance observation as a balloon, of course, but for secret work they are much appreciated by the officers of the Russian army.

In the French and Austrian armies dogs are being trained and in some cases utilized for scout and messenger work. They can cover a much wider range of territory, of course, than a man, and when properly trained can scent the enemy's pickets at greater distance and much more quickly than their presence can be detected by human pickets. They have also been trained to carry cartridges to the skirmish lines, and in one way and another can be used to great advantage in a military movement.

Our army is dogless as yet, and we do not carry portable field towers when we go into battle, but if we need these things we will have them. We will have some things that the French, the Germans and the Austrians have never dreamed of, for the Yankee inventor, his blood at boiling point and his brain on fire, has been busily at work ever since the destruction of the Maine turning out plans for engines of destruction and vengeance. We know this because he takes all his schemes to the patent office, which has been doing a rushing business in this line.

Uncertain Indications.

Experienced Servant — Gentleman wants to see you, sir.

Mr Richmann—Who is he?

Experienced Servant—I couldn't find out, sir, but, judgin by his clothes, he's either a beggar or a millionaire.—Harlem Life.

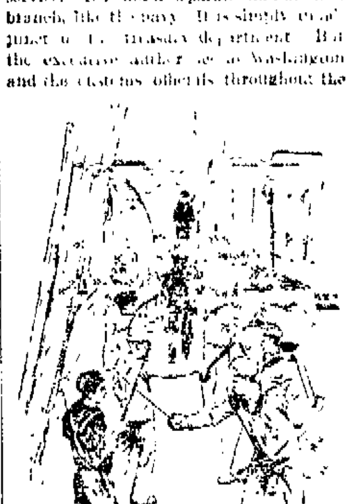
REVENUE CUTTERS.

THE LITTLE NAVY OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

How the Boats of the Revenue Marine Are Being Utilized In the Regular Navy. Their Duties In Time of Peace. Origin of the Service.

The transfer of the boats of the revenue cutter service to the regular navy adds not a little to our naval strength. It brings to notice, too, a somewhat obscure but most important organization of public service.

Little is heard of the revenue cutter service. It is not a separate and distinct branch, like the navy. It is simply an adjunct of the treasury department. But the executive authority is at Washington and the customs officials throughout the



CUTLASS DRILL ON A REVENUE CUTTER.

country understand and appreciate the work that is done by the revenue cutter service.

Alexander Hamilton, the great financier of the post Revolutionary period and the first secretary of the treasury, saw the need of and organized the revenue cutter service. This was in 1797. The service then consisted of eight cutters, primitive craft, the captains of which received their commissions from President Washington.

Such valuable aid did these cutters render the treasury officials and the customs authorities at the various ports that the service rapidly grew larger. Now it numbers 36 modern ships. Most of them are small, but a few are as big and formidable now that they have received their new armament as the best of our unarmored cruisers.

While the secretary of the treasury is the virtual head of the service he leaves the management of it to a practical man. The present chief of the service is Captain C. F. Shoemaker. He has entire charge of the revenue cutter division of the treasury department, acting in conjunction with the assistant secretary, who has charge of the customs division.

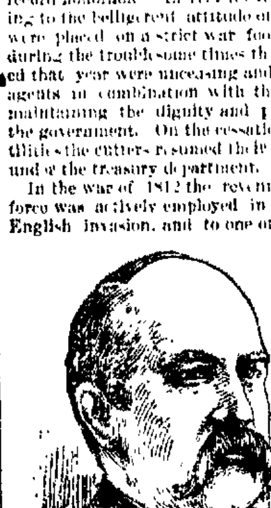
Up to within a few days ago the revenue cutters were equipped with only a few small guns each, but now they are being fitted or have been fitted with rapid fire rifles of good size. Some of them carry as many as 200 men, and the crews are well trained.

These cutters are being used as scout and dispatch boats. They are fast, too, their speed ranging from 15 to 20 knots. Some of them are fitted with torpedo tubes, which make them quite formidable.

The duties of the revenue marine include protection of the customs revenue, assistance of vessels in distress, enforcement of laws of neutrality, of laws pertaining to quarantine, of laws governing merchant vessels, the protection of merchantmen from piratical attacks, the protection of the seal fisheries and seal otter hunting grounds in Alaska, of wrecked property, of the timber reserve of the United States against depredation, the prevention of illegal traffic in spirits and firearms in Alaska and of natives on land merchant vessels entering provisions of law in regard to the anchorage of vessels and such other services as are especially directed by the secretary of the treasury.

The revenue cutters have participated in all the wars of the United States except the Algerian war, and while the action of the service in the navy's direction has not been separately chronicled its work has always been timely and effective and a record honorable. In 1797 its vessels, owing to the belligerent attitude of France, were placed on a strict war footing, and during the troublesome times that followed that year were unceasing and effective agents in combination with the navy in maintaining the dignity and position of the government. On the cessation of hostilities the cutters resumed their functions under the treasury department.

In the war of 1812 the revenue marine force was actively employed in repelling English invasion, and to one of the cut-



CAPTAIN C. F. SHOEMAKER.

ters—the Jefferson—is due the credit of the first marine capture of the conflict, that of the British schooner Patriot with a valuable cargo of sugar, while on her way from Guadeloupe to Halifax, June 25, 1812.

In the Mexican war eight revenue cutters were ordered to proceed to the theater of operations, where they participated at the naval attacks on Alvarado and Tobasco and worked in unison with the naval squadron.

During the civil war the cutters were actively concerned in conveying dispatches, pursuing blockade runners and doing guard and reconnoissance duty, watching Confederate batteries and sharing in many engagements, a number of which resulted in the loss of officers and men. The Harriet Lane, a revenue cutter, fired the first shot from a naval vessel engaged in the war.

Natural Envy.

"It makes me indignant," said one Madrid citizen, "every time I think of that free silver discussion in the United States."

"But it didn't affect you in any way," replied another.

"I know it. But think of a country's being rich enough to worry over what particular kind of money it shall use."—Washington Star.

Surgeon's Plaster.

Although court plaster is useful in protecting small scratches or abrasions of the skin from harm, it should not be used over any considerable cut or wound in process of healing. This will heal much faster if simply covered with a bit of soft linen, held in place at the ends with strips of surgeon's plaster.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

JACK'S SKY PILOT.

THE UNITED STATES NAVAL CHAPLAIN, HIS LIFE AND WORK

How and Why He Differs From the Chaplain of Forty Years Ago. Reasons For the Popularity of Roman Catholic Priests Aboard Ship.

"Rig church" is the order which prefaces divine service in the navy. It means that the flag draped pulpit, the organ and the mess benches are to be arranged on the [illegible] forward, and that Jack's spiritual welfare is about to receive attention. There are only 24 chaplains in the navy, not enough to go around, so that on some warships the berth of "sky pilot" is vacant. Ten of the big battleships and cruisers are supplied with chaplains.

[illegible] Jack [illegible] tumbles up with an assumption of reverence which does him credit. His church going is entirely voluntary. He may stay below if he chooses, but generally he elects to attend the service. It breaks the monotony of life on shipboard and the music is an attraction Jack likes to sing.

The frequency of divine services depends somewhat on the captain and somewhat on the chaplain. The latter may suggest, but the former must give the order for the service. There is no stated time for holding services aboard. It is the general custom to hold morning prayer each day.

A more elaborate service always takes place on the first Sunday of the month, when general muster is held. At this time every man aboard is spick and span, the laws for the better government of the navy are read to the men with bared heads, and a preaching service is generally introduced. There is almost always preaching on Sunday. The men seem really to enjoy the services, unless they are made painfully long.

The chaplain of today is an altogether different personage from the chaplain of 30, 40 and 50 years ago. Then you would have found it difficult to know a chaplain as such. He was required to wear the uniform of a commissioned officer, with a sword at his side. The chaplain of those days was most often a low church Episcopalian. He was very low church. In fact, so much so that the crew speedily estranged from him and the officers became his boon companions. He passed the bowl with as good a grace as any. He knew the whys and wherefores of aces and spades. His services were brief and few in number.

Only when the ship was cleared for action, the great guns roared and the cockpit was filled with the dying did the chaplain become the ideal ship's spiritual adviser. To such "gentlemen chaplains" there were notable exceptions.

The chaplain of today wears the costume of the church. His rank as officer is retained with all its privileges, but his



JACK AT CHURCH.

sword is laid aside until his ship needs him. Then the chaplain and paymaster [illegible] slippery with blood. A chaplain in our navy ranks as a lieutenant. This entitles him to [illegible] privileges [illegible]. After [illegible] faithful service the chaplain may be promoted to the rank of commander, which corresponds to the rank of lieutenant colonel in the army.

The pay of chaplains when at sea is $2,500 a year, on shore $2,000 and while on leave or waiting orders $1,600. But the chaplains are liable, in amounts according to rank, for expenses of mess and for entertainment. The mess bill will run from $25 to $50 per month, according as the ship's officers live.

The chaplain is a regular government officer. To enter the navy he must file his application with the department in the same manner as would a man looking for a postmastership. His creed does not enter into the question. He is free to use any form of service—that of the denomination to which he belongs. As a matter of fact, many chaplains use the Book of Common Prayer. There are reasons for this. It is well adapted for the purpose, and Methodists, Presbyterians and others often turn to it as an available supply of a very apparent need.

Of our 24 chaplains ten are Methodists and the remainder are Episcopalians, Baptists, Roman Catholics, Presbyterians and Disciples of Christ. A high church Episcopalian naval chaplain makes the statement that as a rule Roman Catholic priests make the most acceptable chaplains. They are in touch with naval life, for some reason. They are men of the world, and they appeal to the crews where 30 or 40 per cent are Roman Catholics. Moreover, they have no home ties to bind them.

There is no more trying life of which one can conceive than that of a navy chaplain. The navy chaplain must be courageous physically and spiritually. He ought to be prepared to handle a cutlass. He must restrain himself from the least suspicion of wrong, night and day. He must be an example to men and officers.

He is under the eye of the officers and crew at all times, and suspicion is fastened on him very quickly. The men with whom the chaplain is thrown have a different way of thinking. Life on shipboard means plenty of moral freedom, which will pass unnoticed among the men themselves, but the chaplain must beware of all license. He must know where to stop. He must know how to unbend, but he must not pass the breaking point.

The chaplain of today strives to put himself in perfect sympathy up forward—with the crew—considering himself unworthy to cater merely to the officers. He messes with the wardroom officers as of old and enjoys their company to the full, but he appreciates keenly the power for good which the naval chaplain has in his hands.

She Agreed.

He—Do you know that I have never dared to kiss a girl in my life. My bashfulness is positively painful.

She—I should say it was.—Exchange.

Austria is the only empire in the world which has never had colonies or even transmarine possessions in any quarter of the earth. Her ambition has hitherto been purely continental.

NEW TO THE RANKS.

THE ELECTRICAL ENGINEER ENTERS THE REGULAR ARMY.

Lots of Work For Him to Do Both Ashore and Afloat. How Captain Griffin Organized a Big Volunteer Auxiliary Corps to Do It.

The electrician may yet save the nation. We have long shown him as a necessity in the everyday economy of modern existence. Now it comes to us that he is indispensable in modern warfare as well.

When it recently became necessary to string a network of wires under the harbor waters of our principal seaboard cities in order to plant a big crop of mines, the navy department awoke to the fact that its engineer corps was far too small to do the job in anything like emergency speed. Men familiar with the practical details of electrical work were needed.

In this crisis the electricians of the country came to the front. The first step was taken by Captain Eugene Griffin, who resigned from the United States army to become president of the General Electric company of New York city. In a surprisingly short time he has succeeded in organizing an auxiliary corps to serve in either the army or the navy. The war department was speedily furnished with the names of over 1,000 skilled electricians who were ready to serve ashore or afloat, and already many of them are at work for Uncle Sam.

Captain Griffin went about the business in a masterly manner. He first submitted his scheme to the secretary of war and not only obtained the approval of that official, but a hearty expression of gratitude. Then he obtained a list of the most skillful workmen in the employ of his own company. By letter he informed them what he wanted and asked if they would volunteer for the service. In his correspondence Captain Griffin made it clear that in case of war the volunteers might be called upon to make needed repairs on warships after their service in the army was over. He also stated that in case the government had need of their services they would draw their pay from the company during all the period of service, as well as pay from the government, with the privilege of going back to their old jobs when the war was over.

He then wrote to other electrical companies, telling them what he wanted to



THE ELECTRICIAN IN WAR.

do and what he had done, and asked them to co-operate with him. Everybody to whom he wrote wanted to volunteer.

The result was that in less than a week more than 1,000 men had been enrolled. Captain Griffin obtained the day and night addresses of every volunteer. These were sent to the office of the chief of the engineer corps at Washington, where they are now on file. Some of the men have already been called upon for work in the harbors of New York, Boston and Philadelphia. A few have been sent to work in the harbors along the south Atlantic coast.

When asked to say something about what he had done, Captain Griffin said:

"Before the force could go to work a considerable amount of apparatus and supplies was needed, as the war department has not been able to accumulate these in sufficient quantities. I have been of some assistance in locating the apparatus and supplies in the possession of private corporations and companies."

Besides the submarine work some members of this corps of volunteer electricians would, in the event of hostilities, be called upon to go with the naval repair ships and remain near the fighting fleet. Much of their special value would consist in their ability to meet emergency conditions in an engagement, in the making of repairs and rapid construction and wiring work, but in the meantime there is abundant need for their services in electric lighting, telephone construction and the like.

Then there are a large number of refinements of naval electrical work which have come to assume a most important part in the fighting efficiency of the ship—the range and position finders, the helm indicator, the steering telegraph, the engine telegraph, the speed and direction indicator, the improved signaling system, which has been adopted by the United States navy, and the installation of searchlights.

Should a large body of troops go into the field, electricians would be needed there, too. The military telegraph and telephone operator would be a part of every staff equipment, for great advancement has been made in this direction. In short, the electrician is one of the few citizens who can best serve his country by plying his ordinary trade on the battlefield.

Missouri farmers realize as high as $20 an acre by the sale of their corncobs to the manufacturers of corncob pipes.

Emma's Clever Idea.

Emma, a little girl of 7, was left to take care of her younger brother and sister while her mother was absent, and one of her duties was to put them to bed.

Her mother returned and, on looking after the welfare of the little ones, found them in bed with the hot water bag, although it was a hot night in July.

"Why, Emma," she said in surprise, "why do you have this hot water bag when it is so warm?"

"Well, mamma," said Emma, "you put hot water in it in the winter to keep us warm, and I have filled it with ice water, so that it will keep us cool."—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

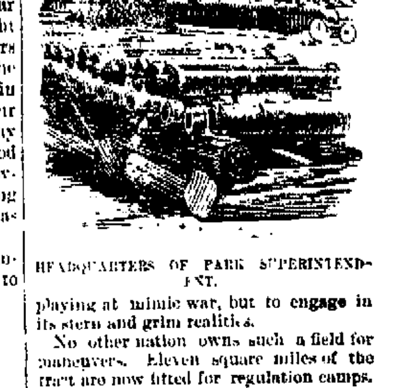
A BIG WAR COLLEGE.

CHICKAMAUGA NATIONAL MILITARY PARK AND ITS USES.

No Other Nation Has Such a Magnificent Field For Maneuvers as This Historic Reservation, Where Three Important Battles of the Civil War Were Fought.

Chickamauga National Military park, which is now in use as a rendezvous for the troops of the nation, is a tract of land lying south of Chattanooga, partly in Tennessee and partly in Georgia. It consists of about 15 square miles, every inch of which is historic ground. This land was purchased by the federal government, which has expended more than $1,000,000 in improving and beautifying it while the various states have spent in erecting monuments and like work half a million more.

It was the intention of the government to use this reservation as a great national parade ground where large bodies of the regular army and national guard might be assembled for instruction in the art of war. There was little thought, however, when the park was dedicated in 1895, that it might soon be used as a rendezvous for troops mobilized not for the purpose of



HEADQUARTERS OF PARK SUPERINTENDENT.

playing at mimic war, but to engage in its stern and grim realities.

No other nation owns such a field for maneuvers. Eleven square miles of the tract are now fitted for regulation camps. Eight of these are in open forest, carefully cleared of underbrush, and three square miles are in fields. There are four square miles within the legal limits of the tract not yet purchased. This section is largely forest and is available for maneuvers by which it might be desired to instruct troops in movements through virgin forest.

Military authorities have on their visits to the park frequently pointed out its magnificent strategic advantages in case this country became involved in a war with a foreign power. They have noted that the southern and gulf coasts, the most vulnerable points on the seaboard, would be most liable to attack. Chickamauga is practically the center of this half circle of exposed ground, inviting the onslaught of an enemy.

With splendid railway facilities, reserve stationed at the national park could be quickly rushed to any point of attack. There is no point so favorably situated for hurrying forward our troops in any direction.

Old soldiers grow enthusiastic looking over the broad plazas unsurpassed for drilling—fields that outrival the famous grounds in Potsdam, Germany. An abundant water supply, magnificent roads, all high ground, ample room for all kinds of maneuvering, even to the formation of long battle lines, the reservation is incomparable as a point of mobilization. A railroad skirts the park on two sides insuring quick transportation for men and supplies.

Nearly every spot was the scene of American valor that would inspire the men, if any inspiration were necessary, to do like valiant deeds. The battle of Chickamauga was one of the most notable instances of pluck and endurance of the civil war. It was one of the deadliest of modern warfare. Its strategy will long hold a place in history. No less than eight generals fell on this field.

It was at Chickamauga, where Thomas stood "like a rock," that Garfield distinguished himself. He was chief of staff to Rosecrans and was sent by that general to warn Thomas that Longstreet, with his 20,000 men, was marching to turn the right flank of Thomas' army. Garfield started off with a captain and two orderlies. They ran into an ambush, the captain was wounded, the two orderlies killed and Garfield was the only one left to go on with the all important message. He jammed his lips together, muttered: "Now is your time; be a man, Jim Garfield!" and spurred ahead in a zigzag course across the field to avoid the bullets. Garfield reached Colonel McCook, got a new horse and made a fresh start over a fire swept field. Just as he got by Thomas' side the animal gave one bound and fell dead. Garfield delivered the message and Thomas' army was saved.

The lines of battle have all been ascertained by the national commission, acting in co-operation with 26 state commissions,



MONUMENT MARKING THE SPOT WHERE THE BATTLE WAS FOUGHT.

and marked by monuments, historical tablets and batteries remounted in their actual fighting positions on the lines.

All battle lines are so marked as to be traced at a glance. Distance, locality and guide tablets are found at every turn, as well as tablets which show the movements of the columns on the roads and into engagements. No such theater of complete and practical field instruction can be found in any land.

As early as the year 47 B. C. the great Alexandrian library contained over 40,000 valuable books.

NewspaperARCHIVE.com

Evening Sentinel.
SATURDAY APRIL 30, 1898

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON V. SECOND QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, MAY 1

Text of the Lesson, Matt. xxi, 6-16 Memory Verses, 9-11 Golden Text, Matt. xxi, 9 Commentary by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

[Copyright, 1898, by D. M. Stearns.]

6. And the disciples went, and did as Jesus commanded them. The Lord of glory commanded them. The Creator of all things. Christ the prophesy of Zechariah that he should ride upon an ass's colt into Jerusalem. There is a set time known to God for the fulfillment of every prediction and a sufficient reason for all seeming delays. It was when the fullness of the time was come that God sent forth His Son, made of a woman, made under the law, to redeem them that were under the law (Gal. iv. 4, 5). Everything concerning Him and His great redemption shall take place at the appointed time.

7. "And brought the ass and the colt and put on them their clothes, and they set Him thereon." He had told them to go into the village, and as soon as they entered it they would find a colt tied, which they were to loose and bring to Him. It is written that they went their way and found even as He had said unto them (Mark xi, 2-4; Luke xix, 30-35). The disciples did not have to hire a colt and have it at the appointed place at the appointed time. He Himself arranged it all. When a king was to be provided for Israel, Samuel did not have to wonder what kind of a man would do and then scour the country to find him, but the Lord said, "I will send thee a man, and thou shalt anoint him" (1 Sam ix, 16)

8. "And a very great multitude spread their garments in the way. Others cut down branches from the trees and strewed them in the way." Not only their garments on the colt, but also on the ground to honor Him. The whole event is most suggestive in a very practical way for those who have eyes to see and ears to hear. In Job xi, 12, man is compared to a wild ass colt. This colt had never been subdued, was found tied where two ways met, was loosed and brought to Jesus, and becoming subject to Him became an instrument to carry Him, itself hidden, but Jesus exalted.

9. "And the multitudes that went before and that followed cried, saying: Hosanna to the Son of David! Blessed is He that cometh in the name of the Lord. Hosanna in the highest!" Their cry takes us to Ps. cxviii, 25, 26, and verse 14 of that psalm takes us to Isa. xii, 2, and back to Ex. xv, 2, and all carry us on to the fulfillment of our Lord's words in Matth. xxiii, 39, when they should indeed welcome and receive Him in the words of Isa. xxv, 9.

10. "And when He was come unto Jerusalem all the city was moved, saying, Who is this?" Dr. Weston says that it should be, "All the city was shaken," and he calls attention to the same word in Matth. xxvii, 51; xxviii, 4; Heb. xii, 26. This last takes us back to Hag. ii, 6, 7, 21, and onward to the time when He will come in power and glory, not on an ass colt, but as a man of war upon the white horse, followed by all the armies of heaven (Rev. xix, 11-16).

11. "And the multitude said, This is Jesus, the prophet of Nazareth of Galilee." But there was doubtless more in the testimony of one Nathaniel than in a multitude of these voices when he said: "Rabbi, thou art the Son of God. Thou art the King of Israel" (John i, 49). What does your own heart say? What is He to you personally, for He expects from every one an answer to the question, What think ye of Christ? He does not look for words merely, but for a heart utterance.

12. "And Jesus went into the temple of God and cast out all them that sold and bought in the temple and overthrew the tables of the money changers and the seats of them that sold doves." Compare John ii, 13-16. It is very significant and contains most heart searching lesson that He should do the same thing both at the beginning and end of His ministry. It reminds us that in us, who are temples of the Holy Ghost, He desires truth in the inward parts; that He wants none of the entanglements of this world in His people's hearts, but that our lives should make it manifest that, though in the world, we are, not of the world, but citizens of heaven and here for His service and pleasure only.

13. "And said unto them, It is written, My house shall be called the house of prayer, but ye have made it a den of thieves." Speaking of Christ in Heb. iii, 6, the Spirit says, "Whose house are we" and in Eph. ii, 21, 22, "An holy temple in the Lord, an habitation of God through the Spirit," has the names given to the church, which is His body. The church collectively and every believer individually is a house in which the Spirit desires to make constant prayer on the lines of Matth. ix, 38; Isa. lxii, 6, 7, and Rev. xxii, 20, but if, instead of being wholly given up to Him for such prayer and corresponding service, we are given over to selfishness and worldliness and our own thoughts and ways, are we not more guilty than Israel, inasmuch as our privileges are greater, being His body?

14. "And the blind and the lame came to Him in the temple, and He healed them." Not to make money and gather substance is the great thing in life, but to have to give to those who need (Eph. iv, 28). To be a means of bringing the grace of God and the riches of His grace to those who know it not and know him not—this is life indeed. To be a channel of blessing from the great and only fountain (Jer. ii, 13), to the poor and the perishing—this is Christlike

15. "And when the chief priests and scribes saw the wonderful things that He did and the children crying in the temple and saying, Hosanna to the Son of David, they were sore displeased." Truly they were the fig tree with leaves only (verse 19), the tree that had been specially dealt with for three years (Luke xiii, 6-9), the wicked husbandmen of Matth. xxi, 33. Oh, how patiently He had borne with them! How He would have blessed them if they had only been willing! But they would not. They would have no use of Him.

16. "And said unto Him, Hearest thou what these say? And Jesus saith unto them, Yea. Have ye never read, Out of the mouth of babes and sucklings thou hast perfected praise?" I have wondered if they were never ashamed, as He repeatedly referred them to their own Scriptures, which they professed to honor so, or were they past all shame and steel to all but their own thoughts and ways. They would not let Him make them children of God, and yet they vainly thought that they were such. So He left them and went out of the city to Bethany and lodged there (verse 17).

Not Confirmed.

It was the country merchant's first visit to the city wholesale establishment that supplied him with goods.

"Your letter heads," he said to one of the proprietors, "show this to be a ten story building, but I see now that half of the stories are lies."—Chicago Tribune.

He Went Faster Then.

Mrs. Yeast—I never saw a man get over ground so quickly as your husband when he is going for dinner.

Mrs. Crimsonbeak—You never saw him getting away from the dentist's, then when he thought of having a tooth pulled.—Yonkers Statesman.

Proper Punishment.

"My wife got square with that burglar who set the burglar alarm going and then ran away."

"What did she do?"

"She pulled him by the chain and made him ring the baby to sleep again."—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

AN OPEN LETTER
To MOTHERS.

WE ARE ASSERTING IN THE COURTS OUR RIGHT TO THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE WORD "CASTORIA," AND "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," AS OUR TRADE MARK.

I, DR. SAMUEL PITCHER, *of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of* "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," *the same that has borne and does now* Chas. H. Fletcher *on every bear the fac-simile signature of wrapper. This is the original* "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," *which has been used in the homes of the Mothers of America for over thirty years.* LOOK CAREFULLY *at the wrapper and see that it is the kind you have always bought* Chas. H. Fletcher *on the and has the signature of wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name (Except The Centaur Company of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President.*

Samuel Pitcher, M.D.
March 8, 1897.

Do Not Be Deceived.

Do not endanger the life of your child by accepting a cheap substitute which some druggist may offer you (because he makes a few more pennies on it), the ingredients of which ***even he*** does not know.

"The Kind You Have Always Bought"
BEARS THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF

Chas. H. Fletcher.

Insist on Having
The Kind That Never Failed You.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY 77 MURRAY STREET NEW YORK CITY.

OUR BLACK TROOPS.

FOUR REGIMENTS OF GALLANT FIGHTERS AND GOOD SOLDIERS.

Indians Have a Wholesome Fear of Them and For Good Reason—The Brilliant Record of the "Fighting Ninth"—Colonel Burt and His Command.

There are four regiments of colored troops in the regular army of the United States, two of cavalry and two of infantry. They are good regiments too. This is not sentiment, it is fact. It is written so in the records of the army department, and mighty little fiction is inscribed there.

That the colored soldier is appreciated is shown by the sending of the Ninth cavalry to Florida and the Twenty-fifth infantry to Key West when it first became probable that we should take a hand in the Cuban mess. Both of these are colored regiments and famous ones.

All the colored regiments are commanded by white officers, not that there is any written regulation against a colored soldier's becoming an officer, for there isn't; neither is there a colored army officer.

The Twenty-fifth while stationed at Missoula, Mon., led the whole department in rifle practice. It is commanded by Colonel Andrew Sheridan Burt. Colonel Burt is a hard fighter and is a descendant of hard fighters. Ancestry and long campaigning have combined to make him the soldier he is. He is described as a man of cool, deliberate judgment, firm decision, quick in action and noted for bravery among brave men; a strict disciplinarian, yet considerate of his men.

The Indian, by the way, fears the colored trooper more than any other mortal foe. For years the special aversion of the Sioux was the "Fighting Ninth," and to this day the bravest of that tribe will run at sight of a black soldier.

The Ninth has made an enviable record during the 30 years since it was organized in New Orleans. It has fought all the way from the Mexican border to the Canadian line. The graves of its members are scattered throughout the west, and the 600 officers and men who



COLONEL ANDREW S. BURT.

compose it have reached a high standard of efficiency. With equal fortitude they have borne the two extremes of climate presented by the torrid region of the Mexican trail and the last refuge of Sitting Bull on the confines of Canada.

A peculiar feature of the composition of the Ninth cavalry is the fact that it was originally recruited of ex-slaves of almost pure African blood, and today nearly every trooper is as black as ebony. This characteristic does not seem to have followed the other negro regiments in the service recruited about the same time, for they contain many mulattoes.

Another feature which gives the Ninth distinction is that it was the first of the colored regiments to be mustered [illegible] and it was the first to be [illegible] that any of his family had been taken ill.

"Oh, no," replied the first young man, with a laugh. "I have just been getting at this shop a kind of keyhead which my wife commissioned me to buy for her. The reason why I said I couldn't stop and talk to you now is that it would be an awful thing for her to fall behind the fashion while I was looking on the way."

The story of the snobbish and jingoistic one that has been enjoyed by many generations of Japanese. It is told as follows:

An old fellow in Yedo named Kichibei kept an oil shop, where he served much fine dining hot to his customers. Kichibei, his neighbor, wishing to save money used to sit and eat his boiled rice next to the oil merchant's door and regale himself with the smell of the broiled eels. The merchant, finding this out presents a bill for smelling the eels. Kichibei, not to be outwitted, hangs out his cash box and jingles it, saying:

"You have charged me for the smell of your eels and I have paid you with the sound of my money. We are now square."—New York Sun.

There is a macadamized road in India 1,800 miles in length.

SUNRISE HUMORISTS.

SAMPLES OF THE JOKES THAT TICKLE JAPANESE.

Their Jests Artistic and Subtle—They Appreciate the Best Wit of America—Story of the Illiterate Dog—Pursuit of Fashion—Smells and Jingles.

The Japanese have a keen sense of humor, and their literature abounds in witty sayings and funny stories. They also appreciate the better class of jokes published in other countries, and many a bright paragraph and laughter provoking dialogue is translated from the American press and reprinted in the native papers. Japanese jokes are artistic, subtle, and to be enjoyed thoroughly must be understood in the original. A foreigner examining the Japanese language and noting its peculiar construction and idioms might think it a rather laborious matter to joke intelligently in that tongue.

For instance, where we ask, "How is your mother?" the polite Japanese would propound a query, which on being literally rendered into English runs as follows, "Your mother as for honorably well being is?" Where we say, "Please speak louder," he would say in effect, "Me as by means of deigning to speak condescend," and where we might observe, "We shall have a thunderstorm," his remarks, upon literally interpreted, would be to this effect, "Thunder emitting sound storm to appears likely to become being is." And yet the rarest kind of humor and fun are easily and delicately expressed by him.

The story of an illiterate dog is told plaintively by one who was bitten:

"You told me that when a dog barked at me he would leave off doing so if one wrote 'inu' on the palm of one's hand and kept one's fist clinched. Well, I have had a rough time of it for listening to you."

"Indeed! How so?"

"A European dog began barking and flying at me as I was coming home late last night. So I stuck my clinched fist out toward him, and just look how I got bitten."

"Oh! Then probably it was a dog who had not yet learned Japanese writing."

In "The Pursuit of Fashion" we obtain a glimpse of the Japanese satirist. Two young men having come across each other in front of a haberdasher's shop, one of them waved his hand hurriedly and cried out:

"I have much to say to you, but as urgent business calls me home at present I must get off the conversation for a few days, when I will come and see you at your house."

The other, astonished at his friend's strange excitement, asked him what his sudden business might be, whether [illegible] for instance, that any of his family had been taken ill.

"Oh, no," replied the first young man, with a laugh. "I have just been getting at this shop a kind of keyhead which my wife commissioned me to buy for her. The reason why I said I couldn't stop and talk to you now is that it would be an awful thing for her to fall behind the fashion while I was looking on the way."

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"You have charged me for the smell of your eels and I have paid you with the sound of my money. We are now square."—New York Sun.

FIRING GREAT GUNS.

THE MAN WITH THE SLATE PENCIL DOES THE WORK.

What a Range Finder Is, How It Is Operated and What It Makes Possible—The Gunner of Today Does Not Guess; He Figures.

It is the man with the slate and pencil who wins in the destruction of the battleship of today. To be more precise, another man with big guns is now an exact science. In the old days the gunners of battleships guessed and then fired to [illegible]. Now they figure and press the button.

There was good execution, those old guns, at close range, but it was at short range. When an enemy ten miles off threatened it was different. Even at three miles a warship was formerly a good target. At 12 it was beyond reach. It is not beyond the reach of the cannon of today. Rifled bores and high power explosives have altered things. When the ships stepped farther than the eye could follow the guessing gunner was a blind man throwing stones in the dark. He began to use the telescope, but found that although he could see it was still dark. Then some one invented the range finder and once more he aims in broad daylight.

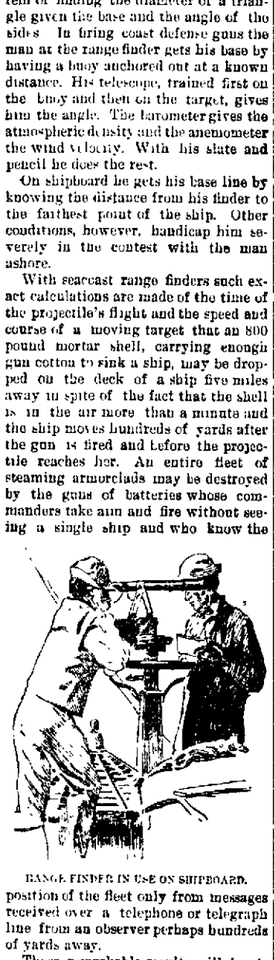
The range finder is a mechanical instrument made according to well known principles of trigonometry. When intelligently used, it tells the gunner exactly how to strike a far distant warship. It is supplemented by carefully prepared tables of calculations which take into consideration such vital trifles as the variations in the density of the atmosphere, the force and direction of the wind, the curvature of the earth's surface and the rise and fall of the tide as well as the exact fractions of a second in the flight of projectiles, the speed of the moving target, the elevation of the gun and the explosive force of the charge. Nothing is left to guesswork; everything is figured out.

If the man with the slate and pencil does his work properly and other conditions are normal, the shot hits. If he reckons that 6 and 9 and 2 make 18, the shot goes wide. Of course range finders are not made absolutely perfect, but they come so near exact accuracy that, in comparison with the guesswork of the old gunner, they are perfection.

The basic principle of range finders is one that every student of algebra knows by heart. It is the simple theorem of finding the diameter of a triangle given the base and the angle of the sides. In firing coast defense guns the man at the range finder gets his base by having a buoy anchored out at a known distance. His telescope, trained first on the buoy and then on the target, gives him the angle. The barometer gives the atmospheric density and the anemometer the wind velocity. With his slate and pencil he does the rest.

On shipboard he gets his base line by knowing the distance from his finder to the farthest point of the ship. Other conditions, however, handicap him severely in the contest with the man ashore.

With seacoast range finders such exact calculations are made of the time of the projectile's flight and the speed and course of a moving target that an 800 pound mortar shell, carrying enough gun cotton to sink a ship, may be dropped on the deck of a ship five miles away in spite of the fact that the shell is in the air more than a minute and the ship moves hundreds of yards after the gun is fired and before the projectile reaches her. An entire fleet of steaming armorclads may be destroyed by the guns of batteries whose commanders take aim and fire without seeing a single ship and who know the



RANGE FINDER IN USE ON SHIPBOARD.

position of the fleet only from messages received over a telephone or telegraph line from an observer perhaps hundreds of yards away.

These remarkable results will be attained at all seacoast forts of the country when the plans adopted have been carried out. The United States is spending $200,000 for range finders. When they are all in position, every harbor on our coast will be impregnable.

SEWELL FORD.

Dangerous.

Spanish Admiral—What fleet is that?

Captain—That's the mosquito fleet.

Admiral—Give orders to turn back at once. I met those fellows once before in New Jersey.—New York Journal.

The Bicycle Buyer.



Visitor (entering)—Great Scott! Scorcher, what's all this?

C. T. C. Scorcher, Esq.—All right; don't be alarmed; step right in. I'm buying a bicycle and have just written up to a few leading firms for their 1898 catalogues, that's all.—Ally Sloper.

Her Boy was Dying.

How a child was brought back from the brink of the grave to enjoy a healthy, happy childhood. One mother's advice for parents concerning the health of their children.

The boy about whom this strange, true story is told wasted away till he seemed nothing but skin and bones. Then his health turned and he became fat and hearty.

The first stage is familiar to many parents. The second is of deep interest to all parents or friends of ailing little ones.

Fathers and mothers, who long to have their children healthy and happy cannot fail to sympathize and rejoice with Mr. and Mrs John F. Williams.

Their comfortable home, a short distance from Damon, Ill., is happy now because of the wonderful events that are told in words eloquent with simple truth and gratitude, by the mother of the boy.

"Our Josie was never strong," said Mrs. Williams. "From his birth he was weak and puny.

"Two years ago, when he was two years old, he had an attack of lung fever. Dr. N. A. Jones cured the fever, but the child did not recover strength.

"He began fading away beneath our eyes.

"He had no appetite, vomited a great deal, coughed continually, his limbs became withered.

"He became painfully weak and emaciated. We waited for his death.

"At this time a boarder named Asa Robinson suggested that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People would do the child good.

"They had cured Mr. Robinson of rheumatism and he believed in them.

"My husband bought three boxes of the pills. We began giving Josie one-third of a pill three times a day.

"In three days the child was brighter. His appetite was better. He began to show interest in toys and was less fretful.

"We increased the dose, giving him half a pill at a time. He gained every day in weight and appetite.

"At the end of this treatment, after taking three boxes, he was a new boy.

"He was happy, hearty, enjoying life with his little companions.

"I have no doubt that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People saved him from an early grave."

Mrs. Williams made affidavit to the truth of her statement before David Crisp, a Notary Public.

Dr. A. A. McCabe examined the child and made oath before Notary Mort Brooks, that he is now physically sound and well.

The evidence is completed by Dr. N. A. Jones, who made affidavit before Notary George Kupp, that the child had been in the condition described by Mrs. Williams, as the result of catarrhal pneumonia.

The action of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People on the blood and nervous system in eliminating poisons and furnishing materials for new tissues, makes them a sure remedy for wasting diseases and the long train of evils arising from disordered blood and nerves. All druggists sell the pills; one box for 50 cents; six boxes for $2.50.

Still Uncertain.

Caller—You say Miss Spender is engaged. Do you know how long she will be engaged? Servant—Oh, no, sir. They have quarreled but twice as yet, I believe.—Detroit Journal.

Soldier of Note.

"I will go to the war if there be one" said the nervous little professor of music. "I will do my duty." "Professor," said his big, long-haired rival, "if you can only have a few of your marches played I'll guarantee them to put the Spanish on the run every time."—Detroit Free Press.

Princely Pastimes.

It is said that one of the Prince of Wales' favorite pastimes is cutting out his own pictures and those of his immediate family from the pages of the illustrated papers and afterward pasting them in a scrap book. He has an extraordinary collection of these books, for, besides being a subscriber to two press-clipping agencies, he is always on the alert to collect for himself whatever refers to his wife and daughters. Nothing vexes the prince more than to find derogatory comments about them, although it must be said he seldom sees anything that is not pleasant or complimentary. It only amuses him to read criticisms of his own conduct, and only once has he been known to exhibit anger, but that once made a lasting impression on his slanderer.—Baltimore Herald.

Startling Hat Pins.

Hat pins, worthy of special note, show on the ends of their long sharp prongs, violets and daisies and other innocents of the meadows and hedge rows made of an admirable composition and certainly unusually appropriate for the skewering on of rose wreathed leghorns, chips, etc. Another novelty is the pin topped by a miniature cluster of cherries, currants, or one big strawberry, a very petite pumpkin, or a cabbage head. These last are among the imported novelties. They tell us also, on good authority, that when the sun comes nearer to the earth in the inevitable summer solstice, white net veils covered almost wholly with appliques of black lace and black net masques, overlaid with white figures, will be the most modish details of the toilet.

Not So Bad.

One of the famous English musicians of the first half of our century, John Cramer, had great repute also as a veteran courtier and an adept in elegant flattery. To judge from the following anecdote, his reputation in this respect must have been well deserved: A contemporaneous pianoforte-player, Thalberg, once said before a company, with a degree of pique, "I understand, Mr. Cramer, you deny that I have the good left hand on the pianoforte which is attributed to me. Let me play you something that I hope will convince you." Thereupon Thalberg played a piece that showed wonderful manipulation of the bass part of the keyboard. Cramer listened attentively, and then said: "I am still of the same opinion, Monsieur Thalberg; I think you have no left hand. I think you have two right hands!"

Millions Given Away.

It is certainly gratifying to the public to know of one concern in the land who are not afraid to be generous to the needy and suffering. The proprietors of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, have given away over ten million trial bottles of this great medicine; and have the satisfaction of knowing it has absolutely cured thousands of hopeless cases. Asthma, bronchitis, hoarseness and all diseases of the throat, chest and lungs are surely cured by it. Call on Dreier Bros., druggists, and get a trial bottle free. Regular size 50c and $1. Every bottle guaranteed, or price refunded.

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Turkey and the Crescent.

Nothing positive can be traced as to when the crescent became the Turkish symbol, but there are several legends which give the reason for its adoption. One of these says that Philip, the father of Alexander, meeting with great difficulties in the siege of Byzantium, set the workmen to undermine the walls, but a crescent moon discovered the design, which miscarried; consequently the Byzantines erected a statue to Diana, and the crescent moon became the symbol of the state. Another legend is that Othman, the sultan, saw in a vision a crescent moon, which kept increasing till its horns extended from east to west, and he adopted the crescent of his dream for his standard.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

FOR JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce my name as a candidate for the office of justice of the peace, subject to the decision of the Wayne township democratic nominating convention.
HARRY F. FRANCE.

FOR SENATOR.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce that I am a candidate for state senator, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention of Allen county.
GEORGE V. KELL.

FOR JOINT SENATOR.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce that I am a candidate for joint senator for the district composed of Adams and Allen counties, subject to the democratic convention of June 4, 1898.
J. F. SNOW.
Decatur, Ind.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce that I will be a candidate for renomination for representative from Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic convention.
HENRY I. SMITH.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce that I will be a candidate for judge of the superior court of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention of June 4.
P. W. SCHADEN.

FOR SUPERIOR COURT JUDGE.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce that I will be a candidate for judge of the superior court of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention of June 4.
CHARLES M. DAWSON.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Announce that I am a candidate for the nomination for the judgeship of the Allen superior court, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention.
THOMAS E. ELLISON.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—I hereby beg leave to announce to the democratic party of Allen county that I will be a candidate for nomination for judge of the superior court of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic convention to be held on the 4th day of June next.
ROBERT LOWRY.

FOR CLERK.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce that I will be a candidate for the office of clerk of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic county convention.
DR. L. S. NULL.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Announce that I am a candidate for the office of county clerk, subject to the decision of the next democratic nominating convention.
FRANK J. BELOT.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce my name as a candidate for clerk of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention, June 4.
CHARLES F. MUHLER.

FOR COUNTY AUDITOR.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce that I will be a candidate for auditor of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention.
LOUIS J. BOBILYA.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce that I will be a candidate for auditor of Allen county subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention.
WILLIAM MEYER, JR.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce the name of Captain John H. Rohan as a candidate for treasurer of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention, and oblige
A HOST OF DEMOCRATS.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce my name as a candidate for treasurer of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention.
ADOLPH SCHULTE.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce my name as a candidate for treasurer of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention.
A. R. SCHNITKER.
New Haven, Allen Co., Ind.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce my name as a candidate for treasurer of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention.
WILLIAM SCOTT.
Lafayette Township.

FOR COUNTY RECORDER.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce that I will be a candidate for recorder of Allen county, subject to the decision of the next democratic nominating convention.
FREDERICK FEY,
Jefferson Township.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce my name as a candidate for recorder of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention.
CHARLES W. SCHERER.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce my name as a candidate for recorder of Allen county, subject to decision of the democratic nominating convention.
CHARLES M. GILLETT.

FOR CORONER.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce that I am a candidate for renomination for the office of coroner of Allen county for a second term, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention.
JOHN H. KAPPEL, M. D.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce that I am a candidate for the nomination for the office of coroner of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention.
DR. W. W. BARNETT.

FOR SURVEYOR.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce my name as a candidate for the office of surveyor of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention.
JOHN A. BUSHMAN.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce that I will be a candidate for surveyor of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention June 4th.
CHARLES W. BRANSTRATOR.

FOR SHERIFF.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce that I will be a candidate for renomination for a second term for the office of sheriff of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic county convention.
ALBERT E. MELCHING.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce that I am a candidate for the office of commissioner of the Third district of Allen county subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention.
C. E. ORFF.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce that I am a candidate for renomination for the office of commissioner of the First district of Allen county subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention.
SILVANUS F. BAKER.

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Attorney at Law, 11 West Main Street. Residence Phone 1152 Main Office, Home Telephone 637.

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A CHEERING SERMON.

Rev. Dr. Talmage Points to the Light Ahead.

Words of Cheer for the Despondent—Making the Best of Financial Misfortunes, of Sickness and of Death.

In the following discourse Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage endeavors to point out the rift in the cloud and the light beyond to those whose lives are troubled. The text is:

And now men see not the bright light which is in the clouds. Job xxxvii., 21.

Wind east. Barometer falling. Storm signals out. Ship reefing main topsails. Awnings taken in. Prophecies of foul weather everywhere. The clouds congregate around the sun, proposing to abolish him. But after awhile he assails the flanks of the clouds with flying artillery of light, and here and there is a sign of clearing weather. Many do not observe it. Many do not realize it. "And now men see not the bright light which is in the clouds." In other words, there are a hundred men looking for storm where there is one man looking for sunshine. My object will be to get you and myself into the delightful habit of making the best of everything.

You may have wondered at the statistics that in India, in the year 1875, there were over 10,000 people slain by wild beasts, and that in the year 1876 there were in India over 20,000 people destroyed by wild animals. But there is a monster in our own land which is year by year destroying more than that. It is the old bear of melancholy, and with gospel weapons I propose to chase it back to its midnight caverns. I mean to do two sums—a sum in subtraction and a sum in addition—a subtraction from your days of depression and an addition to your days of joy. If God will help me I will compel you to see the bright light that there is in the clouds, and compel you to make the best of everything.

In the first place, you ought to make the very best of all your financial misfortunes. During the panic a few years ago you all lost money. Some of you lost it in most unaccountable ways. For the question: "How many thousands of dollars shall I put aside this year?" you substituted the question: "How shall I pay my butcher, and baker, and clothier, and landlord?" You had the sensation of rowing hard with two oars and yet all the time going down stream.

You did not say much about it because it was not politic to speak of financial embarrassment; but your wife knew. Less variety of wardrobe, more economy at the table, self-denial in art and tapestry. Compression; retrenchment. Who did not feel the necessity of it? My friend, did you make the best of this? Are you aware of how narrow an escape you made? Suppose you had reached the fortune toward which you were rapidly going? What then? You would have been as proud as Lucifer.

How few men have succeeded largely in a financial sense and yet retained their simplicity and religious consecration! Not one man out of a hundred. There are glorious exceptions, but the general rule is that in proportion as a man gets well off for this world he gets poorly off for the next. He loses his sense of dependence on God. He gets a dictate for prayer meetings. With plenty of bank stocks and plenty of government securities, what does that man know of the prayer: "Give me this day my daily bread?" How few men largely successful in this world are bringing souls to Christ, or showing self-denial for others, or are eminent to piety? You can count them all upon your eight fingers and two thumbs.

One of the old covetous souls, when he was sick, and sick unto death, used to have a basin brought in—a basin filled with gold, and his only amusement and the only relief he got for his inflamed hands was running them down through the gold and turning it up in the basin. Oh, what infatuation and what destroying power money has for many a man! Now, you were sailing at 30 knots the hour toward these vortices of worldliness—what a mercy it was, that honest defalcation! The same Divine hand that crushed your storehouse, your bank, your office, your insurance company lifted you out of destruction. The day you honestly suspended in business made your fortune for eternity.

"Oh," you say, "I could get along very well myself, but I am so disappointed that I can not leave a competence for my children." My brother, the same financial misfortune that is going to save your soul will save your children. With the anticipation of large fortune, how much industry would your children have?—without which habit of industry there is no safety. The young man would say: "Well, there's no need of my working; my father will soon step out, and then I'll have just what I want." You can not hide from him how much you are worth. You think you are hiding it; he knows all about it. He can tell you almost to a dollar. Perhaps he has been to the county office and searched the records of deeds and mortgages, and he has added it all up, and he has made an estimate of how long you will probably stay in this world, and is not as much worried about your rheumatism and shortness of breath as you are. The only fortune worth anything that you can give your child is the fortune you put in his head and heart. Of all the young men who started life with $40,000 capital, how many turned out well? I do not know half a dozen.

The best inheritance a young man can have is the feeling that he has to fight his own battle, and that life is a struggle into which he must throw body, mind and soul, or be disgracefully worsted. Where are the burial places of the men who started life with a fortune? Some of them in the potter's field; some in the suicide's grave. But few of these men reached 35 years of age. They drank, they smoked, they gambled. In them the beast destroyed the man. Some of them lived long enough to get their fortunes, and went through them. The vast majority of them did not live to get their inheritance. From the gin shop or house of infamy they were brought home to their father's house, and in delirium began to pick off loathsome reptiles from the embroidered pillow, and to fight back imaginary devils. And then they were laid out in a highly upholstered parlor, the casket covered with flowers by indulgent parents—flowers suggestive of a resurrection with no hope.

As you sat this morning at your breakfast table, and looked into the faces of your children, perhaps you said within yourself: "Poor things! How I wish I could start them in life with a competence. How I have been disappointed in all my expectations of what I would do for them!" Upon that scene of pathos I break with a paean of congratulation, that by your financial losses your own prospects for Heaven, and the prospect for the Heaven of your children is mightily improved. You may have lost a toy, but you have won a palace.

"How hardly shall they that have riches enter into the kingdom of God!" "It is easier for a camel to go through a needle's eye than for a rich man to enter the kingdom of Heaven." What does that mean? It means that the grandest blessing God ever bestowed upon you was to take your money away from you. Let me here say, in passing, do not put much stress on the treasures of this world. You can not take them along with you. At any rate, you can not take them more than two or three miles; you will have to leave them at the cemetery. Attila had three coffins. So fond was he of this life that he decreed that he should be buried in a coffin of gold, and that then that should be inclosed in a coffin of silver, and that should be inclosed in a coffin of iron, and then a large amount of treasure should be thrown in over his body. And so he was buried, and the men who buried him were slain, so that no one might know where he was buried, and no one might there interfere with his treasures. Oh, men of the world, who want to take your money with you, better have three coffins!

Again, I remark, you ought to make the very best of your bereavement. The whole tendency is to brood over these separations, and to give much time to the handling of mementoes of the departed, and to make long visitations to the cemetery, and to say: "Oh, I can never look up again; my hope is gone; my courage is gone; my religion is gone; my faith in God is gone! Oh, the wear and tear and exhaustion of this loneliness!" The most frequent bereavement is the loss of children. If your departed child had lived as long as you have lived, do you not suppose that he would have had about the same amount of trouble and trial that you have had? If you could take a choice for your child between forty years of annoyance, loss, vexation, exasperation and bereavements, and forty years in Heaven, would you take the responsibility of choosing the former? Would you snatch away the cup of eternal bliss and put into that child's hands the cup of many bereavements? Instead of the complete safety into which that child had been lifted would you like to hold it down to the risks of this mortal state? Would you like to keep it out on a sea in which there have been more shipwrecks than safe voyages? Is it not a comfort to you to know that that child, instead of being besoiled and flung into the mire of sin, is swung clear into the skies? Are not those children to be congratulated that the point of celestial bliss which you expect to reach by a pilgrimage of 50 or 60 or 70 years, they reached at a flash? If the last 10,000 children who had entered Heaven had gone through the average of human life on earth, are you sure all those 10,000 children would have finally reached the blissful terminus? Besides that, my friends, you are to look at this matter as a self-denial on your part for their benefit. If your children want to go off in a May-day party; if your children want to go on a flowry and musical excursion, you consent. You might prefer to have them with you, but their jubilant absence satisfies you. Well, your departed children have only gone out in a May-day party, amid flowery and musical entertainment, amid joys and hilarities forever. That ought to quell some of your grief, the thought of their glee.

So it ought to be that you could make the best of all bereavements. The fact that you have so many friends in Heaven will make your own departure very cheerful. When you are going on a voyage, everything depends upon where your friends are—if they are on the wharf that you leave, or on the wharf toward which you are going to sail. In other words, the more friends you have in Heaven the easier it will be to get away from this world. The more friends here, the more bitter good-bys; the more friends there the more glorious welcomes. Some of you have so many brothers, sisters, children, friends in Heaven, that I do not know hardly how you are going to crowd through. When the vessel came from foreign lands, and brought a prince to our harbor, the ships were covered with bunting, and you remember how the men-of-war thundered broadsides; but there was no joy there compared with the joy which shall be demonstrated when you sail up the broad bay of heavenly salutation. The more friends you have there, the easier your own transit. What is death to a mother whose children are in Heaven? Why there is no more grief in it than there is in her going into a nursery amid the romp the and laughter of her household. Though all around may be dark, see you not the bright light in the clouds—that light the irridated faces of your glorified kindred?

So also, my friends, I would have you make the best of your sicknesses. When you see one move off with elastic step and in full physical vigor, sometimes you become impatient with your lame foot. When a man describes an object a mile off, and you can not see it at all, you become impatient of your dim eye. When you hear of a well man making a great achievement you become impatient with your depressed nervous system or your dilapidated health. I will tell you how you can make the worst of it. Brood over it; brood over all these illnesses, and your nerves will become twitchy, and your dyspepsia more aggravated, and your weakness more appalling. But that is the devil's work, to tell you how to make the worst of it; it is my work to show you a brighter light in the clouds.

Which of the Bible men most attract you attention? You say, Moses, Job, David, Jeremiah, Paul. Why, what a strange thing it is that you have chosen those who were physically disordered! Moses—I know he was nervous from the clip he gave the Egyptian. Job—his blood was vitiated and diseased, and his skin distressfully eruptive. David—he had a running sore, which he speaks of when he says: "My sore ran in the night and ceased not." Jeremiah had enlargement of the spleen. Who can doubt it who reads Lamentations? Paul—he had a lifetime sickness which the commentators have been guessing about for years, not knowing exactly what the apostle meant by "a thorn in the flesh." I do not know either; but it was something sharp, something that sruck him. I gather from all this that physical disorder may be the means of grace to the soul. You say you have so many temptations from bodily ailments, and if you were only well you think you could be a good Christian. While your temptations may be different, they are no more than those of the man who has an appetite three times a day and sleeps eight hours every night.

From my observation, I judge that invalids have a more rapturous view of the next world than well people, and you will have higher renown in Heaven. The best view of the delectable mountains is through the lattice of the sick room. There are trains running every hour between pillow and throne, between hospital and mansion, between bandages and robes, between crutch and palm branch. Oh, I wish some of you people who are compelled to cry: "My head, my head! my foot, my foot! my back, my back!" would try some of the Lord's medicine! You are going to be well anyhow before long. Heaven is an old city, but has never yet reported one case of sickness or one bill of mortality. No opthalmia for the eye. No pneumonia for the lungs. No pleurisy for the side. No neuralgia for the nerves. No rheumatism for the muscles. "The inhabitants shall never say: I am sick." "There shall be no more pain."

Again, you ought to make the best of life's finality. Now, you think I have a very tough subject. You do not see how I am to strike a spark of light out of the flint of the tombstone. There are many people who have an idea that death is the submergence of everything pleasant by everything doleful. If my subject could close in the upsetting of all such preconceived notions, it would close well. Who can judge best of the features of a man—those who are close by him, or those who are afar off? "Oh," you say, "those can judge best of the features of a man who are close by him!"

Now, my friends, who shall judge of the features of death—whether they are lovely or whether they are repulsive? You? You are too far off. If I want to get a judgment as to what really the features of death are, I would not ask you; I will ask those who have been within a month of death, or an hour of death, or a minute of death. They stand so near the features they can tell. They give unanimous testimony if they are Christian people that death, instead of being demoniac, is cherubic. Of all the thousands of Christians who have been carried through the gates of the cemetery, gather up their dying experiences, and you will find they nearly all bordered on a jubilate. How often you have seen a dying man join in the psalm being sung around his bedside, the middle of the verse opening to let his ransomed spirit free!—long after his lips could not speak, looking and pointing upward.

One week of the year is called blossom week—called so all through the land because they are more blossoms in that week than in any other week of the year. Blossom week! And that is what the future world is to which the Christian is invited—blossom week forever. It is as far ahead of this world as Paradise is ahead of Dry Tortugas, and yet here we stand shivering and fearing to go out, and we want to stay on the dry sand, and amid the stormy petrels, when we are invited to arbors of jessamine and birds of paradise.

One season I had two springtimes. I went to New Orleans in April, and I marked the difference between going toward New Orleans and then coming back. As I went on down toward New Orleans, the verdue, the foliage, became thicker and more beautiful. When I came back, the further I came toward home the less the foliage, and less and less it became until there was hardly any. Now, it all depends upon the direction in which you travel. If a spirit from Heaven should come toward our world, he is traveling from June toward December, from radiance toward darkness, from hanging gardens toward icebergs. And one would not be very much surprised if a spirit of God sent forth from Heaven toward our world should be slow to come. But how strange it is that we dread going out toward that world when going is from December toward June—from the snow of earthly storm to the snow of the Edenic blossom—from the artics of trouble toward the tropics of eternal joy.

Oh, what an ado about dying! We get so attached to the malarial marsh in which we live that we are afraid to go up and live on the hilltop. We are alarmed because vacation is coming. Eternal sunlight, and best programme of celestial minstrels and hallelujah, no inducement. Let us stay here and keep cold and ignorant and weak. Do not introduce us to Elijah, and John Milton and Bourdaloue. Keep our feet on the sharp cobblestones of earth instead of planting them on the bank of amaranth in Heaven. Give us this small island of a leprous world instead of the immensities of splendor and delight. Keep our hands full of nettles and our shoulder under the burden, and our neck in the yoke, and hopples on our ankles, and handcuffs on our wrists. "Dear Lord," we seem to say, "keep us down here where we have to suffer, instead of letting us up where we might live and reign and rejoice."

I am amazed at myself and at yourself for this infatuation, under which we all rest. Men you would suppose would get frightened at having to stay in this world instead of getting frightened at having to go toward Heaven. I congratulate anybody who has a right to die. By that I mean through sickness you can not avert, or through accident you can not avoid—your work consummated. "Where did they bury Lily?" said one little child to another. "Oh," she replied, "they buried here in the ground!" "Oh, no, no; not in the cold ground, but in the warm ground, where ugly seeds become beautiful flowers."

"But," says one, "it pains me so much to think that I must lose the body with which my soul has so long companioned." You do not lose it. You no more lose your body by death than you lose your watch when you send it to have it repaired, or your jewel when you send it to have it reset, or the faded picture when you send it to have it touched up or the photograph of a friend when you have it put in a new locket. You do not lose your body. Paul will go to Rome to get his. Payson will go to Portland to get his, President Edwards will go to Princeton to get his, George Cookman will go to the bottom of the Atlantic to get his, and we will go to the village churchyards and the city cemeteries to get ours; and when we have our perfect spirit rejoined to our perfect body, then we will be the kind of men and women that the resurrection morning will make possible.

So you see you have not made out any doleful story yet. What have you proved about death? What is the case you have made out? You have made out just this—that death allows us to have a perfect body, free of all aches, united forever with a perfect soul free from all sin. Correct your theology. What does it all mean? Why, it means that moving day is coming, and that you are going to quit cramped apartments and be mansioned forever. The horse that stands at the gate will not be the one lathered and bespattered, carrying bad news, but it will be the horse that St. John saw in Apocalyptic vision—the white horse on which the King comes to the banquet. The ground around the palace will quake with tires and hoofs of celestial equipage, and those Christians who in this world lost their friends, and lost their property, and lost their health, and lost their life, will find out that God was always kind, and that all things worked together for their good, and that those were the wisest people on earth who made the best of everything. See you not now the bright light in the clouds?

Liberal Religion.

The world wants a religion that shall satisfy all the needs of men's nature, nourish the mind, strengthen the will, warm and uplift the heart.—Mrs. Celia Parker Woolley, Independent, Chicago, Ill.

TEMPERANCE NOTES.

JIMMIE ON NARCOTICS.

He Tells of His Teacher's Efforts in Behalf of Sound Bodies and Minds.

One day, just before she was ready to dismiss school, Miss Schofield, that's our teacher, stood up by her desk and looked just as solemn, and said: "Boys, I am very, very sorry to see that there are a number of you who are learning to smoke cigarettes." My, how my face began to burn, for I had some in my pockets that minute that I was going to learn on just as soon as I got home. Some that I traded my jack-knife and a marble for, and if I didn't use them it would be just as bad as to throw away my jack-knife and marble.

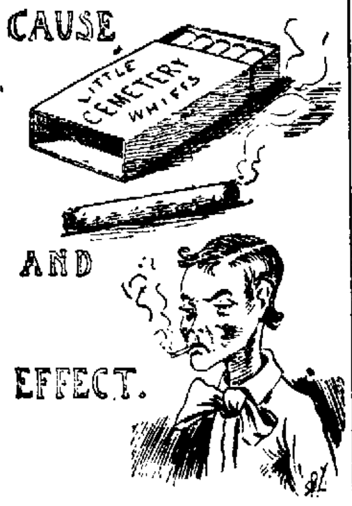
But Miss Schofield kep' right on all the while I was thinking about it, and she said she thought if we knew more about such things we would never want to smoke or chew or use tobacco in any way; and she said there was other things, too, that maybe would be interesting to learn about. And she said, too, that maybe we would like to form ourselves into a club. I guess she meant a kind of party or sociable; we was to come to her house every Saturday night, and we would have somethin' to talk about instead of playin'.

She wanted to know how many of us knew what narcotics was, and there wasn't anybody but Hugh Bryan, who is always goin' around with a book under his arm; so she asked him to tell us all he knowed on the subject, an' then we would be ready to find out all we could about it.

He got up and said that the dictionary said that narcotics was some kind of a medicine that would make folks not feel when anything hurt 'em (I don't remember just how he said it). But if they took too much it would kill 'em, and he said folks most always mean tobacco and opium when they talk about it, an' he thought 'at tea and coffee was narcotics, too. He said quite a lot more, and when he got through Miss Schofield looked at the clock and saw that it was five minutes past four, so she said for us to find out everything we could, and come to her house at seven o'clock Saturday evening, and then we went home.

When I got home I put my cigarettes into a box out in the barn. That's where I keep quite a number of my things 'at I don't want pa and ma to know about; and Nellie always finds everything I have if I keep it in my room; and then she'll tell pa and ma.

Well, I put the cigarettes in a box and hid it under the edge of the haymow,



an' then, if Miss Schofield asked if I had smoked any, I could tell her I hadn't.

When we were eating supper I asked pa if chewing tobacco an' smokin' cigars ever killed anybody, an' he thought the teacher had been findin' fault with him, and he said tobacco hadn't never done him no hurt, and he'd thank folks to mind their own business. But when I told him all about it, he said: "Well, I dunno but that's all right, fur terbaccer ain't so good fur little kids, like you, with delercate constertutions. Now, some folks need terbaccer, and others don't. You don't never need to learn to chew and smoke, fur your constertution ain't like mine."

I tried to find out somethin' to tell about when our club met, but I didn't get hold of nothin'. One night pa says: "I read suthin' fer you, sonny, in the paper to-day. There was a man runnin' with a pipe in his mouth, an' he fell down an' the end of his pipe went down his throat an' killed him. Ain't them narcotics on the sistem?" I didn't think Miss Schofield meant that, so I didn't try to remember it. But I kep' thinkin' 'bout tobacco's bein' so awful poison, an' what an awful pity it was for pa to buy so much, and then be tellin' ma how hard times was every time she asked for ten cents to buy somethin' down to the store. Some way I got so I didn't feel like going to look at my cigarettes more'n once a day, an' begun to think that, mebby, I wouldn't smoke 'em at all, but I didn't know.

When Saturday night came I couldn't hardly wait for it to come half-past six, for ma said I could start then. But it did come, an' when I got as far as Ned Freeman's I waited for him to finish gettin' ready, for I never was to Miss Schofield's, and I kind of hated to go alone. When we got there there wasn't more'n two or three there, an' Miss Schofield was just splendid, an' showed us pictures an' some of the curiosities she bought when she was in Mexico.

When they all come we sang somethin' 'bout never usin' tobacco, an' then the teacher asked who knew when tobacco was first used. Ned said the Injuns used it when Columbus first discovered 'em. An' he said they used to whip folks, in some countries, the first time they smoked, an' then, if they did it again, they would kill 'em. Ned said that he knew all about it, because his cousin 'it goes to Loyal Legion told 'im.

Then Hugh told about the poison in the tobacco. How if a drop of it was put on a cat's tongue it would kill it in a second. He told, too, about opium and hasheesh, I think they was the ones, an' what awful dreams folks had if they used them.

After he got through talking, Miss Schofield asked quite a lot of questions, an' she said she was real glad we had learned so much. But she said no one had said anything about the effect of narcotics on the mind; that when a person used it it made slaves of them. She says: "Grace, in telling us how tobacco was grown, told us how much work it made, and that was the reason so many slaves were brought to this country—to help in such work. But narcotics subject people to a more degrading slavery, even, than that which caused the great war of the rebellion. They destroy soul and body. Of course, you all remember Gen. Grant's sufferings from the effects of excessive use of tobacco. We cannot be too careful in keeping ourselves from such injurious habits, and in keeping our influence working for the right. How many of my pupils are willing to pledge themselves against the use of narcotics?"

All the girls raised their hands and some of the boys. I didn't, for I thought, maybe, when I got as big as pa I'd wish I hadn't.

"Girls remember tea and coffee are narcotics, and don't make any pledges which you cannot keep." Miss Schofield waited a little bit. Some of the girls looked as though they wished they had thought about it before, and I guess it will be pretty hard for 'em to keep their promises, for I heard 'em tell Nell, one day, that they just got up in the morning in time to swallow some bread and coffee and hurry to school; an' I do believe Miss Schofield heard 'em, too. But they didn't back out.

Miss Schofield looked so sorry at us boys and I felt so 'shamed to be on the wrong side, for I knew I was wrong, an' I thought I would give anything if I could do it all over again. But she commenced to ask what we would talk about next time. I couldn't wait to listen for I had some work to do. I slipped out of the room just as quick as I could and ran home, to get those cigarettes and bury them in the barn-yard. So now, I won't ever smoke them. No, I won't ever smoke any at all.—Union Signal.

STRONG FOR TEMPERANCE.

Decided Position Taken by Dr. Harper, President of the University of Chicago.

Dr. William R. Harper, president of the University of Chicago, has the following to say to the Voice on the subject of prohibition in the university:

"1. Students of the University of Chicago are not permitted to have alcoholic liquors in their room.

"2. They are not permitted to have alcoholic liquors at the tables in the university houses.

"3. They are not permitted to have alcoholic liquors at class spreads.

"4. It is a law of the University of Chicago that the house rules of every house, including fraternities, shall contain a rule prohibiting the use of alcoholic drinks in the house or at entertainments given by the house. The Quadrangle club, the membership of which is largely composed of professors and instructors of the university, contains among its regulations such a rule. So far as I am aware, there is no disposition on the part of the students of the university to disobey these rules. Drunkenness on the part of the students is something almost unknown to the authorities. The trustees and officers of the university cooperate very heartily with the citizens of Hyde Park, in maintaining the law which makes the Hyde Park district a prohibition district."

WOLVES.

An Imaginary Case with a Strong Temperance Moral—See the Point?

Let us imagine a community beset by wolves, and the able-bodied men of that community convened to make plans for the protection of their families, their flocks and their herd. The old-fashioned farmer who has inherited something of the spirit of Israel Putnam, declares that the only kind of wolves that he has any respect for are dead wolves, and he proposes the organization of a party to relieve the peril of the community by the simple process of killing the wolves. But a weak-kneed neighbor declares that there always have been wolves, there always will be wolves, and if you kill the present visitors, more will be sure to come, and he feebly proposes that if a few sheep could be kept where the wolves could conveniently get at them and satisfy their hunger, the rest of the flocks, and possibly the children, might be safe. But the old farmer has his way, the rifles and shotguns do their duty, and wolf skins bring in appreciable revenue. No! it is not satisfactory to the wolves!—National Temperance Advocate.

PROGRESS OF REFORM.

Running into a saloon to drink, is one way of running into debt.—Ram's Horn.

The dram shop dies hard, but it must die and we shall be at the funeral.—Lever.

Strong drink is bad for the health as well as for the pocket.—National Temperance Advocate.

There is solid truth in the statement that many a young woman is willing to trust her heart with a young man that no butcher will trust with a pound of liver.—Greenville (N. Y.) Local.

It is our belief that more children are immolated in the United States to the drink fiend than were ever burned alive in Tophet, or thrown alive by heathen parents into the Ganges.—National Temperance Advocate.

Brewers and distillers are considering plans for lining beer and whisky kegs or barrels with aluminium as a preservative process. But what is the use so long as stomachs cannot be similarly lined?—Western Broker.

The saloon is a bank deposit. You deposit everything you have for that which is a thousand times worse than nothing. It is a national bank, because it is backed by the national government. Let us abolish at least this one national banking institution.—Crystalizer.

A decree has gone forth prohibiting women from entering the saloons of Denver, Col., and so strictly is this enforced that a saloon keeper has been fined for treating his own wife. The next thing will be to fine the saloon keeper for kissing his wife. Mida's Criterion (Liquor).

Where Is the Wisdom of It?

It costs the people of the United States an average of $15 per capita to support the liquor traffic. The traffic pays for the privilege of doing its immense business an average of $1.59 per capita in the way of revenue. This shows a clear loss of $13.31 per capita each year. Our population is in round numbers 70,000,000. Therefore our loss each year by liquor is $931,700,000. In 1890, according to the last census, the assessed valuation of all the real and personal property in the United States was $25,473,072,418. The gain between 1880 and 1890 was $8,333,269,923, or $833,326,992. This is the annual gain in one year of all this busy people. Yet we lose by the license system and our drinking habits $931,700,000 a year! What fools we be!

Reasons for Temperance.

During a temperance campaign in a Missouri county, a lawyer was discussing learnedly the constitutionality of the proposed temperance law. An old farmer, who had been listening attentively, shut his jack-knife with a snap, and said: "I don't know nuthin' about the constitutionality or the unconstitutionality of the law, but I've got seven good reasons fur votin' fur it."

"What are they?" asked the lawyer.

And the grim old farmer responded: "Four sons and three daughters."

Worse Than War.

War with Spain would entail a great loss of life and property, but the rum traffic is a more terrible thing, yet we as a Christian nation are powerless to stop this continual warfare upon the home and society. And why powerless? Or are we really powerless anyhow? Ask your 364-day-in-the-year friends.—Portland Herald.

SPIRITUAL AFFAIRS.

GOD'S PROTECTING CARE.

Psalm CXXI.

Up to the hills I lift mine eyes,
From whence alone my help doth come,
Where God, who made the earth and skies,
Makes also His eternal home.

'Tis He who Israel doth keep,
Lest any evil should befall;
He slumbers not nor ever sleeps,
But keepeth constant watch o'er all.

The sun by day, the moon by night,
No evil influence shall bring;
He is our shade to keep from blight
Beneath the shadow of His wing.

He will not that our foot be moved,
Or from His path should go astray,
But gently chastened and reproved,
He firmly keeps us in His way.

He shall our feet from evil turn,
Our soul preserve from every sin,
His ever watchful eyes discern
Our going out and coming in.

Though we are weak, our God is strong,
We lean on His puissant arm,
Who leads us all the way along,
To guide and guard us from all harm.

Be glad, my soul, and trust the Lord,
His grace and faithfulness adore;
Unfailing love has pledged His word
To keep thee safe forevermore.
—William O. Haeselbarth, in Christian Work.

THE COMPULSION OF LOVE.

The Greatest Incentive to Pure and Unalloyed Selfishness—A Lesson from the Passion of Jesus.

One of the most remarkable facts about our Lord's death is that He wished to escape it, that He could have escaped it, but that yet He could not escape it. He prayed to be delivered from it, with an agony that seemed to refuse denial. He yet declared, as He rose to meet those who came to seize Him that He had but to say the word and a host of angels must fly to relieve Him. Then He went calmly to meet His inevitable death. He could, and He could not, avoid it. He wished to live, but He chose to die.

It is not for us to assume too positively why Jesus would not and could not do what yet He wished and was able to do. Somehow it was His duty to endure His passion. For some reason He must die. The great purpose of the world's salvation could not otherwise be accomplished. Christ must suffer. He knew it; it was His Father's will. The cup could not pass! He must drink it. Somehow, out of that self-sacrifice, accepted when it might have been refused, through its power or its atonement we are saved. It was Christ's compulsory freewill offering for the world.

What compulsion is so great as the compulsion of love? Love compelled the Father in the gift of His Son. He so loved the world that He could not withhold His best beloved. Love compelled the Son to leave the throne of Heaven, to live among men, and to die the death of the cross. But for infinite love this infinite gift would not have been made. With such love it could not have been withheld.

We are most like God when love makes us its slaves and takes away our freedom. The mother cannot forget her child. For it she will work or die. No toil, no pain, no danger affrights her. She simply cannot save even her life at the expense of that of the child, because love forbids. The father will risk no matter what hazard or endure no matter what toil for his family, because he loves them. Death has no terrors for love.

But it is not only in these closer family relations that love works like an unreasoning instinct against all the arguments of selfishness, but in the wider reaches of duty. What is heroism, or what is religion, but this compulsion of love? It may be love of family, it may be love of country, it may be love of humanity, it may be love of God; but love is before and above all other forces in the great divine order in which we have our part. It conquers fear, it annihilates self-interest. It is the very force of attraction that holds society together; and this attraction works aright only as God is its central sun.

In this compelling love of man and love of God we have our sacrifices, perhaps our crucifixions, which we must accept, as Christ accepted His, when it is the Father's will. It may be a physical burden which His wisdom imposes; it may be a responsibility that seems too heavy for us, and under which we can at least die as Jesus died. Whatever it is, our individual cross must be borne because it must. We have prayed to have it removed, and God has denied us. We love Him; we love those for whose sake we bear it, and we shall fail of being like Christ if the love which rises up to God and the love that flows out to the world of men does not master all other desires or passions and make it impossible for us to do otherwise than to say with the Master: "How am I straitened until it be accomplished!"—N. Y. Independent.

PATIENCE AND ZEAL.

It Takes Insight and a Large View of Many Considerations to Do Good Wisely.

In our Lord's parable of the "Wheat and the Tares," He represents the husbandman as replying to the zealous servants who wished to uproot the tares at once: "Nay, lest while ye gather up the tares, ye root up also the wheat with them. Let both grow together until the harvest." There are always reforms we would like to undertake, and evils that we would like to destroy, concerning which a man of wise insight has to say: "The time is not yet; let both grow together until the harvest." One of the nicest of all problems is just how to avoid doing harm in doing good. Some people can see nothing but the tares that ought to be uprooted, and if they had their way they would destroy the wheat. It takes insight and patience and a large view of many considerations to do good wisely. Even in the home this principle applies. You may see something amiss in the children or in some member of the family that on the whole it is much wiser to be patient with than to seek to uproot. The way is not open to you to inaugurate a reform in that particular direction, without destroying too much wheat. We have no right to seek to counteract evil in foolish ways, or without reference to the cost it may entail. "Do what is right and God will take care of results," has a noble ring, and, in general, it is grandly true. But our Lord was so practical that He taught us to consider certain results, and to regard the "wheat" as well as the "tares." There are many applications of this principle which will suggest themselves to every thoughtful person. Patience is a Christian virtue, as well as zeal.—Boston Watchman.

Results.

The best results are attained only when still better ones are sought. To do as well to-day as I did yesterday I must do better. Life is valuable not only for what it is, but for what it is to be.—Rev. Clarence T. Brown.

Burdens.

Burden bearing enables a man to do two things—to test his strength and by using to increase it.—Rev. W. S. Perkins.

HOLINESS OF WILL.

Necessity of Cultivating It Should Be Appreciated—A Few Suggestions as to How.

The will of a Christian ought to be firm, resolute, inflexible. A limp, shifting purpose to be a servant of God is better than no such purpose at all, to be sure, but God cannot regard it with much favor.

It is to be developed by regularity and zeal in the study of the Bible and in prayer. These are vital to any strong, aggressive, useful piety. Common sense and the religious history of men demonstrate this. It ought not to need reassertion. The cultivation of sturdy faith in God is another important aid. We can adhere to our righteous purposes much more firmly if we are unshakably assured that God reigns and is on the side of goodness. Indeed, unless we cherish such a faith we seldom attain to any genuine consecration of the will.

It also helps to make strong resolutions of devotion to Christ. He who would possess a holy will must determine to have one and strive mightily to attain it. Divine aid never is lacking and, if he strive depending on the Holy Spirit even more than on himself, success is certain. But he must watch for the least defects in the structure of his Christian character. The beginnings of evil, no matter how insidious and seemingly innocent they may be, must be detected and checked.

The study of Christian example is a precious, inspiring assistance. It encourages us to realize that other men and women, as human and as weak as we are, have fought the same fight before us, have overcome the same temptations and have won that same consecration of will and motive towards which we longingly, but often almost despairingly aspire. What they have done we can do. They had no greater powers than our own. Some of them had harder struggles to go through than even ours. We can have the same help from on high which carried them through to victory.

Most important of all we should study the example of Jesus Himself. His was a holy will such as we desire. Yet He was as truly human as we are, and His holiness of will had to be fought for as truly as ours. Whatever distinction between Him and us there was in other respects, because of His being divine as well as human, it made no difference in His favor in this particular. He had to cultivate holiness of will just as we have to. He succeeded, and He has pledged Himself to help us to succeed.—Congregationalist.

THE REALITY OF SIN.

No View of Life Is Sound or Safe Which Robs Sin of Its Moral Hideousness.

There is a deep and radical difference between sin and mere imperfection, between the deliberate or intentional violation of God's law and the failure to obey a command of which one is ignorant. There is no sin without knowledge, and therefore sin can never be regarded as the imperfection of an undeveloped nature. Imperfections are faults, not sins; they postpone symmetry of nature, but they do not corrupt the sources of life. Sins are offenses against ourselves as well as against God, and the most terrible penalties which they invoke are not the visible misery and shame which men see, but the invisible deterioration of character which begins the moment a sin is committed and continues to work disintegration until the sin has borne the fruit of repentance. The awful punishments which have followed transgression since time began blacken the pages of history and throw their shadows over the world in the great tragedies; but the most appalling punishments are known only to the men and women who have broken the law, and in so doing destroyed themselves. That which happens to a man, however terrible, cannot be so appalling as that which happens in a man. Bitter and crushing blows can be borne, but inward decay has no resources of desperate courage on which to call. A man who deliberately willed to be finally and forever bad might stoically face a righteous world with undismayed front, but such a man would be powerless in the hands of an inward process of decay silently and implacably sapping his strength. A man may grow through imperfection, but a man must grow away from sin; imperfection is lost in the simple process of growth, but sin sends the nature back towards disorganization. No philosophic view of life as a whole is sound or safe which robs sin of its moral hideousness or makes men blind to the havoc which it plays in the spirit. It is abhorrent to God, and it must be abhorrent to us. We are not safe unless we see clearly its moral hideousness. Under all its masks we must instantly discern its hateful countenance.—N. Y. Outlook.

NUGGETS.

It was my privilege lately, says Galusha Anderson, in the Chicago Standard, to read Bishop Westcott's recent book entitled "Christian Aspects of Life." Scattered over its pages are thoughts both old and new so tersely expressed that many of them might be made appropriate watchwords for Christian workers everywhere. Below we give some selections:

If Christ waits, cannot we wait also?

As the home is, so is the nation; as the woman is, so is the home.

Faith and love and religion can only be taught by those who possess them.

What men are is more momentous than what they have. As we are, we use all that is committed to us.

When the Lord said to His disciples: "Ye are the salt of the earth," He declared the secret of social permanence.

Freedom is not the power of the individual to do what he will, but the power to fulfill his part in the social organism.

The Jews have a beautiful thought, that an angel only lives while he serves. That assuredly is the true ideal of men. Men live only while they serve.

The vision of God as the interpretation of all life, communion with God as the one stay of the soul, patient listening for the voice of God and fearless obedience to it, alone can save outward service from peril of idolatry.

We have transposed the divine sequence of duties. Instead of placing our search for the kingdom of God first, we postpone it till we have satisfied every secular want. We have forgotten the claims of life in our desire to accumulate the means of living.

We shall see that all human work is, from the nature of the case, potentially Christian work; that social, commercial, municipal, national activity, is part of the one human life which Christ has lived, an expression in due measure of the nature which He has borne to His Father's throne.

The Human Body.

The human body should be to us like a sacred temple, which we should keep pure and undefiled, approach with something of awe and reverence, a temple of flesh, dedicated to the highest purposes, the habitation of a divine image. Dr. Joseph Silverman.

FATTENING CHICKENS.

How to Secure the Best Results With the Least Expense.

The return to the producer for fattening his stock, writes H. S. Babcock in The Country Gentleman, comes in two forms—first, by an increase in the weight of the chickens, and, second, by an increase in the price per pound. Suppose, for example, the poultryman has 200 chickens to sell, which, unfattened, would average four pounds each and bring 15 cents per pound—that is, he would receive for 800 pounds, at 15 cents per pound, $120. Now, suppose by fattening them he makes them weigh but one pound more each—a small gain—and he gets but 2 cents per pound increase in price (a sum frequently greatly exceeded), his chickens will bring him, 1,000 pounds at 17 cents, $170, an advance of $50—a very convenient little sum. Should he add two pounds per chicken and get 5 cents additional per pound—by no means an extravagant hypothesis—he will raise his $120 to $240, exactly double what he would have received in the unfattened condition.

In this country, as the popular taste demands as yellow a chicken as can be had, the food should be chosen accordingly. For grain, I think nothing is better than sound, yellow corn, either whole, cracked or ground. For rapid fattening, I prefer it ground and made into dough by being slightly moistened with milk. If to the cornmeal is added about 10 to 15 per cent of ground beef scraps, the fattening will proceed more rapidly. For drink, nothing is better than sweet milk, except sweet milk sweetened with sugar, about a heaping tablespoonful to each gill of milk. If the droppings show a tendency toward diarrhea, the milk should be boiled.

Cost of production consists of three elements—the price of the food used, the labor employed in feeding and the effects upon the fowls. By feeding mashes in the morning more time is consumed in preparing the food and the cost of production is thereby increased. We feed our hens dry food, and thus save the labor of mixing the mashes. It is also a more cleanly way of feeding. Our experience has been that fowls fed on dry grain keep in better health than when they have a warm mash given to them. Inasmuch as ailing fowls seldom lay well and require more time for their care, the system of dry feeding possesses an advantage over the other system.

Why Chickens Die.

The "unknown cause" of the frequent losses among chickens before they are more than 4 weeks old which we see frequently spoken of or inquired about in some of the papers professedly devoted to the poultry interests, and which they often ascribe to "constitutional weakness," is most frequently caused by indigestion. The weakness is an inability to digest their food without clean grit of some sort to go with it into the gizzard, or to digest sour and moldy dough or moldy grain under any conditions. We have seen some such cases, and we always found either this or lice in abundance to be the cause of the trouble. There may be a constitutional lack of vigor which causes chickens to die in the shell before they are sufficiently developed to break out and which causes well cared for chickens to grow very slowly and mature late, and even to be generally worthless after they have matured, but we ascribe these to the breeding fowl having been made too fat or to having been weakened by some disease like the roup. Sudden deaths in great numbers after the chickens are hatched and growing well usually due to a lack of vigor on the part of the keeper. Somebody is too lazy, careless or busy at something else to kill the vermin in the coops, give fresh, clean gravel in the yards and mix fresh, sweet food every time they are fed and take away all that they will not eat up clean as soon as it is given them.—American Cultivator.

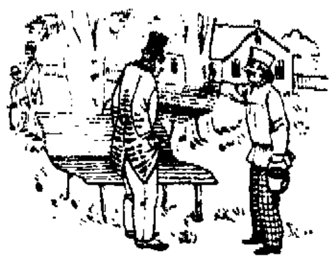
Cleaning Roosts.

The proper way to clean a roost, says Epitomist, is to first carry everything out doors, roost poles, nest boxes and loose boards. Give them a dose of oil and apply the match. If the wood takes fire, it can be put out by throwing sand on it. Now rake out all fowl dirt and give the inside a good coating of whitewash. Do this once a month. If we do not have time for all this, then get some liquid lice paint and go over the roost poles, nest boxes, etc., with a brush dipped in the paint. Put on a good coat. This should be done just before the fowls go to roost at night. Probably the fowls will not like the smell, but drive them all in and shut the house up tight for an hour or two. This will not only kill the red and gray mites, but all the body lice on the hens as well. In ten days (after the lice eggs previously laid are about all hatched out) repeat the operation, when we may reasonably know that our hens and roosts are free from lice and will stay so for a month or two. Farmers should feed oats more freely to poultry than is generally the case. Oats are a most excellent eggmaking food when fed in connection with other food. Boiled oats are especially good.

Feeding Affects Eggs.

We once heard an old physician say that when obliged to remain at some houses so long that it was necessary or desirable to eat there, he always chose to have one or two eggs boiled for him. The impression conveyed was that he thought that nothing unclean could be inside the eggshell, but if he could have seen some of the messes that are fed out to hens or that hens feed upon he would scarcely have felt so sure of having wholesome food even when he broke the eggshell. Many people do not understand that an unpleasant flavor can be fed into an egg as easily as it can into milk and that only such food should be given to the fowl as is perfectly fresh and free from objectionable odors or flavors.—Cultivator.

Was the Right Shad..



Painter—But, my dear sir, why did you not sit down on the yellow bench over there? The color would have matched your overcoat a little better.—Meggendorfer Blatter.

Quite Logical.

Johnny—Pa, it is naughty to tell a lie, isn't it?

Pa—Yes, Johnny, very naughty.

Johnny—Is it naughty to make a person tell a lie?

Pa—Certainly, as bad as lying; worse, in fact.

Johnny—What an awfully naughty woman ma was when she asked me if it was me that put burs on Fido's back.—Boston Transcript.

FRUIT HOUSE PRICES FOR 1898.

1897 is gone and with it much of the doubts and fears of the business world. Certainly things can get no worse, on the contrary we have every hope and reason to believe that they will improve during the coming year. A great many goods are low, but conditions warrant an advance all along the line. Sugars have advanced half a cent a pound, and the medium grades of teas have been affected on account of the present duty.

Coffee is Down 3c per Pound--This Makes a Reduction During the Year of 4c per Pound.

We now make a specialty of roasting our best Rio Coffee here at home and in this way our customer gets a much fresher roast than in packages. Besides you can see what you are buying as it is loose and not in packages. It is quite a saving to our customers and a much better article.

Our Best Roasted Rio, 17½c lb	Green Rio, very best, 10c lb
Mail Pouch in packages, 10c lb	Good Rio, green, 8c lb
Levering in Packages 12c lb	Old Government Java, 25c lb
Rich Mocha, green, 25c lb; roasted, 31c lb	Roasted Java, 31c lb

Sugars Remain the Same on all Grades.

Yellow C, 4½c lb	Standard Granulated, 5½c lb
Extra Yellow C, 5c lb.	Best Cut Loaf, 6c lb.
Standard Coffee A, 5¼c lb	Best Powdered, 6c lb

Teas--Young Hyson, Gun Powder and Japan Teas.

No change in prices, they have advanced on a few grades, but our prices are no higher. The sales in Teas increase each year. This in consequence of keeping good Teas at a regular uniform price. Also in consideration of the fact that we purchase in large lots direct from the importer; in this way we save to our customer the profits of the jobber and wholesale dealer, which is at least 10 to 15c per pound. This saving we give to our customers.

Young Hyson, best, 50c	Gunpowder, good, 30c
Young Hyson, good, 30c	Gunpowder, best, 50c
Young Hyson, fair, 20c	Imperial, good, 30c
Oolong Black Tea, 25c	Imperial best, 50c
Oolong best Tea, 50c	Japan, very best, 50c
Tea in 1 lb packages, 15c	Japan, good, 30c

Canned Goods--Home Pack and California

Tomatoes are away up much higher than last year.

Best Battleship Tomatoes, 9c can	California Gages, 15c can
Best Baltimore Pie Peaches, 8c can	California Peaches, 15c can
Illinois Sweet Corn, 7c can	California Egg Plums, 15c can
Egyptian brand, New York Corn, 9c can	California Apricots, 12c can
Gallon Apples, 20c can	Early June Peas, 10c can

Dried Fruits--Domestic and California.

California Raisins, best, 8c lb	Evaporated Apples 11c lb
California Raisins, extra, 4c lb	Domestic Apples, 7c lb
California Nectarines, 9c lb	No. 1 Raspberries, 18c lb
California Prunes, 5c and 8c lb	Best Blackberries, 10c lb
California Peaches, 9c lb	Zantee Currants, 7c lb

Maple Syrup, Other Syrups and New Orleans Molasses.

Maple Syrup, per gallon, 75c	New Orleans Molasses, gallon, 15c
Lyndon Maple Syrup in bottles, 35c	Best New Orleans, gallon, 35c
Golden Drip, per gallon 25c,	No. 1 Sorghum, gallon 30c

Fish for the Lenten Season.

Family White Fish, quarter bbl., $1.00	Mackerel, kitt, $1.40
Family White Fish, kitt, 45c	Holland Herring 85c
No. 1 White Fish, half bbl, $5.00	Scotch Herring, $1.25
No. 1 White Fish, kitt, 90c	Best Georgia Bank Cod Fish, 7c lb

Oils--Harness, Neatsfoot, Linseed and Machine.

Harness Oil, 70c gallon	Machine Oil bright 25c gallon
Neatsfoot Oil, 60c gallon	Linseed Oil boiled, 50c gallon
Fish Oil, 60c gallon,	Linseed Oil, raw, 50c gallon.
Machine Oil, dark, 20c gallon,	Lard Oil, No. 1, 50c gallon.

Cheap Sugar Has Made Cheap Candy.

Pure stick, 8c lb.	Bon Bons, fruit, 20c lb.
Pure French Mixed, 7c lb.	Cinnamon Drops, 10c lb.
French Mottoes, 14c lb.	Peppermint Lozenges, 10c lb.
Gum Drops, 5c lb	This is the lowest price for candy in a number of years.
Bon Bons, extra, 10c lb.	

Fine Cut and Plug Tobacco, Cigars, Etc.

Fine Cut, good, 25c	Plug, Battle Ax, 25c lb
Fine Cut, extra, 35c	Plug, Horse Shoe, 42c lb
Fine Cut, best, 75c	Plug, J. T., best, 36c lb
The Boys' Delight Cigars, 45c box	Smoking Tobacco, pound, 15c
Artistic Cigars, 85c box.	Sweet Conqueror, pound, 18c.
Tan Cigars, $1.25 box	Mail Pouch, pound, 32c.

Liquors and Wines for Medical Use Only.

Domestic Wines are extremely low this season.

Kelley Island Catawba, 70c gallon	California Angelica, 80c gallon
Kelley Island Port, 80c gallon	California Muscatel, 80c gallon
Kelley Island Sherry, 80c gallon	Wines in bottles, 30c
German Kuemmel, $1.50 gallon	Whiskies, new, $1 and $1.25 gallon
German Kuemmel, bottles, 60c	Whiskies, old, $1.40, $1.75 and $2.50 gallon

Carpets, Mattings, Linoleums, Window Shades and Floor Oil Cloths.

We have a large line and nice assortment of Oil Cloths, Carpets and Window Shades. We keep all grades and prices. Our whole corner room is devoted to these goods, so you can always find a good display at low prices.

Window Shades, good, 10c each	Linoleum, good, 42½c square yard
Window Shades, extra, 20c each	Linoleum, best, 70c square yard
Window Shades, best, 25c each	Floor Oil Cloth, good, 20c square yard.
Rag Carpet, home-made, per yard, 35c	Floor Oil Cloth, best, 30c square yard
Brussels Carpets, good, yard, 65c	Ingrain Carpets good, 28c yard
Brussels Carpets, best, yard 75c	Ingrain Carpets, best, 45c yard.
Pro. Brussels, 50c yard	Extra Supers per yard, 60c

Be sure and call on us for your Carpets, Oil Cloths and Window Shades. We beat all others. You can save at least 20 cents on the dollar at the Fruit House.

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The Hand THAT ROCKS THE CRADLE



rules the world. But few appreciate the danger to which the expectant mother is exposed, and the foreboding with which she looks forward to the hour of approaching motherhood. By the use of

"Mother's Friend"

the body is made to yield pleasantly to the change. Headache and nausea are dispelled, the depressed and nervous feeling yields to one of hopeful expectation. Danger to life of mother is avoided, and she passes through the trial quickly and her recovery is rapid.

Sent by Mail, on receipt of price, $1.00. Book to "Expectant Mothers" free upon application. The Bradfield Regulator Co., Atlanta, Ga. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

The Successful Remedy for NASAL CATARRH

must be non-irritating, easy of application, and one that will by its own action reach the inflamed and diseased surfaces.

ELY'S CREAM BALM combines the important requisites of quick action and specific curative powers with perfect safety to the patient. This agreeable remedy has mastered catarrh as nothing else has, and both physicians and patients freely concede this fact. All druggists cheerfully acknowledge that in it the acme of Pharmaceutical skill has been reached. The most distressing symptoms quickly yield to it. In acute cases the Balm imparts almost instant relief.

By Absorption.

Catarrhal sufferers should remember that Ely's Cream Balm is the only catarrh remedy which is quickly and thoroughly absorbed by the diseased membrane. It does not dry up the secretions, but changes them to a limpid and odorless condition and finally to a natural and healthy character.

The Balm can be found at any drug store, or by sending 50 cents to Ely Brothers, 56 Warren St., New York, it will be mailed.

Full directions with each package.

Cream Balm opens and cleanses the nasal passages, allays inflammation, thereby stopping pain in the head, heals and protects the membrane and restores the senses of taste and smell. The Balm is applied directly into the nostrils.

MONEY! MONEY! MONEY!

Do you want to borrow money? The Tri-State will loan you money on the famous dollar monthly plan, pay fast or slow—$1,000 for $10.00 per month.

BEST PLAN IN THE WORLD.

INVESTORS

Should call at office for the best plan to save money. $325,000.00 of stock matured in five months.

Call at office for full particulars

COR. BERRY & COURT.

Tri-State Building and Loan Association,



The mystery of life and death has puzzled many a wise man. The alchemists of old searched in vain for some combination of drugs that would prolong life indefinitely. Common sense, chemistry and medical science have combined in this age to show the true way to a long and healthy life.

Common sense teaches that a man should not over-work or over-worry; that he should take ample time for his meals, for resting and for recreation and sleep; that he should not neglect the little ills of life, because they are the precursors of serious and fatal maladies. Chemistry has enabled men to make combinations of drugs that were impossible in the days of the alchemists. Medical science has taught when, how and why these combinations of drugs should be used. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is the most valuable of all health-restoring medicines, and the most effective. Its first work is upon the fountain-head of life—the stomach. A man who has a weak and impaired stomach and who does not properly digest his food will soon find that his blood has become weak and impoverished, and that his whole body is improperly and insufficiently nourished. This medicine makes the stomach strong, facilitates the flow of digestive juices, restores the lost appetite, makes assimilation perfect, invigorates the liver and purifies and enriches the blood. It is the great blood maker, flesh-builder and nerve tonic. It makes men strong in body, active in mind and cool in judgment.

It does not make flabby fat, but solid, muscular flesh, nerve force and vital energy. All medicine dealers sell it.

J. W. Jordan, Esq., of Corbin, Whitley Co., Ky., writes: "About two and a half years ago I was taken with severe pains in the chest, began to spit up blood, was troubled with night-sweats and was so short winded that I could hardly walk half a mile. Tried Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and have improved both in strength and weight."

The medicine dealer who urges some substitute is thinking of the larger profit he'll make and not of your best good.



CUPID.......

The God of love tells you to make the home beautiful for the loved ones, so if you want to make your selections of Wall Paper out of an immense line, plenty of all kinds, from the very cheapest to the very best to choose from, where you are sure to find goods to please you to suit your taste, just the kind you have been LOOKING for; if you want to go where they are glad to show you the goods whether you want to buy or not; where you are always sure of courteous treatment, fair dealing, prompt service and lowest prices; where they trim your paper without charge and take it back at same price you paid for it, any paper you have left over, in short, if you wish to buy your Wall Paper where they will treat you as you would WISH to be treated, hoping thereby to merit and receive your patronage, you will go straight to

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NO 141 CALHOUN STREET

A Handsome Complexion is one of the greatest charms a woman can possess. POZZONI'S COMPLEXION POWDER gives it.

Fort Wayne Sentinel

SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1898.

FASHIONS OF NEW YORK.

Ready Made Costumes For the Outdoor Girl.

DUCKS AND CRASHES IN THE LEAD

Some Newer and Finer Fabrics For the Woman Who Is Content to Sit Still and Look Pretty—Odd Fancies In Millinery, Neckwear and Parasols.

[Copyright, 1898, by American Press Association.]

However much we may pity the unfortunate women who toil for a pittance, we cannot help feeling glad of the fact that we can purchase our garments ready made, and made prettily and stylishly, for really less than it would cost us to buy the materials and hire them made. One can go to a store and find anything and everything that a woman needs ready to put on. How it is I cannot tell, but such garments have a different appearance from any homemade clothes, however neat a sewer a woman is.

In saying these things I do not include the gowns, wraps or bonnets made at the swell private establishments where prices are enormous. I mean those offered in the large department stores.

The latest idea put forward in these places just now is the tennis girls' supplies. The dresses are pretty and dainty, yet easy and strong. Among these the favorite colors are white and navy blue. The white is of basket duck, linen crash and belford welts. These welts got is are so effective shown where the welts form a sort of bayadere effect. The welts are woven from half an inch to an inch apart and are so thick that they show up in high relief. These when made up depend mostly upon the ornamental effect of the ridges. Basket duck is not only offered in white, but also in nile, pink, blue, cardinal, heliotrope and black. It retails for 12 to 15 cents and washes well.

A tennis suit of white basket duck had a polka blouse, open at the throat to show a gathered vest of white linen. Around the bottom there was a band of striped percale, cardinal and white, so that the



TENNIS SUITS AND VISITING COSTUME.

stripes run up and down. The sleeves had cuffs of the percale, and the revers and collar were lined with it. The whole effect was neat and pretty.

Blue linen was employed to make another tennis suit. Around the bottom were three rows of white tape. The blouse was unusually pretty. The sleeves were bishop shape, with cuffs of white linen, with two rows of black braid. The sailor collar was trimmed with several rows of narrow soutache. There were a stock, full vest and a sailor's tie of cardinal surah. A black straw sailor hat with a wide white ribbon completed the costume. Tam O'Shanters made of duck and crash are much liked for tennis.

Pique, both white and colored, is very good and useful for tennis and other active outdoor requirements, that produced in tan being especially good. It wears well and washes well. Skirts to wear with white shirt waists and short reefer jackets are very dressy. They are trimmed with white or brown braid and pearl buttons. Sometimes they have an arrangement of both white and brown braid. Others again have overlays of lace insertion between the braid.

Mohair is one of the favorite stuffs for everyday outdoor wear. It is produced in all the light colors of the season and in black, white and cream. A new idea is shown in the making of this always pretty fabric, and that is to have a whole lot of bias ruffles around the bottom, one overtopping the other. There are some mohairs with an iridescent effect, not very pronounced, but still clearly discernible. It depends largely upon the development of the goods how handsome a gown may be achieved.

One handsome costume was made of mohair where drab and green were mingled with white. The skirt had two deep sprung flounces put on in tunic shape, being nearly twice as deep in the back as in the front. Each ruffle or flounce was edged with velvet ribbon to match and headed with the same. The bodice was in surplice form, with a ruffle of cream lace edged with velvet ribbon. There was a cape to match, which was very stylish and worthy of being copied in almost any kind of seasonable goods. It was short and not very full. A sprung ruffle five inches wide of the mohair was sewed around the edge and carried up in a jabot to the throat. Just above the ruffle was a wide band of cream colored lace insertion, with a row of the velvet ribbon at each edge. Another ruffle and a row of insertion were put up around the neck. There was a tudor collar with a wide ruching of silk mull, which was looped down the front by the side of the jabot.

The materials oftenest seen now in gowns not for everyday are crepon, satin, bayaderes, poplins, epinglines, ottomans and heavy twilled vigoureux and some plaids. In blacks we find an almost limitless array of fancies, soleil designs and melrose stripes, besides grenadines of every conceivable weave and design. All grenadines and organdies require silken linings to bring out their best possibilities, so that many ladies are preferring ginghams and percales to organdies, and the fine silk warp woolens in black instead of the grenadines. There are the silk warp henriettas, the silk warp crape cloths, epinglines, drap d'ete and drap d'alma, besides the superb eudora. This last is the richest, finest, firmest and most beautiful of all black silk and wool goods. It rustles like peau de soie and has a luster and bloom surpassing that of any other fabric, no matter what.

So many devices for ornamenting dresses and separate waists there are that instead of being classed as simply trimming they deserve a few words to themselves. Tucking, shirring, ruching, cording, plaiting, flouncing and ruffling, besides no end of applications of lace and sheer fabrics applied in every imaginable manner, are seen. Fronts for the open blouse waists are made of shirred liberty and other thin silks, and also crepe lisse, chiffon, silk mull and batistes. These are as a general rule in the lightest of colors or else pure white.

Some very elegant costumes show white silk overlaid with fine black lace for ornamental purposes such as revers and wide collars, also vests. The handsomest of the blouse waists are made so as to hang open in front to the belt and to show a lining of some bright color, usually plaid or bayadere stripes. The vest may be tight and of any color or material suitable in combination with the rest. In such case a fancy tie is necessary, more or less mannish. When the vest is shirred and rounded out by many little tucks, it is more suitable to have a lace stock and tie or one soft and dainty, more than mannish.

Some of the poplin and light silk skirts have two and three ruffles of chiffon, silk mull or crepe lisse. There is a new veiling in black crepe lisse with three and four rows of white woven along the edge. All over the rest are scattered black chenille dots, large and small. This was originally intended for veils, but its possibilities as dress trimming was so apparent that now one finds it on waists, capes and skirts and also on some of the new parasols.

I saw also a stock made of cerise silk covered with this, and in front there was an enormous bow with long ends made of the same, the ends being edged with a binding of cerise velvet.

No ordinary fashion letter could do justice to the parasols, neckties, belts and millinery. The ties are puffed, ascot, four in hand and the long ribbons which go twice around the neck to tie in front. Parasols look like great snowballs. A pretty fancy is for a lady to have a hat, cape and parasol alike as far as the quantities of chiffon puffs and ruffles are concerned.

The beautiful leghorn hats promised us for the last three months are now on view. They are trimmed mostly with great fluffy plumes in light tints and a little fine lace, or they may have a few loops and a bit of drapery of some rich velvet, pale green or tan ribbon and quantities of roses. Although other hats are covered almost to complete extinction with all sorts of flowers, no other flower than roses seems to be suitable for the fine leghorns.

On the rough basket and porcupine straws there are many wings and quills and other fancy ornaments seen. Some of these are spangled and frosted. One hat of black straw had a wide effect given by a half wreath of shaded double yellow marigolds put across the back and a full frilling of black silk mull around the front. Another had black silk mull plaited up with three shades of the same in yellow and a long bird of paradise plume. These paradise plumes are seen quite often—so often that one wonders if some means has not been devised to imitate those rare plumes.

A stylish hat of magpie straw had a doubled ruffle of sea green silk mull scalloped along the edge in white floss. This ruffle went across the crown and formed a fanlike bunch nearly flat on the right side and a spiral arrangement on the left side four or five inches high, and this sustained a pale heliotrope curled paradise plume. Directly across the front of the hat, from one edge of the brim to another, there was a row of shaded velvet pansies. Another straw hat in black and white had an armful of roses bunched with white lace covering the whole of the brim and crown.

MATE LEROY.

Prudent.

"So you refused him?" said Maud.

"Yes," replied Mamie. "I told him I shall send back any letters unopened."

I wouldn't be so rude. There might be matinee tickets in some of them."—Washington Star.

Side Lights on History.

"You seem sad," said the chief of the commissary department, venturing respectfully into the presence of his Chief. "Is it because you have crossed the Rubicon?"

"Not so," moodily replied Julius Caesar. "It is because I am dead certain that every idiot in Rome is calling me a jingo this morning!"

Then, in order to divert his mind, he called his typewriter and dictated a page of difficult Latin for future use in schools.—Chicago Tribune.

Might Have Saved Himself.

Judge—What's the charge against the prisoner?

She (blushingly)—Please, sir, this man kissed me on the street.

"Kissed you, did he?"

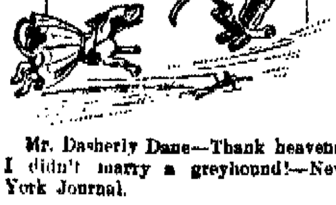
"Yes, sir."

"How many times did he kiss you, miss?"

"Only once, sir."

"Only once! The fool! Six months! Next case."—Yonkers Statesman.

Some Comfort.



Mr. Dasherly Dane—Thank heavens, I didn't marry a greyhound!—New York Journal.

The Very Depth.

"Humble?" said the man who knew the man they were talking about. "He's as quiet and unassuming as a poor woman's dog."—Washington Star.

Too Slow.

"Your elopement didn't come off?"

"No; the wretch asked me to fly with him, and then told me that he thought a horse and buggy would be more comfortable than a tandem."—Detroit Free Press.

DONS AT THE GUNS.

THEY ARE POOR SHOTS AND ALWAYS HAVE BEEN.

Recent Scores of Spanish and American Gunners Compared—How Spain Tried to Bombard Two Cities In 1866 and Made a Fiasco of the Job.

The Spanish gunner is a poor shot. He demonstrated that years ago, and by recent trials his reputation has not been bettered. This is no idle vain boasting. There is proof at hand, proof that is fresh and new.

The other day the land batteries which guard Havana harbor had a half day's practice. Through channels which are necessarily secret the results of that practice were the next day in the possession of Captain Sampson. It was a tough looking score card. On the same day the Yankee gunners at Sandy Hook did a little practicing. Comparisons are odious—sometimes. It depends on the point of view. There is nothing in this comparison which should be offensive to American eyes or minds or noses.

The range was about three miles. The target—well, never mind what the target was. It wasn't damaged. Thirteen shots were fired from six guns. The last shot was in line, but about 90 feet short. The worst struck one mile to the left of the target. The other shots were from 100 to 500 yards out of range.

The worst shot Uncle Sam's gunners made struck 300 yards to the left of the target. Of the rest half were exactly in line and only from 10 to 50 yards short. One out of every five hit the target and had they been aimed at a Spanish warship would have sunk her.

Our gunners afloat can do good work also. On April 15 the gunners on Commodore Schley's flagship, then anchored off Fort Monroe, engaged in what is known as subcaliber practice. The target was a small keg supporting a staff from which there flew a small red flag. In order to get the elevation necessary for the small rifles to carry 600 yards, the big guns were elevated to greater distances. So the practice with the turret guns was equivalent to practice with service charges at more than two miles.

Lieutenant Rush, who will have charge of the after turret in action, fired the first shot from it. The bullet struck the water apparently within six inches of the target. It was a remarkable shot, but before the practice was completed it had been repeated scores of times and by every gun in service.

But to return to the Spanish gunner. As late as 1866 he had a chance to try his skill, and a sad fiasco he made. A Spanish fleet of ironclads bombarded Valparaiso and Callao, Chile and Peru being then at war with Spain over a matter of indemnity. Pay Director L. G. Billings, U. S. N., thus describes the affair, he being an eyewitness:

"Our officers watched the gunnery of the Spaniards with the greatest amuse-



A YANKEE GUNNER.

[From a photograph by E. Muller.]

ment. Half of the shots struck the water and others flew anywhere but in the direction intended. At Valparaiso I don't believe that one shell in 50 exploded, and although the Spanish gunners paid particular attention to the custom house they were not able to destroy it.

"The Spanish fleet then sailed complacently away, heading for Callao. It was there that Admiral Nunez met with such utter defeat. The bay of Callao is in the form of a horseshoe, and on one of the points had been erected an ironclad turret. It was open at the top and not movable. But under the direction of Major Wilson, who had served in the Federal army, two 300 pounder Armstrong guns had been mounted. A squad of American gunners were on hand, and when the Spanish fleet hove in sight the Peruvians were ready for them. A 500 pound Armstrong gun had also been placed in position abreast of the custom house. The engagement began at 10 o'clock in the morning, when the Numancia opened fire. The other ships followed the flagship's example and hurled tons of iron at the turret, but not one shot struck it. The first Peruvian shot was directed at the Ville de Madrid. The vessel was not yet in range, and the shot fell short.

"The next shot settled the Ville de Madrid. The American gunners behind the Peruvian cannon did not make a second error. The shot passed clear through the ship's steam chest and out the other side. Over 150 men were scalded by the escaping steam, and many of them died. The topsails of the Ville de Madrid were set, and she went out of action. The third shot was equally successful, as it passed through the stern of the Brengula, tearing a great gap which extended below the water line. The Brengula retired. The bombardment continued until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when Nunez retired. Yet the Spaniards had the effrontery to claim a victory, but as two of their frigates had been thrown out of action and as none of the Peruvian guns had been silenced the credit was not given to the dons."

C. J. BOWDEN.

Prudent.

"You are advertising quite early in the year," said the summer resort landlord's friend.

"Yes. I always fix up my announcements at this time of year. You see, I am a thoroughly conscientious man, and I wish to be able to state that there are no mosquitoes."—Washington Star.

Obtrusive Friendliness.

"Agnes won't speak to any of us."

"What's the trouble?"

"We gave her a surprise party on her birthday."

"That ought to have pleased her."

"Well, it didn't. We gave her a beautiful birthday cake with 40 candles around it."—Chicago Record.

Real Night Hawks.

The Vassar girls who got on the train at Poughkeepsie were trying to convince one another that they were real devilish, so to speak.

"We went over to your room the other night," said one, "but we couldn't get in. I guess you had gone to bed."

"'Deed no," replied a girl of the other party. "Mame and I are regular night hawks. We hardly ever go to bed before 9 o'clock."—Buffalo Express.

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"Take it back

—go to some grocer who will give you **Pearline**. That's the only way to do when they send you an imitation. The popularity of **Pearline** begets the habit of calling anything that's washing-powder, "**Pearline**." Those who notice the difference in name, think perhaps "it's about the same thing." It isn't. Nothing else equals **Pearline**, the original and standard washing compound.

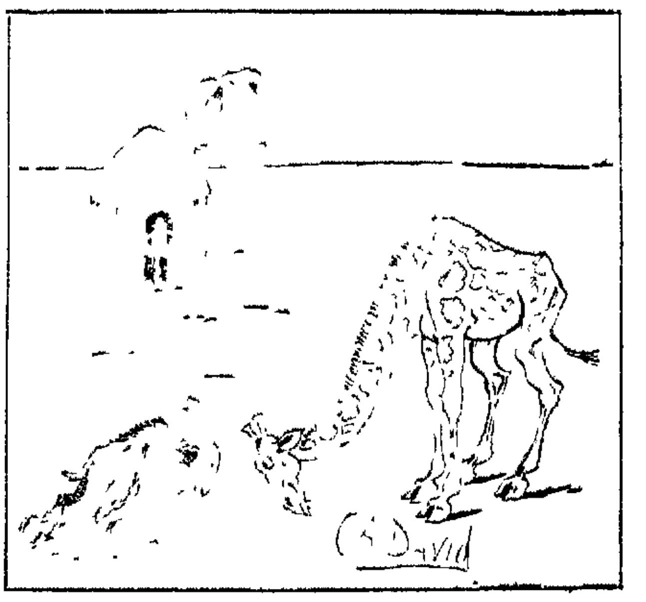
Millions use Pearline

THE VERY HOTTEST

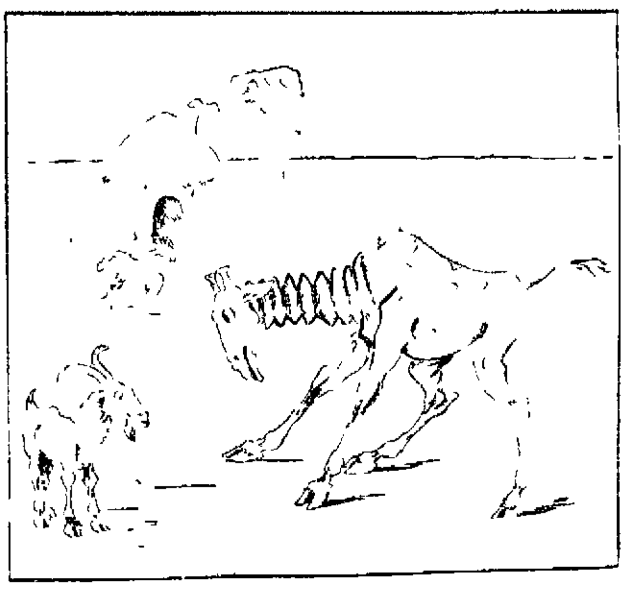


Father—Ach, yes. I vas in der hottest part of der German var.
Hennie—Der hottest part, vatter?
Father—Yaw, der hottest. I baked bread for every battle.

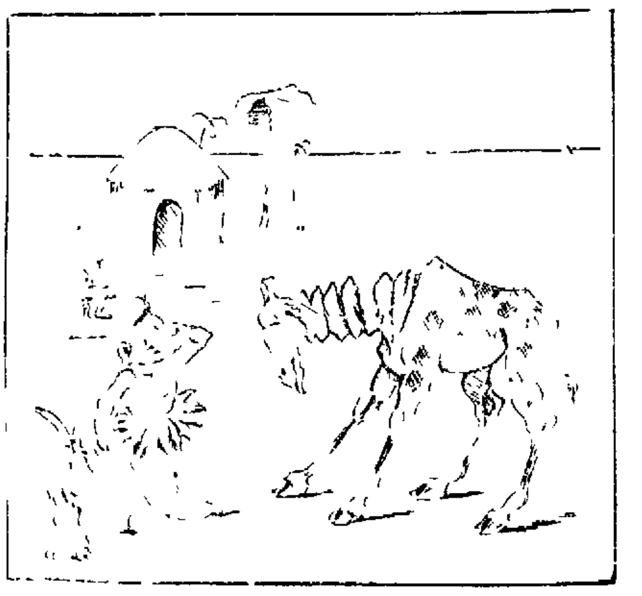
ORIGIN OF THE ACCORDION, OR ALL'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL.



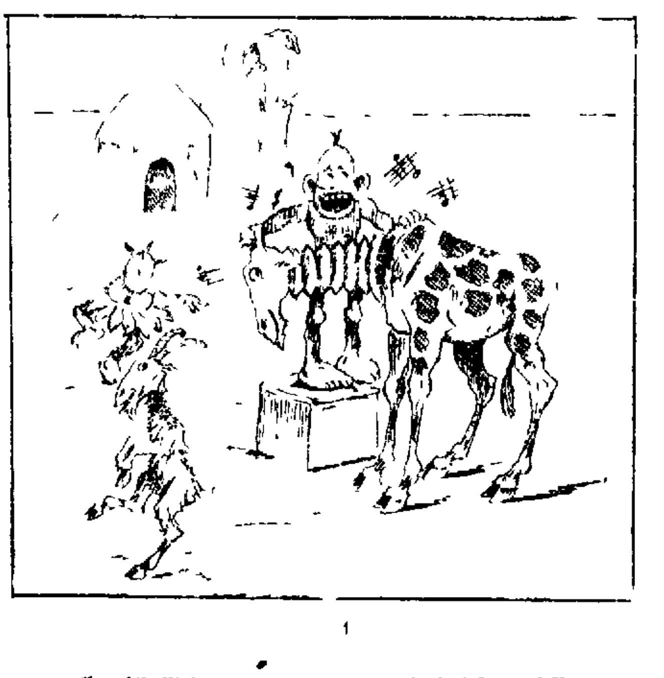
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2



3



4

Was All Right.

She—What did papa say? He—Why, I asked him by telephone. He said, "I don't know who you are, but it's all right!"—Tit-Bits.

Ancient Keys of Metal.

Keys of bronze and iron have been found in Greece and Italy dating from at least the seventh century before Christ.

THE GALLANT MARINE.

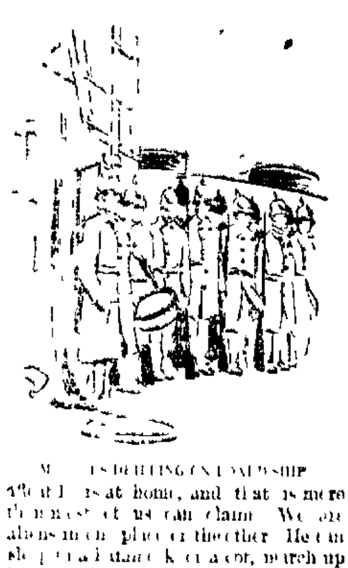
Something About the Man Who Is Soldier and Sailor Too.

[illegible] HE WORKS HARD

[illegible] and Is Good [illegible] Bluejackets [illegible] Century What He Does [illegible]

[illegible] much misunderstood [illegible] poorly paid and hard worked. [illegible] that to the marine [illegible] picture him is some odd [illegible] constitutionally and [illegible]

[illegible] is far from gullible [illegible] Whether ashore or



[illegible] at home, and that is more [illegible] can claim. We are [illegible] the other. He can [illegible] a cot, march up [illegible] the companionway [illegible] back and [illegible] flagging before the [illegible] always ready to do [illegible] Lieutenant [illegible] I have to [illegible] blown up [illegible] as that [illegible] brave sailor [illegible] Bull An[illegible] [illegible] only [illegible] would have [illegible] the [illegible] that awful [illegible] might [illegible]

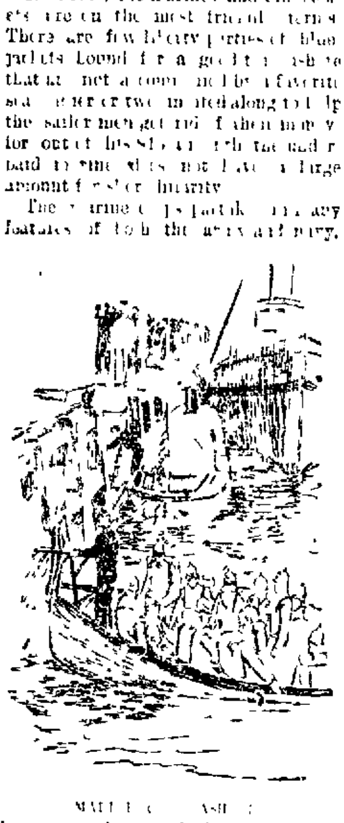
[illegible] peace [illegible] the ship. [illegible] with surprising [illegible] most [illegible]

There [illegible] tradition to the effect that the sailor hates the marine with a bitter and undying hatred. This is far from true. The bluejacket has his little quarrel with the marine as he has with every other rank of military [illegible] the fact that he is [illegible] [illegible] of any kind and as the marine is the visible representative of the captain's authority he sometimes vents his spite on the man with the gun. However, he generally gets along better with the marines than with his own messmates, and the traditional war between them is largely imaginary.

A marine recruit just assigned to a ship occasionally develops symptoms of the disease known as "duty struck," which is synonymous with overofficiousness, and thereby foolishly lays the foundation of years of unpopularity for himself by taking advantage of his authority to [illegible] as well as is possible for the bluejackets. Such a recruit, however, is quickly reproved by the older men of the marine guard aboard.

As a rule, the marines and the jackets are on the most friendly terms. There are few liberty parties of bluejackets bound for a good time ashore that at least a couple of the favorite sea soldiers are not included along to help the sailor men get rid of their money. For out of his slender earnings the [illegible] paid to [illegible] does not [illegible] a large amount for [illegible] hilarity.

The marine corps partakes of [illegible] features of both the army and navy,



MARINE [illegible]

being an object of the former from the academy of which its officers are supplied, while in a military plane it is entirely distinct therefrom, combining somewhat the elements and appearance of both the artillery and infantry service.

The term of enlistment and pay are the same as in the regular army, while the uniform, although bearing a great similarity thereto, is richer and more varied, the dress uniform of a private marine with its epaulets and trimmings in crimson, orange and gold bearing much resemblance to that of a staff officer of the army.

The regulations governing the corps stipulate that three out of the five years' enlistment shall be served on board sea-going vessels, the balance of the term to be spent at the barracks set apart for its accommodation at the various navy yards.

The number of marines attached to each vessel of the navy is regulated according to their respective classes and the stations to which they are assigned, the smaller gunboats generally being allowed a detachment of 12 privates under a sergeant, while cruisers and battleships rate guards consisting of from 30 to 75 privates commanded by a captain or lieutenant.

Their duties on shipboard, while involving many details of a routine nature, are withal of a profoundly important character. An eminent writer once relevantly characterized them as "the bulwark between the cabin and the forecastle." A marine sentry is always on duty at the door or at the head of the companionway leading to the commander's quarters while that dignitary is on board, and the gangways over the sides of the vessel are perpetually guarded by them.

When at sea, a sentry is kept constantly on post at the life buoys attached to each quarter of the vessel and at the life boat stalls. They also keep strict surveillance over all prisoners, guard the magazines, arm racks and scuttle butts, assist the master at arms in preserving order among the crew, prevent gambling and other immoral practices, and stand ready at all times to assist the commanding officer in maintaining discipline throughout the ship.

But the requirements of the finished marine do not terminate with ordinary police duties. Where he has been long in the service he has mastered the intricacies of the various signal codes and frequently is intrusted with the transmission of important messages from one vessel to another. He [illegible] a past master of the rules of naval and military and civil etiquette and takes part in the most imposing of ceremonies pertaining thereto.

But it is in action that the true merits of the marine are asserted in their fullest degree. To him are assigned the most stupendous tasks which [illegible] bravery and fortitude are less [illegible] utterance. One moment he is ordered into the tops to act as sharpshooter, in reaching which station he must pass



PRIVATES OF THE ROYAL BRITISH MARINES.

through a hail storm of bullets and projectiles from the enemy's guns, and in another is called back to the deck, where he fills a vacancy in some shattered gun division.

Since the establishment of the two marine battalions in 1775 by the continental congress these sea soldiers have found many opportunities for showing their valor. They fought gallantly with John Paul Jones; they were the first to [illegible] decks of the [illegible] when she fought the memorable duel with the Serapis, and it was the marines, fighting like demons, who forced the British to strike their colors. It was a corps of marines too, during our [illegible] and half forgotten oriental campaign [illegible] that drove the Mohammedans out of their fortifications at Derne, hauled down the crescent and for the first time raised the stars and stripes upon an eastern citadel. That is why the banners of the corps bear the word "Tripoli" to this day.

At the disastrous battle of Bull Run a battalion consisting of 350 marines, the majority of whom were recruits, under Major Reynolds acted as a support of Griffin's battery, and were among the last to quit the field, having suffered a loss of 9 killed—one of whom was Lieutenant Hitchcock—19 wounded and 16 missing. In the attack of the Confederate ram Merrimac upon the Union fleet the marines sustained a heavy loss, [illegible] having been killed on board the Cumberland by the first shot, while on the Congress the entire guard was wiped out of existence.

The historic fight between the Alabama and the Kearsarge off the coast of France was opened by the marines, who composed the crew of the former's forecastle rifle gun, with which they inflicted great injury to the enemy's vessel.

The largest number of United States marines assembled at one time in action was witnessed during the two attacks on Fort Fisher toward the close of the war, when, together with the sailors of the Union fleet, they formed an assaulting column [illegible] strong, and in the fierce fighting which ensued lost a lieutenant and 50 privates.

Many expressions of gratitude and appreciation [illegible] tendered [illegible] different [illegible] having passed joint resolutions thanking or commending them for their invaluable services.

CARLS [illegible]

A Journalistic Bouncer.

Managing Editor—Yes, I have determined to adopt the [illegible] style and appoint a responsible editor.

City Editor—Have you fixed on the man?

"Yes, I have picked out [illegible] the terrible Turk."

"Do you think he will prove an adept at kicking out unpleasant callers?"

"Of course he will."

"You are wrong."

"How?"

"Mussulmans never wear boots. Allah forbid it."

"Well, he can throw them out. Allah same."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

$100 Reward $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of Testimonials.

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DEMOCRATIC HEADQUARTERS,

The Democratic Headquarters, at 21 East Main street, will be open day and evening from now until the election. Democrats are invited to drop in at any time. 11tf

Before buying elsewhere, inspect Heine & Israel's line of wall paper. A more beautiful line of papers never shown before. Prices in the cheapest to the best. We make a cut of 25 per cent on all paper. 123 Broadway. 1tf

Just received, a full line of nobby spring suitings, at lowest prices. Fit guaranteed. G. Schmidt, Merchant Tailor, 70 E. Main St. 11tf

GOLD FROM DAWSON.

Shipments of the Output May be Delayed Until Summer.

Dawson City, March [illegible], via Seattle, Wash., April [illegible].—It is now definitely known that only a small portion of the total output of the Klondike mines will go out on the first steamer. The treasure will be shipped on nearly every steamer during the summer, and the total amount that will be sent to the outside cannot be estimated until late in July. The dust and nuggets stored in the safes of the Alaska Commercial company and the North American Transportation and Trading company, aggregating several millions of dollars, will go on the first boat together with the proceeds of the mines of which the owners are fortunate enough to make a June clean up. The recent discoveries of gold on islands in the Yukon river has caused a stampede from the place of men who have been unable to secure claims in this vicinity.

Estimates of the Sun's Heat.

[illegible] in the [illegible] the sun's heat. Pouillet places the solar temperature at [illegible] 1,800 deg. Centigrade; St. Clair Deville at 2,800 deg. [illegible] and Professor [illegible] deg. Centigrade; Sir Robert Ball at 18,000 deg. Centigrade; [illegible] at 3,000 deg. Centigrade; [illegible] at 10,000,[illegible]

His Assurance.

Old Bullion—What assurance have you that you really love my daughter? Suitor—William. Why, I have promised to come and live with your family as a member of it for her sake. I wouldn't do that for mere money, upon my word.

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Cashier—John Mohr, Jr.

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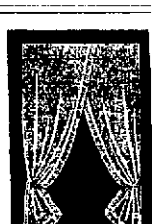
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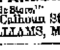
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To give you our best teeth for $4.00 per set and then charge you $10, $12 and $15 when you wish to buy, but we do as we say.
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PUZZLED BY SPAIN.

Her Strategy Not Understood in Washington.

Naval Officers Comment on the Coming of the Fleet.

Flying Squadron Not Able to Meet the Armada.

Dewey Will Establish a Base in the Philippines—No Foreign Interference Looked For.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—About the only item of news that came to the navy department this morning from any official source told of the departure of the Spanish Cape Verde fleet which consisted of torpedo boats and transports for the Canaries. The fact that two of the torpedo boats were in tow of the big transports naval officers regard as a sign that in the collision which these vessels are reported to have had yesterday the machinery of the boats was disabled beyond the possibility of repair at St. Vincent.

It is by no means a safe undertaking to tow a torpedo boat the long distance between Cape Verde and the Canaries and it would not surprise naval officers if one or more of the little ships were missing when the remainder of the small fleet arrived at the Canaries.

Anxiety is felt as to the destination of the more formidable part of the Spanish fleet that has sailed westward from Cape Verde. If they are headed for Cuba the navy department calculates that they are likely to reach Porto Rico about May 7. It is not to be expected, however, that their arrival at Spanish ports would be made public by the Spanish authorities controlling the cable, and supposing they are not detected by one of the United States naval vessels which will possibly be thrown out as a scout, the first news of the arrival of the fleet on this side is likely to be conveyed by some neutral vessel trading between Porto Rico and an outside port.

The strategy involved in the Spanish movements is rather puzzling to naval officers. Assuming the four cruisers have actually started on their way to Cuba it would seem that if they arrive at Porto Rico they would be in imminent danger of capture or destruction at the hands of Admiral Sampson's squadron, which is unquestionably superior in offensive power.

In other words the four cruisers would be situated just as were the Oquendo and Vizcaya before the outbreak of hostilities, when they prudently fled from the port of Havana.

It was reported in departmental circles today that the flying squadron was about to sail from Fortress Monroe. The officials refused to affirm or deny the correctness of this statement, but it is assumed that if the report is true the vessels are to be used as scouts to detect the approach of the Spanish vessels.

It is not expected that in case the armored ships were sighted by Commodore Schley an engagement would be attempted unless the circumstances were favorable, for he has only two armored ships in his squadron to pit against the four heavily armored Spanish vessels. He would, however, be able to hang on the flank of the Spanish squadron and annoy them greatly while rushing ahead one of his flyers, the Columbia or Minneapolis, to warn Admiral Sampson and secure reinforcements in the shape of a battleship that would insure victory in action. No word has yet come from the Philippines and, as already explained, if there has been action between Commodore Dewey and the Spanish naval force there, the navy department is scarcely in a way to hear of it for several days.

Even if the commodore should manage to land at Manila he probably would be unable to operate the cable owing to a lack of skilled operators and perhaps the apparatus itself may be disabled if it falls into his hands. There is good reason to believe that the commodore will not directly attack Manila in the beginning. The report that he took aboard before leaving Hong Kong one of the most popular of the leaders of the Philippine insurgents is regarded as an evidence that the commodore relies largely upon insurgent support to maintain his footing on the islands.

If this be so he would very likely avoid Manila, the capital, and seize first another port where the insurgents are in greater strength and where there are no fortifications to overcome.

While there is no doubt that one of the objects of Commodore Dewey is to crush the Spanish squadron in the East Indies as the effective method of protecting the important trade interests in that quarter, it is beyond doubt part of his purpose to seize and hold a port suitable for a coaling station. Notwithstanding the rumors that have come from Europe of interference to prevent the seizure of the Philippines or any part of them by Americans, it is not to be supposed for an instant that our government will abandon in any degree this purpose. The coaling station is not only desirable, but it is absolutely necessary from a naval point of view, unless the United States is prepared to surrender all commerce in American bottoms with Asia, and fully realizing this the naval officials will proceed with their campaign undeterred by European threats.

Whether the station will be retained after the war by the United States will be determined. It is positively asserted that up to this moment these European menaces have taken no official form and so far no protests have been lodged with the state department. If any such should be made based on diplomatic reasons, it would not be hard for our government, by pointing to the wholesale seizures of almost the major part of the Chinese coast by the European powers to justify ourselves in seeking to obtain at least so much of a foothold in that section of the globe as would suffice to give our warships a safe home port in time of stress and afford a moderate degree of protection to our commerce which in comparison with that of some of the European powers that have been most forward in the threats, is by no means insignificant.

The state department officials are more amused than concerned by the report from Madrid, originating with Captain General Blanco, that the Austrian and French consuls at Matanzas have lodged a protest against the bombardment of that place by Admiral Sampson. They say in the first place there has been no bombardment at that place and owing to the distance that Matanzas lies away from the fort at the entrance of the harbor, the town itself was in no danger from any of the shots fired by the American warships.

EMPEROR JOSEPH NOT CONTRIBUTING.

VIENNA, April 30.—The newspapers of this city unanimously declare that Emperor Francis Joseph has not, and will not contribute to the Spanish national fund being raised for the purpose of increasing the strength of the Spanish army.

SPAIN'S WARSHIPS LEAVE ST. VINCENT.

ST. VINCENT, Cape Verde, April 30.—The transports and torpedo boats have sailed. They left at 8:45 this morning.

AT CAMP MOUNT.

Troops Will Be Mustered in Monday.

Measles Appears in the Ranks—Camp Will Be Open Sunday—Fort Wayne Boys Comfortably Housed.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 30.—Lieutenant May says that the troops will be mustered in very rapidly after the examining surgeon has completed his work. Monday may be the day selected. Capt. William J. Wakeman, assistant surgeon in the regular army, is the officer chosen to supervise this examination, and he will be assisted by a number of other surgeons. The program for the muster has not been determined, but it will be done by companies. That is, each company will be marched out and the oath administered to the company as a whole. The men may be brought out into the field by regiments and the oath administered to the different companies down the line. The effect of this would be more impressive than by simply calling out company after company. The sight of forty-five hundred men taking the oath to loyally support their nation under all circumstances, and coming just at this time of peril, would not be without its effect on the civilians whose hearts go out with the boys to the front.

CAMP OPEN TOMORROW.

It is now almost a certainty that tomorrow will be last day on which visiting to Camp Mount will be allowed. This conclusion has been reached by General McKee after much thought on the desirability of such a move. For a time it was doubtful as to whether the grounds would be open tomorrow, but as rules in this respect have been thus far anything but rigid, it was decided to allow free access to the camp on this day.

THE THIRD COMFORTABLY HOUSED.

The Third regiment is now comfortably housed in the buildings along the main entrance to the camp to the left as one enters. Colonel Studebaker is the youngest officer in command of a regiment, but he is regarded by the brigade officers as one of the best. His command is noted for its excellency, and Colonel Studebaker is punctilious as to the observance of the regulations.

MEASLES IN CAMP.

An epidemic of measles is threatened in camp. At sick call yesterday Private Warren Jaqua, of Company F, Second regiment, came up with a pronounced case of measles and was at once taken to the hospital. As the man had been circulating freely among the men it is feared other cases will be reported, and that the infection may become general.

The health of the camp so far is remarkably good. The hospital surgeons had a number of petty cases at sick call yesterday. One man was taken up by the ambulance, but his trouble consisted solely of an oversupply of red liquor.

A TEMPERANCE ORDER.

The saloons and gambling joints in the vicinity of Camp Mount must go. This morning a notice will be served on the proprietors, and as soon as return is made they are expected to close up. General McKee last night declined to make any predictions as to what would be done in case these people should fail to quit, but those who know General McKee understand that the order will be enforced.

SILENCED THE GUNS.

Flagship New York Fires on Cabanas Batteries.

The Fort Demolished After a Few Shots.

Spanish Provoked Fire of American Fleet.

A Few Shells Quieted the Shore Batteries—Progress of the Blockade of Northern Cuba.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 30.—A special to the Journal from Key West says:

Port Cabanas, a small fortified town thirty-five miles west of Havana, on the northern coast of Cuba, was fired on by the New York Friday evening and the fort demolished. The firing began at 6:30 and lasted fifteen minutes. Ten shots were fired from the New York's batteries. The New York and Helena tried to draw fire from the batteries of Havana and Mariel, but failed.

Yesterday afternoon the flagship New York, with eight well directed shells shot from the six-inch gun on her port bow and two from one of the eight-inch guns in her forward turret, completely silenced and rendered unfit for use both for men or guns two Spanish forts at Port Cabanas, twelve miles west of Mariel and thirty-five miles from Havana.

As in the case of Matanzas, the first shot was fired by the Spanish. About noon the New York steamed up to the west coast. Following the flagship for quite a distance came the Iowa and Indiana, Helena and torpedo boats Porter and Ericsson. But after Havana was passed, where the Helena went in so close that a crash gun from Morro was momentary expected, the ships, with the exception of the torpedo boats, soon returned to their station.

Under a full head of steam, the flagship bowled along until Mariel was reached. It was easy, from aboard the dispatch boat, without glasses, to see the commotion raised by the presence of the warships in the pretty little village.

The people rushed wildly about and small boats quickly put in shore. But there was no apparent life in either of the forts on the two hills that cover the approaches to the harbor. The Porter steamed within half a mile of them and the New York swung leisurely at anchor at a mile range.

After Admiral Sampson had surveyed Mariel to his apparent satisfaction, he sent the flagship clipping merrily further up the coast.

Again the flagship rode unconcernedly within half a mile of the forts and the Porter and the Ericsson pushed their way ahead.

Suddenly there was a roar of a heavy gun, a puff of smoke from the shore, and the little torpedo boat came scurrying back under the lee of the flagship. The officers and men disappeared from the decks of the New York like magic, and in less time than it takes to tell it, one six-inch gun on her bow belched forth.

The evening was dying fast. Quick, good work was necessary. Another shot from the flagship, one more from shore, and the fort guns were silenced. Three six-inch shells had sufficed.

Five more shots put a quietus on the fortifications. The first shot was fired at 6:20. At 6:35 the New York let go two six-inch shells, one at each fortification, to complete the job. There was no answer from the shore.

Ten minutes later the flagship let go two of her eight-inch turret guns and the shrieking shells left a trail of fire easily seen in the dark shadows of the evening. At this time the shore was hardly visible and the New York put back to her station.

PROGRESS OF THE CUBAN BLOCKADE.

(Copyright, 1898 by the Associated Press.)

On board the flagship New York, April 29—11 A. M., via KEY WEST, Fla., April 30.—The blockade continues as before. The flagship lies to the eastward of Havana. The torpedo boat Porter while close in to shore last night reports having been fired upon by the Cojimar battery, which is to the eastward of Morro castle. The Porter escaped unscathed.

The coast of Cuba is being carefully patrolled by the Spanish cavalry. Captain Taylor, of the Indiana came on board the flagship today and had a long consultation with Rear Admiral Sampson. New movements of the army is eagerly awaited by the fleet and there is much speculation as to when the troops will be here. The weather here is cool and could not be more suitable for military operations.

While the Dauntless, the dispatch boat of the Associated Press, was making her way from Key West early this morning, she was hailed by the flagship. The lookouts on the New York were unable to make out her identity owing to the mist and the distance which separated her from the flagship, and a four-inch shell was fired in her direction, it was not aimed at the Dauntless, but was only sent near enough to make her heave to. The Dauntless, thinking she was being fired at by a Spaniard, promptly put about and steamed away. Then she was recognized, and a few minutes later the recognition became mutual and the Dauntless ran alongside the New York. Later she proceeded to Matanzas.

Learning that mines and earthworks were being placed and built at Mariel, in the province of Pinar del Rio, not far from Havana, the flagship then moved in that direction, accompanied by three torpedo boats, but there were no signs of movement at Mariel and the flagship proceeded to a point twenty-five miles west of Havana and about ten miles beyond Mariel. There suspicious movements were observed ashore, probably work on fortifications. Consequently the flagship fired three shots in that direction from one of her big guns. The firing, however, brought no response and the flagship returned to her station.

A strict watch against a possible torpedo attack is being kept on board the flagship. All the available officers take deck watches at night, including the chaplain, paymaster's clerk and the assistant surgeon.

The small craft captured by the Wilmington yesterday was only taken to Key West because her crew were members of the second Spanish naval reserve. It was thought probably they might be members of the crew of one of the torpedo gunboats for which vessels a very sharp lookout is being kept.

DID NOT BOMBARD CABANAS FORTS.

KEY WEST, Fla., April 30.—10:30 A. M.—Incoming boats say that the firing by the flagship New York last night was on Cabanas, a small fort about ten miles west of Mariel. The torpedo boats Porter and Ericsson were scouting close to the coast when a small battery opened fire on them with rapid-fire guns. The torpedo boats quickly withdrew and notified the flagship, which was cruising slowly in a westerly direction. The New York promptly returned the fire, sending in, it is said here, about twelve shots from her six and eight-inch guns. The batteries ashore made no response. The firing was by no means in the nature of a bombardment.

BESIEGE M'KINLEY.

Statesmen Rendezvous at the White House.

Effort Being Made to Secure Military Commissions for General McKee and Russell Harrison.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—A light, clear sky brought out visitors to the white house in full force today. The president had scarcely entered the dining room before the first of them, Senator Burrows, of Michigan, arrived and he had to wait some time for a conference. Vice President Hobart walked over from his home opposite on Lafayette square and was with the president by appointment. Within half an hour afterwards the congressional contingent began calling to confer on army commissions and other matters.

Senator Quay, of Pennsylvania, Senator Foraker, of Ohio, Representative Grosvenor, of Ohio, Representative Curtis, of Kansas, Bromwell, of Ohio, Moon and Brownlow, of Tennessee, were some of the early callers.

Senators Allison and Gear and Representatives Dolliver and Hager, of Iowa, urged the president to make an additional allotment of volunteer troops to Iowa. There were already, they insisted, a little less than four regiments and they wanted the number raised to the full four regiment limit. The president was unable to pledge any increase and at his suggestion they subsequently conferred with Secretary Alger.

Representative Faris, of Indiana, and Russell Harrison, of Indianapolis, ex-President Harrison's son, had a conference urging the appointment of General McKee, in command of the Indiana state militia, for a brigadier generalship.

The president read with keen interest the Associated Press dispatches announcing the arrival of the Paris at New York and expressed considerable relief that the Atlantic liner was safe in port. Another source of gratification to the president was the tone of the English press, as shown in the London dispatches. Up to 11 o'clock the president had received no important official dispatches.

Senator Kyle, of South Dakota, urged the appointment of Captain Stearis, now at Fortress Monroe, to be assistant adjutant general of his division. Senator Lindsay, of Kentucky, insisted that his state should be accorded at least one more regiment in her quota of volunteers. Representative Dolliver, of Iowa, filed with the president a petition for the appointment of Gen. T. Russ Lincoln, now inspector general of the Iowa state guard, as a brigadier general. Numerous other applications were filed by congressmen. The president uniformally refused to pledge any appointment, referring the members in practically every instance to the secretary of war. This practice extended even to some of his personal friends.

Several persons, however, were given to understand that their appointments would be personally considered and were likely to be made.

Robert J. Loveland, of Peru, was in Fort Wayne yesterday.

THE PARIS IN PORT.

Swift American Liner Now Safe at Her Dock.

Reaches New York in Early Morning Hours.

Saw No Spanish Warships on the Voyage Across.

Captain Watkins Went Out of the Regular Course and Took Every Precaution for Safety.

NEW YORK, April 30.—The American line steamer Paris arrived this morning from Southampton, after a rough passage of seven days, eleven hours and forty-five minutes, with nine saloon, sixty-two second cabin and ninety-eight steerage passengers.

The Paris left Southampton April 22, at 2:05 p. m. After clearing the land, Captain Watkins shaped his course about north and after a run of thirty miles headed for home, keeping a distance of about thirty miles from the usual course taken in previous trips. Captain Watkins had no fear that a Spanish war vessel would catch his fleet steamer after she got sea room, but it was thought possible that some craft of the enemy might be lurking in the vicinity of the channel, or in the neighborhood of the Irish coast to waylay the American craft.

At night every light on board the Paris was extinguished and headlights were covered. Strict watch was maintained to detect the approach of vessels.

Leaving the Lizard with the wind southeast, then north, northeast, very light, the weather became overcast and a long westerly swell prevailed. This condition of weather continued until the wind became westerly and, commencing on the 23rd, increased to a gale. Rough seas with fog, rain and generally thick weather prevailed. On the American coast a heavy northeast gale, with high head seas, was encountered.

The Paris sighted the White Star line steamer Majestic on April 23, at 5:13 a. m., in latitude 48, 35, longitude 20, 29, and at 7:30 p. m. on the same day passed a freight steamer of the White Star line going east. Nothing else was seen on the way across.

The Paris brought sixteen cases of munitions of war and a small quantity of miscellaneous merchandise. The Paris entered the narrows through the fields of mines and torpedoes at 6:30 this morning and was saluted by steam whistles of the passing craft as she went to her dock. It is expected that the Paris will discharge her cargo today and will be received by the naval authorities tomorrow morning, when her name will be changed to Yale. The Paris has a crew of 389 and two mail clerks. She also brought two stowaways.

AMERICAN YACHT CHASED BY WARSHIPS.

TOULON, France, April 30.—It is said the American yacht Namouna, on her way to Marseilles, has been chased into Saint Tropez by Spanish warships.

STRANGE STEAMERS SEEN OFF SCOTLAND.

ABERDEEN, Scotland, April 30.—Four strange steamers, believed to be two warships and two torpedo boats, passed Peterhead, twenty-seven miles from here on the north sea at midnight. They were going southward.

SUBSCRIPTIONS ARE PROHIBITED.

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, April 30.—Via Galveston.—The government of Uruguay having declared neutrality during the war between Spain and the United States, has prohibited public performances and the raising of subscriptions in public for the purpose of adding to the fund being raised to increase the strength of the Spanish navy.

PRISONERS OF WAR.

The Passengers of the Steamer Panama Will Be Held.

NEW YORK, April 30.—The Evening Post Key West special says:

"All the thirty-five passengers on the captured steamer Panama will be held as prisoners of war. They left New York with the intentions of belligerence, not of keeping the neutrality, one of the men being on the way to join the Spanish army. The United States marshal will turn them over to the army authorities who will lodge them in Fort Taylor. The dispatch boat Dolphin encountered a voluntary prize yesterday and sent one of her men with her to Portland. She was the Spanish schooner Lolle bound for Havana, and her skipper, when warned away, asked to be seized, as if Spaniards caught him, they would impress him into service."

HOSTILE TO BRITAINS.

Spanish of Santiago De Cuba Cry "Death to the English."

KINGSTON, Jamaica, April 30.—Mr. Evans, the colonial secretary, refused today to allow an American dealer in metals here to ship twenty tons of lead to New Orleans, defining it as contraband of war.

The cable to Santiago de Cuba is working twenty-four hours a day. Large Spanish cipher messages are sent and received. The Cubans who have just arrived here by the steamer Remus assert that a strong anti-British feeling prevails in Santiago de Cuba. The street crowds a few nights ago cried "Death to the English" in front of the British consulate and threw stones at the consul who had charge of the American relief work. He has been threatened with personal violence. The authorities have placed a guard over the consulate.

CAN'T TAKE MANILA

Too Strongly Fortified for Dewey's Fleet.

Place Cannot Be Invested Without Battleships.

Will Blockade Port Until Insurgents Move on City.

Spain Officially Reports a Naval Victory off Cuba—German Warship to the Philippines.

HONG KONG, April 30.—2:30 P. M.—If the reports which are current here are correct, the United States fleet has a difficult task to accomplish. It is said that the entrance of Manila bay is commanded by from fifty to sixty heavy guns, well placed, and it is added that it will be impossible for the American warship to enter the bay without battleships, and without the co-operation of a strong land force.

Therefore, it is believed Commodore Dewey will not attempt to force the entrance into the harbor, but will blockade the port until the insurgents move on Manila. A number of the insurgents here are trying to charter a steamer, in expectation of their being able to transport a force of insurgents to the vicinity of Manila and capture the strong fortress of Cavite, inside Manila bay.

The cable to Manila is still intact, but the transmission of news regarding army or naval movements in the Philippine islands is barred.

The British warships and torpedo boats at Hong Kong have been forbidden to commence fresh repairs, which would seem to indicate the possibility of a movement in the near future upon the part of the British fleet.

VICTORY CLAIMED BY THE SPANIARDS.

LONDON, April 30.—A special dispatch from Madrid says it is announced there in official dispatches from Havana that the Spanish gunboat Ligeria has again been engaged with an American torpedo boat off Cardenas. The official dispatch adds: "The American boat fired seventy shots. They all went wide except one, which carried away a backstay of the gunboat. The fire of the Ligeria was so well sustained that the American was forced to retire."

BRITISH WARSHIP TO BE SENT TO CUBA.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, April 30.—F. W. Ramsden, the British consul at Santiago de Cuba, has cabled to the colonial authorities his belief that a British warship should be sent there to protect British interests. It is probable that the British third-class cruiser Palas, at Port Antonio, this island, will be sent to Santiago de Cuba.

DID NOT SIGHT DEWEY'S FLEET.

HONG KONG, April 30.—2:30 P. M.—The British steamer Memnon, which just arrived from Manila, the capital of the Philippine islands, reports having seen the Spanish fleet cruising outside Manila. She also met the British steamer Esmeralda, chartered by the banking companies of this place, which is on her way to Manila to take on board the specie there. She did not see any vessels of the United States fleet. The latter is supposed to be inshore, trying to communicate with the insurgents, preparatory to continuing on to Manila.

GERMAN CRUISER GOES TO MANILA.

NAGASAKI, Japan, April 26.—The second-class German cruiser Irene, carrying a crew of over 350 men, started for Manila to protect German interests. She is a steel vessel of 4,400 tons displacement and 8,000 indicated horse power, built in 1887 and capable of steaming about nineteen knots. Her heaviest guns are four 5.9 inch rifles and eight 4.1 inch quick firing guns.

STRANGE BLACK WARSHIP SEEN.

BAR HARBOR, Maine, April 30.—A United States warship passed here at 10 o'clock this forenoon. The vessel was followed fifteen minutes later by a large black steamer with two stacks.

Preparing for an Illness.

Cook—Have yez company comin', mum, that yez do be cookin' up so many pies an' cakes an' tings? Mrs. Wisely—No; my husband has sent word that he is to take a week's lay-off on account of his health.—Life.

Foretelling Storms.

Out of the 34 storms which reached the French shores in 1895, all but three were foretold by the central meteorological office.

A REIGN OF TERROR.

Santiago in a Pitiable State of Distraction.

Death the Price of Refusal to Enlist for Spain.

Thousands Flee From the Terrorized City.

There Is No Food That Has Not Been Seized by the Authorities—Spanish Soldiers Sick.

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.)

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, April 27.—Via Steamer Remus, filed Port Antonio, Jamaica, April 28.—Don Arsenio Linares Pombo, commandante general of this division of Cuba, proclaimed four days ago that every man between fifteen and fifty years of age must enroll that night with the volunteers for military service, under penalty of arrest and military trial and death.

Senor Chucho Mandualy, magistrate of the high court of Santiago, and known as an intense Spanish sympathizer, one of the most prominent men in the city, left for the camp of Brigadier General Cabalos. He was accompanied by several kinsmen and his going produced a vivid impression.

The exodus from the city has continued by night, the Spaniards making no opposition except that a few men have been arrested as examples. Five thousand persons have left for the country since the proclamation, four-fifths being women and children.

The Spanish soldiery now assume a bullying attitude and threaten to kill every Cuban man and to outrage every Cuban woman left in the city when the bombardment begins.

When the American fleet appears, as it is daily expected to do, all the non-combatants will be expelled. Though the governor of the city, Enrique Caprilez, has seized for the government all the large stores of food in private hands, many shops still do business with small stocks, the prices doubling day by day. Monday meat was forty cents a pound, Tuesday seventy cents, and today it is a dollar a pound.

Other prices in gold today are: Rice twenty-four cents a pound, beans twenty-one, flour nineteen and lard thirty-two. Chickens are $2.50 apiece.

The governor announced today to quiet public alarm that a ship loaded with provisions was expected, but when, where from and what her name nobody knows. The story is not believed.

The Spanish soldiers, especially the sick, are abominably forlorn. Fourteen hundred sick in the military hospital here get nothing except bean soup three times a day, with an ounce of meat to a plate. One thousand soldiers in San Luis hospital have had only salt fish this week, and conditions are now such that the Spaniards would almost rejoice to surrender, after one good fight.

The preparations for defense go forward, however. A new battery has been erected at the west harbor entrance, with four rapid fire guns, and this correspondent hears, ten or twelve more rapid fire small calibre guns will be mounted on Morro and the east side battery. The Morro fort has at least fifty ancient brass cannon, marked 1704.

There are reports about torpedoes in the channel and harbor, but they are confusing. Preparations have certainly been made to lay torpedoes, but whether it has been actually done no one knows. Strong floating mines are ready to be placed. The Spaniards assembly nightly in the chief streets yelling, "Long Live Spain," and "Death to the Yankees." The military authorities seem to have little control of the soldiers and the disorderly elements. Spanish silver is at 15 per cent. premium. The bank notes issued by the government of Havana are practically worthless, and sometimes pass for three to five cents on the dollar.

WOLSELEY'S VIEWS.

Britain's Great Soldier Says Spain Will Lose.

Superior Intelligence of Americans Will Count—Weekly Papers Continue to Favor the United States.

LONDON, April 30.—A prominent Englishman who believes in the justice of America's cause and who is also of the opinion that the United States will certainly have a walk-over is Lord Wolseley, the commander in chief of the British forces. During a dinner party conversation Lord Wolseley drew a parallel between Cuba and Crete, saying:

"While England interfered in Crete on moral grounds the United States have both moral and material justification for intervention in Cuba.

"I believe the quality of the American army and navy is so much superior to Spain's that the Americans will have no difficulty in defeating Spain's ships and land forces, which are their equals or superiors on paper only."

The weeklies, except the Saturday Review, continue to favor the United States and have faith in their success.

The Statist thinks that if the continental powers threaten to intervene Great Britain ought to veto their action and urges the government to make this clearly understood.

The Spectator expresses confidence that Commodore Dewey will be victorious at the Philippines, but says:

"We see great difficulties before the Americans, though not from Spanish warships."

The Saturday Review pursues its attacks upon America, and the following extract will indicate the tone of its comments:

"American action, unfortunately, suggests the attitude of a huge and boastful bully attacking an effete, but gentlemanly, old roue, with whom one cannot help sympathizing, especially when the bully, not content with thrashing his feeble old opponent and stripping him of his valuables, bellows out with tears and protestations that he does it unwillingly and with the highest moral purpose."

ANGRY MOBS RAGED.

Experience of American Consul at Barcelona.

Thousands of Excited Spaniards Besieged the Consulate to Tear Down United States Arms.

LIVERPOOL, April 30.—Herbert W. Bowen, the United States consul general at Barcelona, is a passenger on board the Cunard line steamer Etruria, sailing from this port for New York today. In conversation with a representative of the Associated Press, Mr. Bowen said:

"I received a telegraphic message notifying me to leave Barcelona from General Woodford, our minister at Madrid, at 4:30 p. m. on April 21, though the telegram was sent from Madrid at 9:30 a. m. I immediately notified the British consul, who came to the consulate at 6 o'clock, took the keys and assumed charge of our interests. While it was dark we took down the shield.

"The shield was stowed in a safe place and I notified the authorities of what had been done. I also informed them that I was going to leave Barcelona. At 5:30 on April 21 eight mobs, of over 1,000 persons each, made demonstrations before the consulate. Of course, there were threatening groups all the time; in fact hourly. But the police, who were most active, together with the civil guard, usually managed to disperse them.

"During the morning of April 20 a mob of 3,000 or 4,000 people suddenly filled the square in front of the consulate, cheering for Spain and uttering other cries. I was breakfasting at the hotel on the opposite side of the square. This mob, having heard of the attack at Madrid, had come determined to get the consulate eagle and shield. I managed to push my way through the people until I got my back to the consulate and faced the mob. There I waited the result. I had hardly taken my position when I noticed a man as big as myself (Mr. Bowen is about six feet high) pushing through the crowd. He came and stood beside me, did not speak, but faced the crowd, which continued to threaten us.

"Fortunately the mob had no leader; so, for a quarter of an hour we two and the mob faced each other. Then the police and soldiers arrived and the mob melted away. I asked the stranger who he was and he replied:

"'I am Norman Harrington, of Chicago. This is my first day in Barcelona. It seemed to me as if there would be some trouble for the eagle up there, so I thought I'd take a bit of it.'

"The biggest and angriest mob gathered during the night of April 21. There were fully 6,000 or 7,000 people about the consulate, including every class, among them being Barcelona society men.

"Hundreds of them had just come from the theaters, in evening dress, and the best-dressed mob were the most active demonstrators. They came for the shield, and when they found it gone, they broke out in the most angry cries. Eventually the police attacked the mob and many people were injured.

"This was the most threatening moment, as I had been warned that the police could not be trusted. But they did not fail to do their duty.

"The chief of police was always very kind, frequently sending warnings to me not to go out for an hour or so. He came every hour during the last two nights and escorted me to the train with a large body of officers and detectives. The crowd there was overawed, so that there was no demonstration other than cheering for Spain. I am ordered to report to the authorities at Washington."

Two drillers, Dock and George Davis, who are drilling a well for the Fort Wayne Gas company on the Blont lease, near New Cumberland, were painfully injured by gas yesterday. They got the drill stuck in the well and in attempting to loosen it they were forced to work directly over the well and in the gas. Their eyes became sore and they started for a physician in Hartford City. Before going far their suffering became intense and one of the men became blind. They hurried on to Hartford City and received medical treatment, after which they rested easier.

J. M. McCaffry, of St. Louis, is visiting friends in the city.

The Evening Sentinel.
BY E. A. K. HACKETT.
SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1898.

DEMOCRATIC CITY TICKET.

For Mayor,
HENRY P. SCHERER.
For City Clerk,
HENRY B. MONNING.
For Water Works Trustees,
PHILIP J. SINGLETON,
MURRAY HARTNETT,
WILLIAM TAGTMEYER.
For Councilmen.
FIRST WARD,
GEORGE R. DENCH,
EDWARD J. EHRMAN,
SECOND WARD,
FRANK P. PURCELL,
WILLIAM J. HOSEY,
THIRD WARD,
JOHN J. O'RYAN,
DAVID C. ECKERT
FOURTH WARD,
JOHN J. BAUER,
JAMES J. HAYES,
FIFTH WARD,
CHARLES HAAG,
JOSEPH ZURBUCH,
SIXTH WARD,
SLAVESTER McMAHON,
HENRY SCHWARTZ,
SEVENTH WARD,
PETER J. SCHEID,
JOHN ZUELZER
EIGHTH WARD,
CHARLES H. BUHR,
K. K. WHEELOCK,
NINTH WARD,
FRANK X. SCHUHLER,
FRED C. BOLTZ.
TENTH WARD,
H. BORKENSTEIN,
W. E. GERDING

TONIGHT.

Rathbone Sisters—Regular meeting.

Order of the Red Cross—Regular meeting.

Travelers' Protective Association Regular meeting of Post A.

Masonic Temple—Attractions for this week:

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Wayne, in a repertoire of high-class plays.

KEEP step to the music of the union.

'TWAS ever thus. The kicking comes from the men who want to be the officers and ride prancing steeds. The privates have nothing to do but fight.

AMERICAN warships have not overlooked anything in the shape of Spanish prizes that has come in the way. Spain has missed two particularly juicy morsels, in the Paris, now safe enough, and the Shenandoah, which has safely reached a friendly port.

SPAIN'S fleet cannot resist the attractions and the safety of the Cape Verde islands. After the squadron had steamed out from St. Vincent Friday morning for American waters, several of the boats found it convenient to get mixed up in a collision and receive injury. Anything seems to be preferred to the terrible marksmanship of American gunners.

AT Madrid the newspapers, the statesmen and the people ridicule Sampson's bombardment of Matanzas and Wednesday is proclaimed a "glorious day for Spanish arms," etc. Nothing short of entire annihilation of everything Spanish in Cuba will convince the mercurial folks of Madrid that they are now "up against" altogether the worst job they have ever undertaken.

IT is probable that a pestilence has never before been looked upon as a blessing in disguise. Yet that may be said to have been true of epidemics of yellow fever that have in the past twenty years ravaged the south. The government needs some ten thousand soldiers who are yellow fever immunes to invade Cuba during the forthcoming rainy season. Such men can be found only in the south where yellow fever has existed. Such a body of troops is held to be essential to the success of the American campaign and it seems likely that several thousand immunes can be enlisted.

THE work of establishing a base of supplies at Matanzas for the American army will not be attended with great difficulty. The preliminary details have been well looked after by Admiral Sampson. Wednesday's bombardment of the fortifications of Matanzas, as all reports except the Spanish "official" story agree, resulted in their practical reduction. It will be many weeks, even if the work can go on without further hostile interruption, before the Spaniards can restore their dismantled batteries to anything like effectiveness and under the protection of the fleet the American army can be landed at Matanzas without difficulty. It is evidently the military program at Washington to throw troops into Cuba without further loss of time, establish prompt communication with the armies of the new republic and carry abundant relief to the starving reconcentrados. It is almost certain that before the end of another week the hills of Cuba will be echoing to the tread of American soldiers.

THERE is a deal of significance in the result of Admiral Sampson's twenty minutes' work with the guns of his fleet in front of Matanzas. In the first place he not only silenced the Spanish batteries, but inflicted great damage to fortifications and guns. That was so much work accomplished. But more valuable was the disclosure of the immense superiority of our gunnery over the marksmanship of the Spaniards. After a few shots spent in getting the range, the American gunners placed their heavy projectiles where they would do the most damage. On the other hand the shots from the enemy's batteries did no harm whatever to the American squadron. Not a shot took effect. To appreciate all that this means it should be remembered that the land batteries had an immense advantage over the ships' batteries in being absolutely stationary and having large and clearly defined targets, whereas on shipboard the gunners had to calculate for the heaving of ship and the uncertainty of location of the batteries ashore. Big guns are worthless if they are not skillfully manned. Our guns are handled by the best gunners in the world. If the soldiers who trained the guns of Matanzas are average specimens of Spanish gunners, the settlement of this affair ought to be exceedingly easy and expeditious.

THERE are other than sentimental reasons why Gen. Fitzhugh Lee should be given important command in Cuba. He is an experienced, skillful and brave soldier. He saw some of the hardest kind of service in the late war and has commanded large bodies of troops. Added to these qualifications are the further facts that he is familiar with Cuba, is acclimated, knows the defenses of Havana, has knowledge of the Spanish soldiery and of Spanish generalship. And then—how he could get fight out of American soldiers. Let Lee lead.

THE Spanish fleet should never be given the opportunity to reach its western base of operations at Porto Rico and it surely will be given no opportunity to shell any of our coast cities. If it is true that the fleet has actually started for American waters it should be met by a naval force sufficient to insure beyond peradventure its destruction or capture. The torpedo boats, if they are with the fleet, and the torpedo boat destroyers will not be formidable on the high seas. The four cruisers, the Maria Teresa, Almirante Oquendo, Vizcaya and Cristobal Colon, are formidable warships, but no better than our own cruisers and not to be compared in armor and armament with the Indiana, Iowa, Massachusetts and Texas. If that squadron is coming to give battle to our fleet it should not be awaited, but should be met with a challenge. To inflict disaster on the pick of Spain's navy would be to end her power to either prolong the war or threaten America with any damage. The American fleet is not only the stronger of the two, but is directed by a skill and intelligence so vastly superior to that of Spain that the result of an engagement is determined in advance.

If Money Grew on Trees

And Everybody Owned An Orchard

It would not make any difference how it was spent. Being as it is, however, it makes an "all fired" lot of difference whether you spend it wisely or otherwisely.

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Are You Interested

In buying to the best advantage, of course. Well then—just a little of your attention; your good judgment will do the rest. This "ad" is an invitation to you to come and see us, and is intended to interest those who buy somewhere else.

It is Our Honest Belief

That the men who buy their clothing of us this Spring will be better dressed than they ever were in their lives for the money. Our new goods are in and we can see a great improvement over last year—better cloth, handsomer patterns, finer linings and better workmanship.

Spring Suits.

We are showing a $10.00 Suit, fully equal to any $15.00 Suit shown this year. Our $15.00 and $18.00 Suits are marvels of the clothiers' art and matchless at the price. Cheviots, Cassimeres and Worsteds at $6.00 and $8.00.

LEHMAN'S
Clothing - House,

34 and 36 Calhoun St.

ALL IS LOVELY.

John Vordermark Writes Something of Camp Life.

No Fort Wayne Soldiers Had Been Sent to the Hospital When He Wrote the Letter—Having Fun Now.

Corporal John Vordermark seems to be enjoying himself in Camp Mount and writes to THE SENTINEL as follows:

"CAMP MOUNT, April 28, 1898.

"All is lovely in camp. The boys are feeling well, not one of them having as yet been sent to the hospital. I am getting fat; the grub is plain, but substantial. Of course the boys are having their share of fun along with camp duties. Roll call at 9:30 p. m. and lights out at 10 p. m. The fair grounds seem to be alive with soldiers, and it is a great sight. Our tent is No. 473 Roller avenue. Big crowd expected on the excursion Sunday.

"JOHN VORDERMARK,

"Company E, First Regiment, I. A., I. N. G."

Advices from Indianapolis are that the officers are discussing the advisability of not allowing visitors at the camp on Sunday. The matter has been brought to Governor Mount's attention and he may decide this afternoon. It will be a disappointment to many Fort Wayne people who intend going down on the excursion if they cannot visit the camp.

HOW THEY VOTED.

John Mohr's Joke Comes Back as a Campaign Story—Council's Action.

There has been much gossip in political circles about a resolution Councilman John Mohr introduced as a joke in the city council several months ago. The resolution instructed the committee on finance to investigate the advisability of doubling the vehicle tax, the resolution passing by a narrow majority. An examination of THE SENTINEL files shows that the five votes against the resolution were cast by Councilmen Buhr, Haag, McMahin, Purcell and Scheid. Of the councilmen who voted for it, and there were some absentees, Mohr, Glenn, Nierman, Tigar, Waltemath and Weller, who are not candidates for re-election. In a conversation this morning with Councilman McMahon he stated to THE SENTINEL that he was opposed to the law and his vote on the resolution shows exactly where he stood.

SUGAR-COFFEE COMBINE.

Report That the Arbuckles and Havemeyers Have Joined Interests.

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 30.—A report was circulated in this city last night, on what is considered reliable authority, that a combination of the Arbuckle coffee and the Havemeyer sugar interests has been about completed. It is the belief that prices of sugar and coffee will be materially advanced, and there is a scurry among dealers, wholesale and retail, to get in good stocks at present prices. None of the members of the Arbuckle firm seen will say anything concerning the matter, but it is believed by those who should know that the combination has actually been consummated.

The Waterloo Press is quite complimentary to Don and Ada White, aged respectively eight and five years, in its mention of the concert given in that city last Saturday evening by the Summit City Juvenile orchestra. These little ones are wonderful musicians.

STRAIGHT THE PATH.

That Leads from Earth to the Land of Light.

God's Ministers Will Preach of It in Fort Wayne Churches Tomorrow—Sunday Announcements.

Prairie Grove chapel—Sunday school at 2 p. m.; preaching at 3 p. m.

First Church of Christ scientist services at 10:30 a. m., Sunday, at Kimball hall, 108 Calhoun street.

R. R. Y. M. C. A.—The Rev. Mr. Bodell, of the Westminster church, will address the mixed meeting at 3 p. m.; Bible study at 4 p. m.

There will be no preaching services at Plymouth Congregational church tomorrow. Sunday school at 9:15; Junior Endeavor, 3 p. m.

Baptist Tabernacle, L. L. Henson, pastor.—At 10:30 a. m., "Whence Came the Bible?" No. 2; 7:30 p. m., "Man's Four-fold Self;" baptism.

Grace Reformed church—Services at 10:30 a. m. Sermon, "What is a Profitable Sabbath?" Evening service at 7:30 p. m. Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m. A. K. Zartman, pastor.

Calvary U. B. church, corner Lewis and Harmer streets, A. W. Ballinger, pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Y. P. C. U. at 6:30 p. m.

Christ's Lutheran church, corner of Jefferson and Webster streets, Rev. A. A. Hundley, pastor.—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; preaching at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:45 p. m.

Simpson M. E. church.—Sunday school, 9:30; sermon, 10:30; class meeting, 11:45; Junior League, 2:30; Senior League, 6:45; sermon, 7:45. Subject: "Liberty, the Result of Christ's Teachings."

Bethel Church of the Evangelical Association, corner DeWald and Clinton streets.—English preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Y. P. alliance at 6:45 p. m.; Sunday school at 9:15 a. m. John F. Hockman, pastor.

South Congregational church, Rev. E. E. Frame, pastor.—Sunday school, 9:30 a. m. The morning subject will be "Home Missions." At 7:30 p. m. the third discourse in the series on natural theology, subject, "Cause and Effect." Emerson quartet.

Bethany church, Nebraska, corner Boone and Fry streets, George E. Davies, pastor—Morning services, 10:30 a. m.; Sunday school at 3 p. m. and Y. P. S. C. E. immediately following; "Sunday Rest" will be the theme of the evening sermon at 7:30.

At the West Jefferson street Church of Christ tomorrow services will be held at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. The morning sermon will be the first of a series on "Prominent Events in the Life of Christ." P. J. Rice, minister.

The pulpit of the Third Presbyterian church will be filled morning and evening by the Rev. J. C. Breckenridge, of Bourbon, Ind. Service at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. C. E. at 6:45 p. m.

The services at Westminster Presbyterian church will be conducted by Rev. W. A. Bodell. Morning service at 10:30; evening service at 7:30; Young People's society at 6:30. The evening service will be a gospel and song service.

St. Paul M. E. church, Rev. M. C. Cooper, pastor.—Class meeting at 9:30 a. m.; preaching by the pastor at 10:30; children's meeting at 2:15; Sunday school at 3 o'clock; Epworth League meeting at 7 p. m. and preaching by the pastor at 7:45. Good music, free seats.

Heidelberg Reformed Church, Rev. Maurice Samson, pastor.—Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m.; morning service at 10:30 a. m.; evening service at 7:30 p. m. Every Wednesday prayer service at 7:30; teachers' meeting at 8:15 p. m. Every Saturday afternoon Catechetical instruction at 2 o'clock.

West Creighton avenue Church of Christ, John J. Higgs, pastor.—Services tomorrow as follows: Bible school at 9:15 a. m.; communion at 10:30 a. m.; preaching at 11 a. m., subject, "True Worship." Junior endeavor at 2:30 p. m.; Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:15 p. m.; preaching at 7:30 p. m., subject, "The Way."

Services at Wayne Street Methodist Episcopal church tomorrow, conducted by the pastor, Rev. William D. Parr. 9:30 a. m., Sunday school; 10:30, sermon. Subject: "The Christian's Wealth;" 3:30, Junior League; 6:30, Epworth League; 7:30, sermon. Subject: "Our God is a God of Pity." Sermon will deal with the problems growing out of the war with Spain and other troubles.

Berry Street M. E. church, corner Harrison street.—Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; sermon by the pastor, 10:30; subject, "What Think Ye of Christ." General class, 11:45; Junior League, 3:00; Epworth League devotional, 6:30; sermon, 7:30; subject, "What Would Jesus Do." A review of the book "In His Steps." There will be special singing at each service by a large chorus choir, led by O. E. Richard.

Trinity Methodist Episcopal church, corner Cass and Fourth streets. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. Sherman Powell, at 10:30 and 7:30; morning, "Personal Consecration," evening, "The Back Thrusts of Sin." The choir will render special music at both services. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; Epworth League at 6:30 p. m.; Wesleyan Brotherhood at 3, when a male quartet, Messrs. Todd, Waterson, Richards and Hoenig will sing.

The services at the First Presbyterian church, tomorrow, will be as follows: Public worship and preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school at 3 p. m.; Y. P. S. C. E. 6:45 p. m. Topic of evening discourse, "The War With Spain—Is it Justifiable, and What National Glory is to be Won by It?" D. W. Moffat, pastor.

GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCHES.

Emanuel Lutheran, West Jefferson street.—Rev. C. Gross and Rev. Philip Wambsganss, jr., pastors. Sunday services, 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

St. Paul's, on Barr street.—Rev. Jacob Miller, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

Trinity, corner of Ruffman and Oakland.—Rev. J. A. Bohn, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

St. John's Evangelical, corner West Washington and Van Buren.—Rev. Henry P. Dannecker, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m., 2 p. m., (in German), 7:30 p. m. (in English).

German Lutheran Zion's Congregational church, Creighton avenue and Hanna streets.—Rev. Henry Juengel, pastor. Services, 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. Sundays.

Grace church (German Evangelical), Clay and Pontiac streets, Rev. Miller, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. Sunday school, 2 p. m.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES.

Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, Cathedral square, Calhoun street. The Rt. Rev. Joseph Rademacher, bishop; Very Rev. Joseph H. Brammer, V. G.; Rev. Charles B. Guendling and Rev. John Durham. Sunday services, 6, 8, 8:30 (children's service), and 10:30 a. m.; vespers, 3 p. m. Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Patrick's, corner DeWald and Harrison. Rev. Joseph F. Delaney, pastor; Rev. Patrick Crowley, assistant pastor. Sunday services, mass at 7:45 and 10 a. m.; children's mass at 9 a. m.; vespers, 3 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Mary's (German), corner of Lafayette and Jefferson streets. The Rev. John H. Oechtering, pastor; assistant, Rev. Gustave Hottenroth. Sunday services, 8 and 10 a. m. and 2:30 p. m. Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Paul's (German), corner West Washington and Griffith. Rev. F. J. H. Kroll, pastor. Services 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.

St. Joseph's Chapel (in connection with St. Joseph's hospital), Rev. Thomas Eisenring, C. S. S., chaplain. Sunday services, 8 a. m. and 4 p. m. Weekly services, 8 a. m.

St. Peter's (German), corner East DeWald and Warsaw. Rev. Ferdinand Koerdt, pastor. Sunday services, 7:45 and 9:45 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

FINANCIERS TAKE BONDS.

Great Pressure Being Exerted on McKinley Against a Popular Loan.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—The bond issue will be taken up with avidity by financial institutions in New York, Chicago, Philadelphia and Boston. Several propositions have been made to President McKinley by as many syndicates for the absorption of the entire issue.

President McKinley favors a popular loan, but many of the bankers are against it, and some of the president's closest advisers declare that the financiers of the country, upon whom the country must lean to a greater or less extent, should be considered. In all likelihood President McKinley will succumb to the enormous pressure that is being put upon him, and will consent to the banks taking up the issue.

The scramble for bonds is so great that they will be parceled out so that as little dissatisfaction as possible will be given. The presumption is that the bonds will be sold to the banks at 102 or 103 and their prices is expected to rise rapidly to 111 or 115 when the public will be given a chance to buy.

WRECKED A BANK.

President of Northampton, Mass., Institution is a Defaulter.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—The comptroller of the currency today received a telegram from Bank Examiner Ewer, stating that he had taken charge of the Hampshire County National bank, of North Hampton, Mass. The president, who, the examiner says, is a defaulter to the amount of $75,000 or $100,000, is reported as missing. The president of the National bank is said to be also president of the Hampshire Savings bank and the discovery of the defalcation was made through a ruse.

The government bank examiner made an arrangement through the state examiner for an investigation of the two banks at the same time. They are located in the same building and by this scheme it was made impossible for those in charge to transfer funds from one bank to the other to cover such shortages. In its last statement the officers of the National bank reported a capital of $250,000; deposits, $520,000; surplus, $50,000.

M'KANE A FREE MAN.

The "Czar of Coney Island" Finishes His Prison Sentence.

SING SING, N. Y., April 30.—John Y. McKane, the former "czar of Coney Island," completed a term of five years in the state prison here today and is now a free man. His brother, Theodore McKane, and a party of friends accompanied him home to New York. McKane's crime was a violation of the election laws.

Don't forget to vote next Tuesday. 293

Examine our stock of millinery; all prices. 31 East Berry street.
21eod&wtf Mrs. N. B. ROWE.

We must positively decline to allow others than those in business the privilege of going through stock and in no instance will we sell at retail.
JAS. A. ARMSTRONG & CO.

Vote the straight Democratic Ticket—this election is very important to you.

THE DEMON ILL LUCK

Seems to Be Against the Hoosier Ball Players.

Play a Great Game for Several Innings and Then Whistler's Two-bagger Sends Our Chances Heavenward.

The Fort Waynes lost another game to the Springfields yesterday. The Governors played great ball and knocked down apparently safe hits with the utmost recklessness, while the Fort Wayne players made errors when they would help a Governor or two across the plate. There was a chance until the seventh, however, for victory, when Mr. Whistler stepped to the plate and sent a two bagger whirling to the outfield and three runs over the home base. Minnehan, Alloway and Reitman all took a hand in the pitching, but the game was not for Fort Wayne. Cook and Kihm did excellent stick work, but the premier outfielder made a couple of errors which counted in the Governors' run getting. The teams play again today and then come to Fort Wayne and open the season tomorrow. Score.

FORT WAYNE.

	A.B.	R.	IB.	P.O.	A.	E.
Kihm, 1b	5	0	2	0	0	0
DeMontreville, 2b	4	1	1	1	4	0
O'Meara, cf	5	0	0	1	0	0
Cooke, lf	4	0	3	5	1	2
Campbell, c	4	0	0	2	1	1
Bate, 3b	4	1	1	1	0	0
Barker, rf	4	1	0	4	0	0
Fitch, ss	4	0	1	4	2	2
Minnehan, p	0	0	0	0	0	1
Alloway, p	2	0	0	2	2	0
Reitman, p	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	37	3	8	27	10	6

SPRINGFIELD.

	A.B.	R.	IB.	P.O.	A.	E.
Hobright, rf	5	1	1	0	0	0
Dobbs, m	5	1	1	4	0	0
Mazena 2b	4	2	1	4	3	1
Whistler, 1b	5	1	2	9	0	1
Ferrell, lf	4	0	1	1	0	0
Niles, 3b	4	0	1	0	2	0
Hastings, c	4	0	1	3	0	0
Woodlock, ss	4	1	3	3	6	1
Poole, p	4	1	1	0	1	0
Totals	39	7	11	27	12	3

BY INNINGS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Fort Wayne	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—3
Springfield	1	2	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	—7

Two-base hits—Whistler, Grafflus, Cooke, Fitch, Kihm 2. Stolen bases—Hobright, Mazena, Whistler, Poole, Dobbs. First base on balls—Off Poole, 2; off Minnehan, 1. Struck out—By Poole, 3; Minnehan, 1; Alloway, 1. Double plays—Woodlock to Mazena to Whistler; Fitch to Kihm. Umpire—Warner. Time of game—1:50.

YOUNGSTOWN, 3-3; TOLEDO, 1-10.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, April 30.—Double-headers were played yesterday, showing a peculiar schedule. Both teams left at night for Toledo, where four games will be played. Pitcher Spears and Catcher Smith have been released. Men from the Pittsburg league team may be secured. Score of the first game:

Youngstown..1 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 *— 3
Toledo.......0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1— 1

Hits—Youngstown, 8; Toledo, 5. Errors—Youngstown, 0; Toledo, 1. Batteries—Youngstown, Brodie and Zinram; Toledo—Ewing and Arthur.

Second game:

Toledo.........0 0 1 1 5 0 0 3 0—10
Youngstown .0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0— 3

Hits—Youngstown, 7; Toledo, 13. Errors—Youngstown, 2; Toledo, 3. Batteries—For Youngstown, Martin and Zinram; Toledo, Slagle and Arthur. Umpire—Colgan.

NEW CASTLE, 19-10; GRAND RAPIDS, 2-4.

NEW CASTLE, Pa., April 30.—Two games were played yesterday afternoon. The event of the afternoon was a tripple play, made by New Castle. Smith caught a hard fly from Campbell's bat, touched out Durell, who was running to third, and threw the ball to first and caught Cote off the bag. Grand Rapids' pitchers were batted unmercifully in both games. The score:

First game.

New Castle...0 5 5 2 1 1 3 0 2—19
Grand Rapids.2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0— 2

Hits—New Castle, 24; Grand Rapids, 6. Errors—New Castle, 3; Grand Rapids, 3. Batteries—For New Castle, Johnson and Barclay; Grand Rapids, Hutton, Cote and Donahue.

Second game:

New Castle ...3 0 0 0 3 2 0 2—10
Grand Rapids..0 0 0 1 0 1 1 1— 4

Base Hits—New Castle, 13; Grand Rapids, 3. Errors—New Castle, 1; Grand Rapids, 5. Batteries—For New Castle, Miller and Donovan; for Grand Rapids, Sanders and Cote. Umpire—Manlove.

DAYTON, 6; MANSFIELD, 6.

DAYTON, Ohio, April 30.—The game between Dayton and Mansfield was full of excitement, and after playing thirteen innings was called on account of darkness. The score:

Dayton ...2 0 1 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 0—6
Mansfield. 0 1 0 0 0 3 0 1 1 0 0 0 0—6

Hits—Dayton, 12; Mansfield, 11. Errors—Dayton, 4; Mansfield, 4. Batteries—For Dayton, Brown and Ziegler; for Mansfield, Miller, Kellner and Law. Time 2:35. Umpires—Greenwald and Ely.

NOTES.

"Chick" Stahl did not get a hit yesterday.

Kihm has made only four hits, everyone a two-bagger.

There should be large crowds at all the games next week.

The Fort Waynes will arrive home at 3:30 Sunday morning over the Pennsylvania.

"Peck" Sharp at home in bed and Belden still in the hospital makes a big hole in the Hoosier team.

That was a great game in Dayton yesterday. Thirteen innings this early in the season is a new record.

Cooke's batting average is up around the 500 per cent mark. His batting is as good as it was last season.

The Inter-State uses the Spalding ball. As a matter of courtesy the makers donate several dozen to each manager during the year.

Hemphill, the stubborn Grand Rapids outfielder, has consented to join the Wolverines, and now Torreyson is convinced that he has the prize outfield of the league.

Keenan, the irrepressible "Kid," is strictly on his good behavior this year. Not one of his own peculiar exhibitions has been given this season, so says a Toledo exchange, and this will be welcome news to all the fans in the Inter-State.

New Castle started well last season and then slid down the toboggan like greased lightning.

DeMontreville has filled Sharp's place fairly well since the season commenced, but "Peck's" head is needed in the game.

Springfield Sun: "Crabill pressed Fort Wayne's button yesterday and the team did the rest. It was one of the prettiest games ever witnessed on the Springfield grounds and the Governors secured a well earned and well deserved victory. The game started off very briskly and each team got around the bases once and could do no more. With the score a tie four innings were played, the visitors getting men on bases several times, but Crabill steadied himself and held them there. Patterson was considerable of a puzzle to the home team, but in the seventh inning they tried a little bunting, which, aided by some of the cleverest team work ever executed in Springfield, not only rattled the Fort Wayne pitcher but also the entire team, and before they could settle down five runs had been scored."

There is no reason to begin "knocking" the Fort Wayne team this early in the season, especially under the circumstances. The Gazette in its caption over the game this morning advised the lovers of the game to "Get Your Hammers." The Fort Wayne club has had very bad luck up to date and it is surprising to friends of the team and lovers of the game to see the Gazette man, who knows all the circumstances, advise the "cranks" to "get your hammers." He might criticise the games and make suggestions and comments as to where improvement could be made, but the attempt to array base ball patrons against the team will fall flat. Belden is ill and cannot play, "Peck" Sharp is at the Crescent restaurant suffering an attack of tonsilitis and Ed Horr has been left at home. With this trio out of the game Fort Wayne has nothing near its strength on the field and the Gazette man's advice is ill-timed. The team has played good ball, even if it has lost and if Manager O'Meara is given proper support he will land the club up in front. "Don't get your hammers."

COMMON DISEASES

Piles, Fistula and Inflammatory Condition of the Rectum.

The troubles so annoying and dangerous to health are among the commonest with which humanity is afflicted.

We are, therefore, pleased to announce that modern research in medical science has at last produced a certain cure for them and as usual with all great and meritorious inventions, is simple and the only wonder is that such a remedy was not discovered and used years before.

The remedy we refer to is known as the Pyramid Pile Cure. It is not an ointment nor a salve, liquid nor internal remedy, but is applied directly to the seat of the disease and produces a cure in a surprisingly short space of time.

For itching piles a few applications produces a complete cure, while for bleeding, protruding and all other forms of rectal diseases its use will result in a permanent cure even in cases where an operation has failed.

The Pyramid Pile Cure is painless to use and relieves all pain at once. All druggists keep it or will get it for you. It is prepared by the Pyramid Drug Co., of Marshall, Mich., who will send you full particulars of the cause and cure of piles, also testimonials from every section of the country, or if your druggist has the remedy on hand you will find the treatise on piles and testimonials in each package of the remedy.

A trial will convince you that the Pyramid Pile Cure is a specific for every form of rectal disease and it is guaranteed to contain no mineral poisons nor injurious ingredients so often resorted to in treating piles. Sold by druggists at 50 cents.

THE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, April 30.—Wheat—May, $1.20½; July, 94⅞@95¢; Sept., 82⅝¢; Dec., 81⅜¢.

Corn—April, 33⅝¢; May, 33⅝¢; July, 34⅜¢; Sept., 34⅞@¾¢.

Oats—April, 31¢; May, 31¢; July, 26⅝¢; Sept., 24¢.

Pork—April, $11.10; May, $11.10; July, $11.45.

Lard—April, $5.85; May, $5.85; July, $5.90; Sept., $6.00@6.02.

Ribs—April, $5.57; May, $5.57; July, $5.65; Sept., $5.72.

Barley—Cash, No. 3, 43@52¢.

Rye—Cash, 63½; May, 61½@63¢; June, 62¢; July, 60½.

Flax—Cash, $1.31½; N. W., $1.32; May $1.31½; Sept., $1.16.

Timothy—April, $2.50.

We appeal to our friends and patrons to join with us and thousands of patriotic citizens throughout the country in raising at once a war relief fund. $1,000,000 needed in thirty days to care for sick and wounded soldiers and for starving Cubans. We with other business houses throughout the country are volunteering to take subscriptions for this national relief fund, to be expended by the Red Cross society and the Central Cuban Relief committee appointed by President McKinley. Every subscriber who gives at least $1.00 will be presented with a copy of the beautiful picture, "The Accolade," now on exhibition at our office. Call and see it. This picture will be a beautiful historical souvenir of this great uprising of the American people to defend and set free outraged Cuba. Every patriotic American should subscribe at once! Your help is needed! Our boys are at the front! Let us stand by them! We do not reserve any commissions of any kind, and no profit is made by any persons from this fund. Subscriptions received at our office during next month.

STAHN & HEINRICH, Booksellers,
116 Calhoun St.

"Pure and Sure."

Cleveland's
BAKING POWDER.

Manufactured originally by Cleveland Brothers, Albany, N. Y., now by the Cleveland Baking Powder Company, New York.

has been used by American housewives for twenty-five years, and those who have used it longest praise it most.

Receipt book free. Send stamp and address. Cleveland Baking Powder Co., New York.

TRADE REVIEWS.

Lack of Excitement in Presence of War Is Marvelous.

NEW YORK, April 30.—Bradstreet's today says:

"The lack of excitement, nervousness or interruption to the ordinary orderly conduct of public affairs, and particularly business operations, with which this country has passed from peace to war seems likely to become historical. When contrasted with the records, where extent of business movements at periods in the country's history when war was the final result of strained relations, the temper with which the country has recognized the outbreak of hostilities with a foreign power is not only proof that the dullness and depression of the past six weeks have largely discounted the effect usually witnessed, but furnishes a valuable index to the general point of view taken by the business community as to the outcome of the pending war. Little or no effect upon general trade distribution of an unfavorable character is perceptible in the reports of the past week."

DUN'S REVIEW.

NEW YORK, April 30.—R. G. Dun Company's weekly review of trade says today:

"Hostilities have not as yet changed last week's conditions. There is much postponement of orders by men who do not know what they are waiting for and much restriction of loans by banks which are abundantly strong. All this checks new business, and yet the volume of transactions through clearing-houses is 8 per cent. larger than in the same week in 1892, with no foreign trouble. But this increase would be much larger but for speculative stagnation here. New York clearings being 2.1 per cent. smaller than in 1892. Railroads are doing a great business, 5.7 per cent. larger than in 1892 in April earnings thus far, and 13.9 larger than last year.

ARRESTED FOR MURDER.

William Bestor and William Fuller Charged with Killing an Aged Couple.

MADISON, Wis., April 30.—Today William Bestor and William Fuller, the two robbers arrested at Waukesha for the murder of an aged couple and the burning of the bodies at Black Earth, Wednesday night, pleaded guilty to the crime here. They were sentenced to life imprisonment, and were taken to Waupun prison immediately. They landed in prison thirty hours after the crime was committed. Both made a full confession to the sheriff and district attorney last night. They admit everything, but each puts the actual killing on the other.

DOVER DISASTER.

Secret Service Men on Trail of Two Suspicious Characters.

NEW YORK, April 30.—From Dover, N. J., comes the news that the seventh victim of Thursday's explosion has died. This man was John Thorpe. He was not in any of the three packing-houses which were blown up, but was close by and received his injuries from flying wreckage.

Secret service men have arrived on the spot to begin a searching investigation. They obtained descriptions of the two strange men who had been seen about the works for two days prior to the explosion and will make every effort to trace them. It is believed they are proceeding on the hypothesis that these men were Spanish agents.

WILLIAM INTERESTED.

German Emperor Claims to Know Details of American Plans.

LONDON, April 30.—The Berlin correspondent of the Standard says:

"I hear from a good source that Emperor William, who is deeply interested in the Cuban question, has repeatedly taken occasion to explain his views as to Germany's neutrality.

"His majesty is all the more entitled to pursue his present policy, as he possesses absolute knowledge that the United States do not intend ever to annex Cuba. They are prepared to suffer defeat from the Spaniards at first, but they will not end the war until Spain renounces her sovereignty over Cuba, which can then, and not till then, gradually be restored to order."

Y. W. C. A. Notes.

Mrs. Norvell will lead the young women's service at the association Sunday at 4 p. m. All are invited.

The services to be led by Mrs. Norvell during next week are as follows: Each afternoon, from 4:15 to 5 o'clock, a Bible reading. Each evening, except Wednesday and Sunday evenings, a service will be held from 7:30 to 8:30.

A public meeting may be held later in the week in one of the churches—definite plans have not as yet been made regarding this evening service.

Benefit Entertainment.

E. F. C. T. auxiliary will give a May party and entertainment Monday evening, May 2, at the White bank hall, for the benefit of furnishing rooms at hospitals. This program will be rendered, after which there will be a short dance:

PROGRAM.

Piano solo..........Miss Edna Lauts
Recitation..........Miss Lola Fosler
Vocal solo..........Miss Lottie Whitmer
Mandolin trio..........
Miss Gertrude Thompson, Fred Vordermark and Frank Thompson.
Recitation..........Miss Flora Carter
Cornet solo..........Master Delbert White
Recitation..........Miss Maud Wingettner
Vocal solo..........Miss Nellie Cook
Piano solo..........Miss Nellie Bowman
Recitation..........Mrs. Will Fosler
Vocal solo..........Miss Ethel Cook
Recitation..........Miss Maud VanTilburg
Vocal solo..........Miss Maud Oates
Delsarte..........Lola Fosler and Ruth Remsburg
Piano solo..........Miss Mamie Murray

Cures a Headache in 15 Minutes

By using Dr. Davis' Anti-Headache. All druggists.

If you don't want to vote a straight ticket don't mark the rooster, but mark in front of each name. 293



The Smith Premier Typewriter

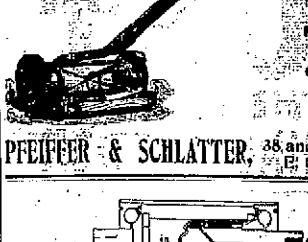
THE SIMPLE, DURABLE, EASILY OPERATED, MECHANICALLY SUPERIOR WRITING MACHINE.

Send for New Art Catalogue.

Smith Premier Typewriter Co.,

NO. 132 E. MARKET ST., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

B-4-BUYING A LAWN MOWER



Call and see our line of Pennsylvania, New Quaker City and Westfield MOWERS..... Also—Garden Hose and Garden Tools.

PFEIFFER & SCHLATTER, 38 and 40 E. Columbia St.



This is the Self-Oiling Crank Shaft of

THE STEARNS BICYCLE

THE YELLOW FELLOW

1898 MODELS $50.00

BLACK & PELTIER,

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Globe



A Great

Stock

In a Great

Store!

Have You Bought Your Spring Suit Yet?

If Not, we Want to Claim Your Attention.

To enumerate the extent and express the values of our collection of Spring Clothing would be utterly impossible. It is the greatest stock ever seen beneath this roof. Suits for Spring that came from the leading American manufacturers,

London-Paris, A. Benjamin & Co.

These suits are ready to wear, but they can't be distinguished from those made by a custom tailor that cost more than twice as much.

OUR LINES AT $10.00
OUR LINES AT $12.00
OUR LINES AT $15.00
OUR LINES AT $18.00
OUR LINES AT $20.00

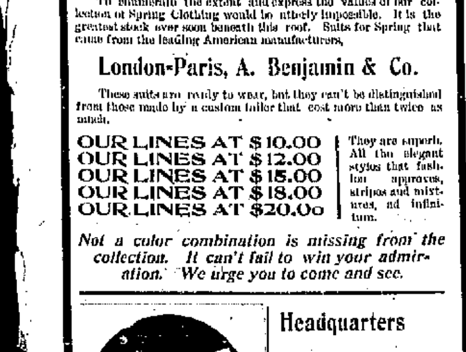
They are superb. All the elegant styles that fashion approves, stripes and mixtures, ad infinitum.

Not a color combination is missing from the collection. It can't fail to win your admiration. We urge you to come and see.

GLOBE

Headquarters --FOR-- Men and Boys' Swell Spring Suits.

AS USUAL.



A WOMAN AT THE BOTTOM OF IT.

GOLD DUST THE BEST WASHING POWDER





This is the exact size and shape of the Regular Spanish Cigar The only 10c Cigar that sells for 5c. Made by KASTEN & KOHLMEYER, 248 Calhoun Street.

LIVE AND LEARN.



1—Johnnie—My! what a pretty typewriter.



2—Bang!!!!!

SHOP AND RAIL.

Firemen are Permitted to Enter the Army.

Pennsylvania Freight Brakeman Injured at Plymouth—Carpenter John Haines Meets Misfortune.

Fort Wayne division, No. 12, of the Firemen's brotherhood, has received the following circular from the headquarters of the order: "Insurance carried by the members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen in the United States, Canada and Mexico, will not be invalid or placed in peril by any member who enlists in the fight against the Spanish, and in case of death or loss of limb in war, or while in the country's service, the claims will be paid precisely as they would be ordinarily."

BRAKEMAN SCOTT HURT.

In attempting to couple cars at Plymouth last night, Brakeman C. A. Scott, of the Pittsburg, had two fingers badly pinched. He was brought here and taken to his home at 28 Baker street, where the wounded digits were dressed by Dr. G. C. Stemen. An effort will be made to save the hand entire.

A CARPENTER'S MISFORTUNE.

John Haines, one of the best known carpenters of the city, met with misfortune yesterday. He was operating a shaping machine at the factory of Rhinesmith & Simonson, where he has been employed for several years, when his left hand came in contact with the revolving knives. The thumb was split open and there is a bad cut on the second joint of the second finger, but Dr. Calvin, the attending surgeon, thinks amputation will not be necessary, though the injured finger may be crippled permanently by a stiff joint. Jacob Houck, another carpenter, had a hand crippled on this machine several months ago.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

Nickel Plate Brakeman Schoonover is sick and off duty.

Conductor Hindle, of the Nickel Plate, is taking a few days' rest.

Nickel Plate Fireman W. A. Jackson has taken a week's leave of absence.

C. S. Knight went to Grand Rapids this morning on business for the Electric corporation.

Claude, the two-year-old son of Albert Noll, of the east car shop, is sick with lung fever.

The Electric corporation this morning sent a dynamo to Alaska, which will be used in mining gold.

L. T. Watkins has been appointed general yardmaster of the Erie lines at Lima, Ohio, vice H. J. Jury, resigned.

Fred Kraft, of the Pittsburg boiler shop, is off duty on account of a lame hand, which was burned yesterday.

The Wabash lines earned in the third week of April $262,948, an increase over the corresponding week of 1897 of $52,325.

James Henry is at Goshen installing the electric machinery recently built for that city by the Fort Wayne Electric corporation.

Fay Chapelle, of the electric works, who had been visiting his parents in Logansport, resumed his place in the factory this morning.

Superintendent G. L. Potter returned home last evening, after a stay of two or three days in Chicago, looking after railway business.

Stewart Rehrer returned from Decatur, Ill., last night. He was engaged several days in doing some repair work in the lighting plant in that city.

Frank X. Miller, blacksmith in the Pittsburg shops, will be off duty a few days nursing an injured finger. The digit was crushed between some irons yesterday.

Walter B. Wright, who was secretary of the late D. W. Caldwell when general manager of the Panhandle, then with him on the Lake Shore, is to be given an important position on the Nickel Plate, with the removal of President Callaway to New York.

It is stated that J. W. Blabon, purchasing agent of the Great Northern, will take a similar position on the Lake Shore road.

The plans for a new union station at Quincy, Ill., have been agreed upon by the several roads centering there. The cost of the improvement is to be $500,000.

Conductor F. E. Long, who quit the Nickel Plate several months ago and went to Kansas, has returned here and resumed his old place on the road.

It is stated that the position of grand secretary of the Order of Railway Conductors, made vacant by the death of Martin Clancy, will not be filled until the annual meeting.

The fast mail on the Wabash on Tuesday ran from Toledo to Danville, 219 miles, in four hours and fifty-two minutes. The first fifty-one miles west from Toledo was covered in fifty-one minutes.

At Huntington a number of trainmen and shop employes enlisted, and the employes who remain at home have started a relief fund to furnish aid to the families that may need it during their absence.

The work of elevating the Pennsylvania tracks in Chicago has made it necessary to establish a telegraph office near Englewood and Chief Dispatcher W. H. Tigar went up there this morning for that purpose.

Joseph Averill, general yardmaster of the Vandalia, has just completed his thirtieth year as yardmaster of the Indianapolis yards. Mr. Averill ranks as the oldest yardmaster in time of service in this state.

The new rules regarding storage of freight at eastern trunk line terminals, as recommended by the Interstate Commerce commission, will become effective May 16. All former rules as to storage of freights are changed.

Charles Christman, who "fires up" engines in the Pittsburg round house, has imbibed the patriotic spirit and has tendered his resignation at the shop to enlist in a military company now under organization at Huntington.

Only one engine, No. 51, was turned out of the Pittsburg shops during the week ending today, and during the same period two engines were taken in for repairs. The men are still working thirteen hours per day and next week will turn out a half dozen more engines.

A letter from St. Paul, Minn., states that George Whitley, late of the Pennsylvania shops in Fort Wayne, has joined the First Minnesota National Guards and will leave that city soon for the south. The letter bears date of April 28 and is signed by Lieutenant Bean.

The current issue of the Railway Age contains a picture and description of the new freight engines designed by Supt. F. W. Morse, formerly of this city, which are now being put into service on the Grand Trunk road. The engine weighs 162,000 pounds and has many new features of merit.

The Pennsylvania wreck crew was called to Delphos, Ohio, last evening to pick up two broken down freight cars which had blocked the tracks. The cripples were a part of the second section of train No. 70, and the accident caused a blockade of the main tracks for three hours, though no passenger trains were delayed.

The Erie Railway company will on Monday place in service on one of its through trains a copper-sheathed car built at the company's shops at Buffalo. It is intended to give the car a thorough test alongside the regular passenger coaches, and if it proves to be as economical as is expected sheathed copper cars will come into general use on the Erie.

Detroit is to have an important railroad which will connect all railways entering Detroit on the river front and the most important of the industries of that city. The plan includes the Michigan Central, the Lake Shore, the Wabash, the Grand Trunk, the Canadian Pacific, the Grand Rapids and Western, the Detroit and Lima Northern and the Flint and Pere Marquette.

Look out for republican campaign lies--in the finish. 2913

It Came Often.

Very Affable Young Lady—Yours is rather a quiet beat, isn't it, Officer? Policeman—You're right, miss; it is. The only bits o' pleasurable hexcitement I 'aves is when some prettye young leddy arsks me to hescort her acrost the road.—Facts.

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

SUDDEN DEATH.

Aaron Wise Died of Heart Disease at Chicago.

He Went Through Fort Wayne on His Express Run Friday Noon—May Be Brought Here.

This morning William Geiger, local agent of the Adams Express company, received a telegram from Chicago, informing him of the death in that city at 3:30 o'clock this morning, of Aaron Wise, the well known route agent on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago road. Death was due to heart disease and was very sudden. The deceased passed through the city on train 39 at noon yesterday and was then apparently in his usual health. Mr. Wise formerly resided in this city and for several years was employed at his trade, that of house painting. About twenty-five years ago he entered the service of the Adams Express company and was the first to have charge of the night office at the Pittsburg depot. During his term of service there he utilized his skill with the brush by decorating the building on Railroad street and for years a well executed painting of an American eagle and shield, the emblem of the United States, adorned the west wall. All the older citizens remember the painting and how they cast admiring eyes upon it as they passed up and down Calhoun street. Later Mr. Wise was made a route agent and for fifteen or twenty years has passed through this city two or three times every week.

Mr. Wise was high in Masonry, being a Knights Templar and a Scottish Rite Mason. He was a member of the Fort Wayne commandery and that body will assume charge of the remains and probably bring them here for burial. The deceased was about fifty years old and a native of Canton, Ohio. He was a brother to Samuel Wise, who is now an Adams Express messenger on the Pittsburg.

THE WEEK'S DEATHS.

The following is a list of the deaths reported by the undertakers of the city for the week ending April 30:

Peter Shambach, 56 years old, cancer.

Mary Kammeyer, 1 day old, exhaustion.

Peter Busch, 72 years old, apoplexy.

Dora Geerken, 3 days old, convulsions.

Elisha M. Aldrich, 80 years old, old age.

Lizzie Bobilya, 30 years old, consumption.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

Our Standing Army.

Reader, Toronto, Ontario.—The standing army of the United States is in the neighborhood of 25,000, lately increased, however, by the addition of two artillery regiments by act of congress.

News Always Sugar-Coated.

In Constantinople daily and weekly papers are published in a dozen different languages, but they must submit all advance-proofs to a government censor, who permits nothing to be printed without his mark of "harmless." One of the censor's rules is to cut out all news of assaults on crowned heads. The death of President Carnot was given to the Turkish public as caused by an illness lasting several days.

A Deadly Revolver.

A revolver which fires fifteen times with one loading is the next thing to be added to the already long list of death-dealing weapons. This, which is the invention of an American, embodies all the latest improvements in firearms—pin-fire, safety-triggers, automatic shell-ejectors, and the rest. The weapon is furnished with two barrels, one placed above the other, and the outer row of ten bullets in the cylinder is fired from the upper barrel, while the inner row of five is used from the lower barrel by means of a second trigger, which works independently of the other.

Poor Economy.

The Detroit News-Tribune prints the following story on the authority of a man connected with one of the great Western railways: The track superintendent had recently adopted a new spike, which, comparatively speaking, was pretty expensive. He sent out word, therefore, that the spikes must be carefully looked after. One day the road boss was walking up the track to where a section gang was working with the new spikes. He found one lying between the rails and pocketed it. "Did you get my instructions about those spikes, Mike?" he said to the section boss. "I did that, yer honor, and it's mighty careful I've been." "Lose any?" "Nary a wan," replied Mike, but a trifle hesitatingly. "How about this?" and the telltale spike was shown him. "Luk at that, now," said Mike, in a delighted way. "Shure I've had wan of the min on a hunt for that same spike the last two days. Faith, it's glad I am yer honor found it." The spike was worth about four cents.

LAKE SUPERIOR.

Interesting Facts About the Largest Body of Fresh Water In the World.

"The Great Lakes" is the title of an article in St. Nicholas, written by W. S. Harwood. Concerning Lake Superior, Mr. Harwood says:

It is, to begin with, the largest body of fresh water in the world. It is water of wonderful purity which it holds, too, and sometime—and in the not very distant future either—the people who live in the large cities to the west and south will come to this lake to get the water for their homes. It will not be so remarkable an engineering feat to pipe the water of this lake, pure and sparkling and fresh from its cold depths, to these cities which are now struggling with the question of their water supply and meeting all sorts of difficulties in their efforts to get water fit to drink.

All down through this 1,000 feet of blue there is a peculiar coldness. At the very most, the temperature varies through winter and summer not more than six degrees. Winter and summer this great lake never changes to any appreciable extent, so that if you dip your finger tips in the blue surface on a day in July, or if you test it some day in early winter when you have been out on some belated, ice mailed fishing smack, or when you have gone out to watch the fishermen spearing their supplies through the thick ice in mid-January, you will find but a trifling difference in the temperature. Away down at the bottom, too, there is but little variation in the temperature, for it stands at nearly 40 degrees F. at the bottom and varies from 40 to 46 degrees, winter and summer, at the surface. The other lakes, though cold, are not in this respect like Superior.

The whole bottom of the lake is believed to be a strong rock basin, though it would seem that there must be great springs at the bottom to help keep up the enormous volume of water. From the north there is a large amount of water pouring into the lake year in and year out, the swift rushing, narrow banked Nipigon and other streams furnishing no small part of the supply. These streams in a large measure make up the loss from the surface. One of the old lake captains, a bronzed, kindly faced man who had been for 35 years on the lakes and had faced death many a time in the frightful storms which sometimes sweep across these beautiful bodies of water, told me, as we were passing along one day near the north coast of Superior, with the headlands and inlets and glossy green bluffs of that most picturesque shore in full view, that the theory that the lake was slowly going down in size was true. He maintained that he could tell from certain landmarks along the shores, with which he is as familiar as he would be with the streets of his old Scottish birthplace, that the lake was slowly, very slowly, but surely receding. However, it will be some centuries yet before there will be any appreciable lessening of the great lakes, so that we need not be concerned.

Strange as it may seem, the lake has tides, too—well defined tides—discovered in 1860. It is what is called a self registering tide, with a regular flux and reflux wave, caused, so the scientific men say, by the sun and moon. The average rise and fall every 24 hours is one fourteen-hundredth of a foot. The maximum tide at new and full moon is one twenty-eight-hundredth of a foot.

Derivation of the Word Klondike.

"The River Trip to the Klondike" is the title of an article by John Sidney Webb in The Century. Mr. Webb says:

From Dawson City the trail to the mines leads over a steep hill to the creek made so famous by its tributaries, for there is not a single mine on the principal stream, which in the miners' slang is called Klondike, and yet this stream does in reality bear a characteristic name given it by the Indians, which is utterly murdered by this pronunciation, now so common.

The Indians name the creeks throughout the country from some characteristic in connection with the stream itself, and as this one is so swift that in order to set their salmon traps or nets they were obliged to use a hammer to drive the stakes to anchor them the creek was named by them Hammer creek, or, in their language, phonetically, Troan Dik. The spelling Klondike means absolutely nothing, but has been accepted, so I learn, by the board of geographical names of the United States.

An Eye Experiment.

The two eyes really see two objects. If the two forefingers be held, one at the distance of one foot, the other two feet in front of the eyes, and the former be looked at, two phantoms of the latter will be observed, one on each side. If the latter finger be regarded, two phantoms of the nearer finger will be observed mounting guard, one on either side.

Did Not Keep Him Warm.

Gobang—I had a letter from a friend who went to the Klondike. He said he had two mines and was rich enough to burn money.

Ukerdeck—When is he coming back?

Gobang—I don't know. The letter was finished by another man who said that my friend had frozen to death.—New York Journal.

GOT WHAT SHE WANTED.

The Manager Was Sure He Had Freaks In Plenty, but Changed His Mind.

The dime museum manager sat in his marble sanctum in glorious complacency. Prosperity was his. His was the road to wealth and fame—he had reached the limit too.

A woman entered the room. "Do you want any freaks?"

"No, madam. I'm sorry, but freaks are a drug on the market at present. I've all the snake charmers, turtle kids, glass eaters, strong men, giants, dwarfs, Circassian beauties, dog faced girls, Siamese twins, acrobats, contortionists, fire chewers, Chinese glass blowers, prestidigitateurs, mesmerists, hypnotists, lion tamers, lightning calculators and clay slingers I can use. Good day."

"But I, sir"—

He started to wave her aside with a gesture of impatience.

"I, sir, am greater than them all. I am the rarest of the rare. When they hear what I am, thousands will bow down at my feet. I am the greatest curiosity the world has ever known. I am the only woman in America who isn't a Daughter of Something or other!"

"Name your terms! Name your terms!"

She was engaged on the spot.—New York Journal.

THE WORD CHATELAINE.

Something About the Derivation and Meanings of the Word.

Tudor Jenks writes about "Reference Books" in St. Nicholas. Mr. Jenks says: Suppose a little boy is reading a story and he comes to the word chatelaine. It may seem to him an interesting bit of language. He thinks he would like to know what it means. Consequently he shuts his book, keeping his finger in the place, and runs down stairs to where his father is busy in the study preparing a speech upon the coming school election. "Father," he says, "what is a chatelaine?"

We will suppose that his father is a man who has sufficient information to give a general answer to the question.

"A chatelaine," he may say, "is the lady who is the presiding mistress of a castle."

The boy opens his book and reads again the sentence in which he found the word. Then he giggles.

"That can't be right," he says, "for here it speaks of a lady who 'hung a chatelaine to her belt.' Besides, it says that the chatelaine was made of hammered silver, so it can't be a lady who is mistress of a castle."

"Oh," his father replies, "that is different. There the word means a little contrivance ladies wear at their belts to hold chains from which they suspend keys and tablets, pin boxes and such things."

"Then how did you come to make such a mistake?" the boy asks.

"It was not a mistake," his father replies. "The word means what I said too."

"It is queer that it should mean two such different things. How does it happen?" the boy asks.

Then the father—if he happens to be the right kind of a father—puts aside his work and says, "Bring me the dictionary."

The dictionary is brought and opened to the word, and father and son devote a few moments to the inquiry how a single word can have two meanings apparently so different. They find that chatelaine comes from the French, and was at first spelled chastelaine, but that the s has disappeared, leaving only a little footprint in the shape of an accent over the a. Then it is discovered that chatelaine is really a form of the word castellan, a short form of the Latin word castellanus, meaning a man who is the keeper or owner of a castellum, or castle. And then the dictionary says "v. castle," so they turn back to castle. They find that castle comes from castel or chastel, which is the same word in a different form that now appears as chateau, and that it comes from the Latin castrum, meaning a camp, while castrum comes from casa, the Latin for hut, a word still in the same form in Italian. (A curious instance of this word is seen in the name of the boy who stood upon the burning deck, Casabianca, which is simply "Whitehouse"). Casa is the same word as case or cover—that is, a covering from the weather and that comes from the Sanskrit root chad, which means a cover. Also from the same root come cassock, chasuble and casino, which, it may surprise you to learn, are relatives of the chatelaine with which we started. Now when we come to the meaning of chatelaine we see that it meant, at first, the mistress of a castle—that is, a keeper of the keys to its supplies and stores—the housekeeper or housewife, and that her name was applied to the little bunch of keys carried at her belt, just as in English we speak of a housewife, meaning a little case or box that contains needles, thread, scissors, thimble, and so on. So now we can see exactly how the same word can mean a lady who is mistress of a castle and a little contrivance for carrying at the belt keys and other useful things.

After the boy has learned all these things he turns to his father a little scornfully and says: "Humph! If I had known you were going to look in the dictionary, I could have done that myself." Then if his father doesn't say, "Why didn't you?" we ourselves may add that little moral to the fable.

Innocence.

Going smilingly up to his mother one day, Tommy said:

"Ma, haven't I been a good boy since I began going to Sunday school?"

"Yes, my lamb," answered the mother fondly.

"And you trust me now, don't you, ma?"

"Yes, darling."

Then spoke up the little one innocently:

"What makes you keep the mince pies locked up in the pantry the same as ever?"—London Tit-Bits.

Two to Avoid.

Beware of the man who smiles when he's angry; he's dangerous. And beware also of the man who looks glum when he's glad; he's probably a humorist.—Chicago News.

The Cymric, the largest freight steamer afloat, can carry about 20,000 tons of dead weight—that is, about what 625 freight cars can carry. The displacement of the Cymric is 23,000 tons. She carries thus about twenty-twenty-thirds of her weight.

The amount of capital invested in the manufacture of bicycle tires in the United States is estimated by an exchange at $5,000,000, the number of persons employed at 3,000 and the number of tires produced annually at 4,000,000.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.
DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Dr. B. A. Stockdale
SPECIALIST.
Cures Chronic Catarrh and all diseases of Nose, Throat, Lungs and Stomach.
NERVOUS DEBILITY & SKIN DISEASES.
Hours—9 to 11 a. m., 2 to 5 and 7 to 8 p. m.

Dr. B. A. Stockdale,
33 W. Washington St., Fort Wayne, Ind.
Not in Office Wed. and Thurs.

"77"
BREAKS UP
COLDS
TELLS ALL.
Dr. Humphreys' Manual, 100 pages, to be found at all Drug stores, tells all about the treatment of disease with Dr. Humphreys' Specifics.
A cloth bound copy in white and gold mailed free.
"77" checks the Grip and breaks up Colds that hang on. 25c., all druggists. Humphreys' Medicine Company, New York.

APPLICATION FOR LIQUOR LICENSE.

To the Citizens of Fort Wayne, Allen County, State of Indiana:

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will make application to the Board of County Commissioners of Allen County, Indiana, at their next regular session for license to sell spirituous, malt and vinous liquors in less quantities than a quart at a time for the term of one year, in a room on the ground floor, fronting and having main entrance at No. 18 West Main street, Fort Wayne, Allen county, Indiana. 4-27-1t GEORGE H. SEGROLD.

SAMPLE BALLOT.

NEW FORM.

(Use Blue Pencil Instead of Stamp.)



DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

DEM.	For Mayor, HENRY P. SCHERER.
DEM.	For Clerk, HENRY B. MONNING.
DEM.	For Water Works Trustee, PHILLIP J. SINGLETON.
DEM.	For Water Works Trustee, MURRAY HARTNETT.
DEM.	For Water Works Trustee, WM. TAGTMEYER.
DEM.	For Councilman 2nd Ward, FRANK E. PURCELL.
DEM.	For Councilman 2nd Ward, WM. J. HOSEY.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR VOTING.

1. To vote a STRAIGHT DEMOCRATIC TICKET make a cross on the ROOSTER, at the head of the ticket with pencil and do not mark the ticket anywhere else.

2. To vote a mixed ticket make a cross within the square at the left of the name of each person you wish to vote for, but do not mark the ticket anywhere else.

3. A mark on the ticket anywhere else than in the circle at the head of the ticket—for a straight ticket—or in the square at the left—for a mixed ticket—is a distinguishing mark, and the ticket will be thrown out.

4. If you mark the ROOSTER within the circle at the top, you must not mark the ticket anywhere else.

5. If you mark the squares at the left of the ticket, you must not mark the ROOSTER in the circle at the head of the ticket.

6. Each voter is entitled to vote for three Water Works Trustees—and no more and two Councilmen—and no more. If you vote for more than three Water Works Trustees, or more than two Councilmen, your ticket will not be counted.

7. Before leaving the booth, fold your ballot so that the initials of the poll clerk may be seen, and on leaving the booth give the pencil to the poll clerk and the ballot to the inspector.

Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway Company, Pittsburg, Pa., April 30, 1898.

NOTICE—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway Company will be held at the office of the company, in the city of Pittsburg, on Wednesday, May 18, 1898, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of electing three directors to the places of a like number whose term of service expires on that day.

JOHN J. HALEY, Secretary.

The Perfume of Violets.
The purity of the lily, the glow of the rose, and the flush of Hebe combine in Pozzoni's wondrous Powder.

WANTED.

WANTED—Day boarders at 26 East Wayne street. 3tf

WANTED—A girl for general housework. Inquire 213 East Lewis street.

WANTED—One good scaffold painter. Call or address Homer Krick, 59 East Buck street. 291

WANTED—Waitresses; $10 per month and experienced $12 per month. The Bliss, Bluffton, Ind.

WANTED—To buy family driving horse, cheap, cost cash. H. VanMeter, over Old National bank. 2813

WANTED—If you want to borrow money see "ad" on first page, first column, Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 1tf

WANTED—To buy a good business; state price and I will call and see you. Address Box 7, care Sentinel. 2913

WANTED—$5 daily, war puzzle game, Capturing Cuba, retails 10c, sample free. A. E. Fowler Co., Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—Town and county agents to sell goods; 100 per cent profit. Inquire G. W. Rosebarth, Hyer house, 225 Calhoun St. 2912

WANTED—Expert watch, clock and jewelry repairing, at Libbing & Co.'s, 28 E. Main St. J. Baus, watchmaker, formerly with H. Marlotte. mar30-1mo

WANTED—Men in every county to act as private detectives under instructions. Experience unnecessary. Address, Universal Detective Agency, Indianapolis, Ind. 19Sent-17

WANTED—Small loans made to salaried people, ladies and others on satisfactory security. Easy terms of repayment. 23 Bass Block, fourth floor. Take elevator. 11 1m

WANTED—Opium, Morphine, Whiskey. If interested in the cure of these habits write for my book on these diseases, mailed free. B. M. Wooley, M. D., Atlanta, Ga. 12Feb-23-mf1

WANTED—Men to advertise business, distribute circulars, samples, etc.; expel[illegible] unnecessary; salary, $15 and expenses weekly. Schafer Dobson Mfg. Co., Chicago.

WANTED—$3.00 daily selling specialty soaps, giving customers double value in handsome presents; exclusive territory; sample outfit free. Lawe Soap Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

WANTED—A strong boy between 18 and 20 years of age to take care of horses; one who has had experience; must come well recommended. Apply Dr. Kappel, 106 East Washington street, between 6 and 8 o'clock this evening. 2912

WANTED—Three roughers, three crane tenders and three hammer drivers; steady work and good wages; no traveling expenses paid. Apply in person or correspond with Block-Pollak Iron Co., Forge Department, Cincinnati, Ohio. 282

WANTED—Salesmen—$100 a month and expenses guaranteed selling to merchants and families our machines for cooling refrigerators; guaranteed 75 per cent. cheaper than ice. For full particulars, address Arctic Refrigerating Co., Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—Capable man with some cash to carry stock of goods and manage branch for Chicago house; salary $100 per month and all expenses; also extra percentage; permanent position; good future prospects. James Burton, 215 Madison street, Chicago.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished rooms. Inquire at 16 Douglas avenue.

FOR RENT—Large front room; modern conveniences; desirable location. Address E., care Sentinel.

FOR RENT—Four furnished rooms. Can be used for light housekeeping. Inquire, 123 West Jefferson St. 4tf

FOR RENT—House of 8 rooms on South Calhoun St., modern improvements. Inquire, 31 West Williams St. 4tf

FOR RENT—Flat of six rooms, at 88 Baker street; cistern and hydrant water. Inquire 101 East Lewis street.

FOR RENT—If you want money on household goods, see "ad" on first page, first column, Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 1tf

FOR RENT—With board, one large, well furnished front room; suitable for two; two large closets. 25 West Lewis street. 29t7

FOR RENT—Good brick house; seven rooms; good cellar and barn if desired; bath tub and water in house. Inquire 101 East Lewis street.

FOR RENT—Elegant eight-room residence in Lakeside; rent reduced from $20.00 to $16.00 per month; also good barn near Sentinel office. Inquire of W. E. Dodd, over Old National Bank. 27tf

FOR RENT—169 East Berry street; all modern improvements, bath room, electric light, furnace. Inquire, 49 Harmer St., cor. E. Wayne. 27tf

FOR RENT—Eight-room house at 328 South Calhoun street; bath room complete; heated by hot water; gas and electric chandeliers in all rooms; cement cellar, with slate laundry tubs; driveway from Calhoun street to barn. Will lease to good party. Inquire at 31 West Berry street, corner Harrison. 2tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—If you want money on personal security, see "ad" on first page, first column. Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 7tf

FOR SALE OR TRADE—I have two large stock farms; three 160 acre farms; three 80 acre farms; several 40 acre farms, and quite a number of small pieces of land, including 4 acres on West Main street, that are suitable for gardening. Also houses and lots for sale in all parts of the city. R. G. Niswonger & Co., 38 E. Berry St., Postoffice drug store, City. 10tf

FOR SALE—Improved dwelling property on West Berry street, West Washington street, East Suttenfield street, West Wayne street, West Jefferson street, West and East Creighton avenue, West DeWald street, South Harrison street, Fairfield avenue, Brandriff street, West Third street, Hendricks street. Vacant lots in Fletcher's addition, Lakeside Park addition, Rockhill heirs' addition. Houses to rent and money to loan. Schrader & Wilson, first floor No. 7 Court street. 2tf

PROFESSIONAL.

DOCTOR MARY WHERY,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office and Residence 28 Madison Street.
Specialty:—Diseases of Women. Telephone 470.
Office hours 9 a. m. to 3:00 p. m., and 7 to 8 p. m.

RHEUMATIC CURE.

T RHEUMATIC

A never failing cure for Rheumatism in all stages and conditions. 2 bottles are guaranteed to cure any ordinary case of Rheumatism. Try it. It will cure you. For sale by GROSS & PELLENS, 24 Calhoun St.

TEMPLE THEATER.

The Popular Players

MR. and MRS. ROBERT WAYNE,

And their splendid company.

....THIS EVENING....

"INHERITED."

Prices—10, 20 and 30 cents.



F. M. SMITH & CO
RUN EASY.
OAK LAWN,
NEW QUAKER CITY,
CONTINENTAL
LAWN MOWERS
At Rock Bottom Prices.
F. M. Smith & Co.,
Phone 30. 22 Calhoun Street

At Important Rug Sale.

Resolute buying--knowing how to buy, and the grit to take hold of a big lot when you see the bargain in it, has put us in possession of the largest and handsomest line of

ORIENTAL RUGS.....

AT LOW PRICES,

That has ever been brought to this city. This lot consists of both new and antique in the well-known

BOKHARAS! SHERVANS! DAGESTANS! BELLOCHISTANS! AND CARABAUGAS!

All sizes from the small mat to the full room size, stair and hall strips.

This collection is so large we had to make separate room for the display,

To which we invite every housekeeper in this city. Take elevator to third floor.

H and H is the only article that will clean your Carpets easily and well.

THE RURODE DRY GOODS COMPANY,

—SUCCESSORS TO—

ROOT & COMPANY.

SAVE YOUR MONEY By Depositing It With the **Allen County Loan & Savings Association,** 33 East Berry Street.

Try our New Plan. Shares $1.00 each per month. Matures in seventy-seven months.

No Fines or Membership Fee.

I am prepared to make loans of any Amounts on first mortgage security on farm or city property, at low rate of interest, with the privilege of paying back all or any amount at any interest paying time. I also have farm and city property to sell and exchange. Any one intending to buy, sell or exchange, will find it to their advantage to call on me.

Phone 622 **Louis F. Curdes,** Office open evenings. 8 & 9 Pixley Long Blk.

Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Gastritis and all Stomach Disorders positively cured. Grover Graham's Dyspepsia remedy is a specific. One dose removes all distress, and a permanent cure of the most chronic and severe cases is guaranteed. Do not suffer! A 50-cent bottle will convince the most skeptical. sat.15dm

A. C. COCKE, Druggist.

SPECIAL.

XXXX Coffee 10c lb.
15 Bars American Soap 25c.
Best Lemons 15c doz.
Red Salmon 10c can.
Best Lard 7c lb.

S. CANZER. 267 E. Lewis Street.

MONEY!

Money to loan on Farm and City Real Estate at the lowest rates of interest. We have the money on hand to close loans at once.

The J. F. Schell Loan & Investment Co., 2[?] 35-36-37 Pixley-Long Block. 14 & 15 E. Berry St., Fort Wayne, Ind.

Houses Built on Easy Payments.

I have choice lots on Smith St. one block from street car. Price $150, small cash payment, balance on monthly. Will build you a house to suit. Write me and I will call on you.

PHILIP WYSS, Carpentor, N. E. cor. Oliver and Emily St.



Golden, The Hatter....

To see is to admire the Line of

Ladies' Sailors, Neckwear, Men's Furnishings, Hats & Caps

That we offer. Needs only to be seen to be admired. Any one who desires to be in good style, to have durable material, and to accomplish this economically, you will find we are headquarters for just such needs. Try us.

GOLDEN, = THE = HATTER,

96 Calhoun Street. Opposite Fruit House.

Every Transaction at This Store!

Is the Forerunner of Many More.

Customers are supplied with all in the grocery and provision line that the market affords, or the most fastidious taste requires. Meats are carefully selected, and I take pride in being able to furnish the best in the market. Cheaper meats are sold but NONE BETTER.

Money Spent Here is Well Spent.

Carefully selected Queen Olives. Imported and Domestic Jams, Jellies and Canned Goods are brands of National reputation. If you want the best, you will always find it at

JOHN N. PFEIFFER'S,

Both Phones 378. 40-44 W. Berry Street.

Years Have Changed Things Wonderfully.

The ways and manners of people have changed—customs have changed—POWER HAS CHANGED and the methods of business have materially been affected. It is not necessary for you to pay from $40 to $75 for a first-class custom made suit of clothes any longer. We'll build you a first-class business suit for from $16 to $25, and a fine dress suit from $25 to $35.

Our Line of Woolens

Is by far the largest and most varied in the city and the Fit, Style and Workmanship of our garments are first-class in every particular.

See Our Trouserings.

We are showing an immense line of the newest effects in worsted checks and stripes and neat effects, at $5, $6, $7 and $8.

I. Mautner & Co.,

POPULAR TAILORS.

52 1-2 CALHOUN ST.

All of our garments are cut, made and trimmed right in our premises.

The Evening Sentinel.

SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1898.

OUR TELEPHONES.

Business Office - - - - - - - - No. 173.
Editorial Rooms - - - - - - - No. 850.

The Weather.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—For Indiana: Showers tonight and Sunday; increasing southeast winds.

NEWS NOTES.

Mrs. R. P. Barr, of Kendallville, is the guest of Mrs. William Lawson.

Miss Rose Neirciter, of Zanesville, Ind., was in the city shopping yesterday.

Mrs. Tyson, of Monroeville, was in the city yesterday, the guest of friends.

Miss Bessie Glenn is entertaining her cousin, Miss Bonnie Glenn, of Chicago.

Miss Harriet Leonard, principal of the Jefferson school, went to Chicago yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Buehner, of New York city, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Herman Siemon.

Mrs. C. F. Hettler and Miss Eliza Moseman leave for a visit of seven weeks in California on Monday next.

Mayme C. Cole, of Angola, arrived in the city this morning and is the guest of her uncle at the Wayne hotel.

Frank Barthell and Fred Martin have returned to their homes in Decatur after a pleasant visit with friends in this city.

Mrs. John Mackintosh, who has been the guest of Mrs. Roux, of East Wayne street, returned yesterday to her home in Hoagland.

Dr. Schulder, of this city, has located at Maples, Ind. Dr. Schulder is one of the recent graduates of the Fort Wayne College of Medicine and has bright prospects before him.

J. A. Holworth, of Eliza street, was very pleasantly surprised last evening by a number of his friends. The affair was in honor of his birthday anniversary and had been arranged by Mrs. Holworth.

Charles Bulger, of Hillsdale, Mich., is in the city visiting friends. Mr. Bulger formerly resided in Fort Wayne and was at one time captain of the Fort Wayne militia company. He is at present traveling for a Toledo wholesale house.

The Huntington News-Democrat: "James A. Purviance expects to leave next Tuesday for Fort Wayne, where he has accepted a position as traveling salesman for the Fort Wayne Oil and Supply company. His territory will include portions of Michigan, Indiana and Ohio."

The board of safety at its meeting last night confirmed the purchase of a number of grappling hooks and poles to be used in the recovery of bodies. Since there have been a number of drownings in this city and it was found that there were no means with which to recover the bodies it was decided to buy the outfit. The board also transacted some routine business.

An "announcement tea" which is to be given today by Mrs. Haskin, of South Evanston, Ill., will state the engagement of her daughter, Miss Helen Haskin to Ralph Townley Hoagland, of Chicago. Mr. Hoagland is the son of Mr. and Mrs. John Hoagland, formerly of this city, Fort Wayne also being the birthplace of Ralph Hoagland. Miss Haskin is one of Evanston's charming young ladies who has traveled extensively abroad and in this country. Mr. Hoagland is in the commission business and a member of the Chicago stock exchange.

Monroeville Breeze: "After an illness of two weeks from measles and lung fever, Mrs. Wm. Draper died at the family residence on South street last Sunday afternoon. She was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. O. P. Cornewell, and while not blessed with the fortunes of life as many, she was a hard working woman, always in readiness to do her duty in sickness or distress. She leaves a companion and four children to mourn her loss with a large number of relatives and friends. The funeral was held Tuesday at the U. B. church, her pastor, Rev. Balts, officiating."

The Only English Pope.

The only Englishman who ever ruled as pope was Nicholas Breakspear, who was born about the year 1100 at Langley, near St. Albans. He was unanimously elected for the papal chair in 1154, and bore the title of Adrian IV.

Best Roll Butter, Down to 12 1-2c Pound.

Fresh Eggs, 8c Dozen.

Best Sugar Cured Shoulders, 6½c.
Best Sugar Cured Hams, 9½c.
Choice Smoked Bacon, 8c lb.
Jersey Sweet Potatoes, 35c peck.
Choice Louisiana Rice, 4c lb.
New Sun Dried Peaches, 4c lb.
New California Raisins, 4c lb.
New Santa Clara Prunes, 5c lb.
Alaska Red Salmon, 10c can
Gooseberries and String Beans, 5c.
Pie Peaches, 3lb cans, 7c.
Baltimore Table Peaches, 3 lb cans, 10c.

FRUIT HOUSE.

MONEY TO LOAN
On real estate or personal security. C. F. PFEIFFER, Rooms 6-7, Bass Blk. 2tf

New Potatoes and New Onions Down to 45c Peck.

Florida Fine Apples, 15c each.
Florida Tomatoes, 10c lb.
Fine Michigan Lettuce, 10c lb.
New Green Peas, 5c quart.
New Wax Beans, 12c quart.
Home Grown Spinach, 20c peck.
New Asparagus, 6c bunch.
Cape Cod Cranberries, 10c quart.
Large Wax Messina Lemons, 15c.

FRUIT HOUSE

Mrs. Zent, of Roanoke, was a visitor in the city yesterday.

Miss Henrietta Marx, of Huntington, visited in Fort Wayne yesterday.

Mrs. Bailey, of Zanesville, was the guest of friends in the city yesterday.

Will Bowers and Miss Null, of Maples, were guests in the city last evening.

Miss Amelia Roux will leave in a few days for a visit with friends in Stryker, Ohio.

Mrs. Robert Lowry will spend Sunday in Bluffton, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Brooks Sale.

Mrs. L. A. Bond entertained at cards last evening in honor of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Watt, of New York.

Mrs. S. J. Garmire returned last evening from Lagrange, where she has been the guest of relatives for the past two weeks.

Mrs. Lincoln Johnson, who was operated upon at Hope hospital by Dr. M. F. Porter, is making satisfactory progress towards recovery.

George Humphrey, mailing clerk at the postoffice, went to work yesterday morning on crutches. Last Tuesday he fell down the steps and sprained his foot.

Dr. Nolte, of Milwaukee, is visiting old friends in the city. Dr. Nolte was a student at Concordia from 1871 to 1876. He has not been in Fort Wayne since the latter year, and is astonished at the growth of the city and the evidences of prosperity everywhere apparent.

Arrangements are being made for the organization of a large chorus choir at the St. Paul M. E. church, under the management of a competent leader. It is expected to increase the membership to thirty-five or forty. The first rehearsal will be held on Friday evening, May 6.

Commencing tonight a non-commissioned officer of the Hibernian Rifles will be at the armory in Library hall every night, except Sunday, when recruits will be instructed. Company drills will be held on Tuesday and Thursday evenings. Sergeant Sullivan will be instructor tonight.

City Engineer Randall and his deputy, Dan McKendry, sr., are the champion mice catchers of Fort Wayne. In the last ten months with one little trap they have caught 140 mice and are adding new laurels to their wreath every day. Mr. Randall may enter in a mice catching tournament which is being agitated.

Jacob Foellinger is back in Fort Wayne after an extended trip in the west. He has been absent about one year and came back to settle up some affairs. Mr. Foellinger may decide to locate in the west. He reports that every day scores of prospectors are returning from Klondike, most of them having been unsuccessful in reaching the gold mining country.

Mrs. Lillian M. Hollister, of Detroit, Mich., supreme commander of the L. O. T. M. of the World, will be in the city May 4th for the purpose of holding a camp of instruction in the secret and ritualistic work of the order. There are two lodges in the city and they will hold a joint meeting in the I. O. O. F. hall, on Calhoun street, both afternoon and evening of that day.

On his trip Robert G. Ingersoll is accompanied by his wife and they were registered at the New Aveline hotel. C. P. Farrell, manager, is also with Mr. Ingersoll. They visited the electric works and the knitting mills this morning and at noon left for Chicago, where Mr. Ingersoll will deliver for the first time in the Windy City the lecture listened to last night by a Fort Wayne audience.

Huntington people who attended the Ingersoll lecture last night were: Messrs. J. Fred France, Dr. H. P. Frost, Dr. G. P. Chenoweth, A. D. Wasmuth, John R. Day, W. A. Zeller, sr., Professor O. E. Hawkins, Frank Guthrie and A. H. Fisher. A party drove to this city from Decatur to hear the lecture. It consisted of Messrs. Max Romberg, Dick Townsend, James Beatty, T. J. Merryman and J. O. Dugan. Both parties registered at the Randall.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Hogan last evening celebrated their silver wedding at their home on Baker street. A large number of guests assembled to make the occasion a pleasant one for the couple who had traveled happily together twenty-five years down the pathway of life. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Hogan presented their parents with a silver set, and members of the Ladies' Social Aid society gave them a handsome china set. Mrs. Fitzgibbons, mother of Mrs. Hogan, was seventy-five years old and the anniversary was celebrated in connection with the silver wedding. The aged lady was presented with a rocking chair. Frank J. Barns and Mrs. P. O'Ryan won first prizes in the progressive pedro games and the booby prizes went to Frank Mungovan and Miss Suphoff.

Ossian News: "Rumors have been afloat for two or three weeks that our fellow citizen Robert W. Stowe, would soon take to himself a wife, and last Sunday the report was verified. The ceremony took place in Bluffton, being performed by a lady minister, Pharina Mossburg, of the Pentecostal denomination. The bride was Miss Stella Biddle. Her parents live in Zanesville. She is nineteen years of age and an accomplished lady having a rare talent for music. Immediately following the ceremony the newly married couple drove to Zanesville and spent the day with the bride's parents. In the evening they went to Uniondale where they remained until Monday with a sister of Mrs. Stowe. It is their expectation to move to Fort Wayne and begin housekeeping there."

The police and fire department were paid off today.

Charles Neizer, of Monroeville, was in the city yesterday.

Mrs. A. E. Moses, of Sheldon, was in the city shopping yesterday.

Abe Minsky left last evening for Muncie to attend the T. P. A. convention.

Superintendent of Parks Goers will plant his flowers in the open parks about May 20.

The Trades and Labor council at its meeting last night transacted only routine business.

Miss Clara Walters, of East Berry street, will go to Van Wert tonight to visit over Sunday with Mrs. Johnson.

Henry Newberger, who travels out of Boston, arrived in the city yesterday to spend his vacation with friends.

Dr. and Mrs. J. D. Morgan and Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Longwell, of Hixon, Ohio, attended the Ingersoll lecture last night.

Milton Kraus, of Peru, and E. Sweeney, of Kokomo, were in Fort Wayne yesterday and last night attended the Ingersoll lecture.

Born, Thursday last, to Mr. and Mrs. John G. Stirling, of Hoagland—a daughter. Mrs. A. W. Motsker, of South Broadway, is a sister of the happy father.

Ernest J. Williams and T. E. Brown, of the Jamison-Williams orchestra, will leave today for Indianapolis, where they will engage with the When band for the season.

Mrs. Folts, a lady residing on Putnam street, yesterday tripped on a loose board and thrown down breaking her right arm above the elbow. Dr. C. E. Stults reduced the fracture.

Miss Edna Harding had a narrow escape from being run over and seriously injured by Kettler's furniture wagon. The young lady was riding a wheel and at the corner of Calhoun and Wayne streets attempted to pass a crowd of people. She saw the wagon coming and tried to get off the wheel but fell and the furniture wagon struck the wheel and broke it and barely missed running over the young lady.

BRILLIANT EVENT.

The Mizpah Club Gives a Reception at True Blue Hall.

True Blue hall, which only recently presented a most warlike appearance, being the head quarters of the military company whose title it bears, was last evening the scene of one of the most happy social events of the season. The Mizpah club, which is composed entirely of ladies, gave a reception and dance there and every nook and cranny of that large room which the early part of week resounded with war songs and martial music, was followed by the more peaceful, though perhaps less patriotic, strains of the waltz, schottische, polka, two-step and quadrille.

There were twenty-four numbers on the program, which was carried out to the latter and without the least hitch. The grand march, in which eighty couples participated, was led by Miss Anna Doyle and Adolph Wiehnenn, ably seconded by Miss Mary Parrot and Henry Rohling. The reception committee was as follows: Misses Anna F. Doyle, Georgia Ames, Katie Noll, Mary Reiniche, Maime A. Hearn and Ollie Martin. The official roster of the club is: President, Mrs. Frank Grimes; vice president, Miss Mary Parrot; secretary, Miss Celia Oddou; treasurer, Miss Flo Perrey.

A SPOILED PACKAGE

Caused Trouble in a Man's Household.

These were happy days when I was convalescing and could feel the content of returning strength and life.

None know the feeling except those who have been very ill and recover.

I began again, months after complete recovery, to use coffee for breakfast and it seemed to agree with me for a while, until I gradually became conscious that the old stomach and bowel troubles were coming on again with the queer nervous feelings.

I had been cured first by leaving off coffee and using Postum Food Coffee, and would have always used Postum but for the fact that I got a spoiled package one day and turned against it.

I didn't then know that the grocer would have given me a good one in its place without charge.

When I found coffee was "doing me" again I went back to Postum, and found it was better made than ever and a most charming, delicious beverage.

In less than a week I was well and thoroughly satisfied to remain so and stick to Postum."—An Experience.

Crystal Island.

Crystal Island is one of the small isles of which such a large number are dotted about in the Pacific Ocean. It received its name on account of its being one mass of beautiful crystallized carbonate of lime. One of the most remarkable features of the Pacific Ocean, and one that distinguishes it from every other, is the vast assemblage of small islands with which, on the map, it appears to be crowded, particularly in the portion situated between the tropics. These islands are of three distinct forms—the coral, the crystal, and the volcanic. Of course, the first formation greatly predominates, but the largest islands are of the last description. Of the crystal formation, Crystal Island is one of the few specimens known.

CHICKENS, BUTTER AND EGGS.

Fine, Fresh Dressed Chickens, 10c lb.

Strictly Fine Gilt-edge Country Butter, 12½c lb.

Strictly Fresh Eggs, 8c.
New Cream Cheese, 10c.
Good Cooking Butter, 8c.
This is what we will do today at

THE NEW KEYSTONE,
240 Calhoun St.

PIGEONS AS MESSENGERS.

Advantages of Their Use For the Rapid Concentration of Naval Forces.

The twenty-third volume of proceedings of the United States Naval institute has among its contents several ably written papers on subjects interesting to the navy. Lieutenant E. W. Eberle contributes a paper on "Homing Pigeons as Messengers of the Fleet," in which he refers to the advantages and practical workings of a messenger pigeon service and points out conditions under which it may be used with advantage to the fleet. In his paper Lieutenant Eberle says:

"From its geographical surroundings Key West will become our most important pigeon station on the Atlantic, and Port Townshend, which controls the strait of Fuca and entrance to Puget sound, will be the most important on the Pacific. Port Townshend station can control the entire entrance to the western possessions of Great Britain, and this would prove of great value in the event of hostilities with that country.

"The rapid concentration of naval forces at the point of attack or the movement of forces to intercept the enemy is only made possible when we have a system by which we can communicate rapidly with the shore station from long distances at sea, and the messenger pigeon service is the only system by which we can obtain such communication. This service might be called, very appropriately, a 'sea telegraph' system, and although its messages cannot be dispatched with the speed and absolute certainty of the telegraph yet the system has the advantage of forwarding its messages from any position within definite limits, and therefore it is not necessary to seek the telegraph station in order to send a message.

"In the event of hostilities many more messages than those given in the above illustrations would be sent in order to insure the receipt of important information, and if only one of the many little messengers should arrive in time to enable our fleet to maneuver so as to engage the enemy before he could inflict appalling destruction of life and property upon some one of our seaports, then this service would prove itself most valuable to the government and well worth the small annual sum required to maintain its efficiency.

"It requires but one practical illustration to strike home and to open our eyes to the merits of this service. Let a single human life be saved from shipwreck in a time of peace or let one maneuver of the enemy's fleet be frustrated in the midst of war by the timely arrival of one of these swift winged, trusty little carriers with its urgent message, and all the country will applaud the result and will realize the value of a messenger pigeon service upon the seas."—Baltimore Sun.

Four Footed.

A family that had not been boarding for so very long in a certain Madison avenue house left rather suddenly the other day. It was all on account of a bull pup that just previous to the departure was purchased by the son and heir, but without consulting the elders of the family. He bore it home in triumph. Whom should he meet upon the threshold but the landlady. "Is that your pup?" she asked menacingly. The son and heir said that it was. "You expect to keep it here?" The son and heir said that he did. The landlady planted herself before the door. "No four footed beast enters this house," said she. "Madam, you're a four footed beast yourself," cried the son and heir. The departure took place that same evening.—New York Sun.

"Bummer."

When people are trying to be very polite in their language, they avoid the use of the word "bummer," yet it is a most respectable word and is not slang by any means. It is not even an "Americanism," but has come to us from our English relatives and is found in the English market bylaws of two centuries ago.

In the form "bummaree" it appears in advertisements in The Publick Intelligencer of 1660.

Originally it meant a fish peddler. You are likely to get your head broken, however, if you mention it to an honest American citizen of that occupation now.

The United States did not acquire the word until the early fifties, when it appeared in California.—New York World.

Unjust.

"I am very much afraid," said the offhand commentator, "that the gentleman who was in here does not make the most of his abilities. Unquestionably he has talent, but he lacks application."

"You wrong him," said Senator Sorghum, "you wrong him deeply. I don't think he ever hears of a vacancy in office without filing an application immediately."—Washington Star.

She Was Costly.

"The man I refused," she said softly, "is now rich, while the man I accepted is poor."

"Of course," replied her dearest friend. "It would be just the same if you had married the other."

The young matron could readily see that this was a reflection upon her, but it was two days before she was able to see in just what way, and even then she wasn't sure of it.—Chicago Post.

Thought He Wanted the Earth.

Injun Joe—What did that eastern chap do that made yo' fire him out er the hotel?

Arizona Landlord—W'y, the blamed galloot wanted a bath bed ter hisself. Reckon he'd 'a' bin wantin a bull darned room next.—Ainslie's Magazine.

"See here, Lucy," said the teacher to one of her bright scholars, "you have written the word 'oyster' without an 'r.'"

"Oh, yes," exclaimed the scholar, reaching for the slate to make the correction, "I must have been thinking this was one of those months when there is no 'r' in oysters."—New York World.

OUR SOLDIER BOYS.

See Them In Lehman's Display Window.

The largest photographs ever taken in Fort Wayne are on exhibition in the large show window of the Lehman clothing house, Nos. 31 and 33 Calhoun street.

One group consists of all the commissioned officers of the Indiana National Guards who left this city with the soldier boys in the early part of the week.

The others are of the Zollinger battery boys and True Blues, taken just after leaving their armories to march to the train, bound for Indianapolis. The pictures were taken by C. W. Miner, of the Miner studio, and finished in the splendid style for which that studio is justly famous.

Copies of the pictures are now on sale at the studio, 23 West Wayne street.

That Enough For a Book.

An ex-sea captain now living in Sydney, N. S. W., was many years ago in charge of a ship carrying some convicts. The convicts mutinied, murdered the crew and ordered the captain to navigate them to the islands, and, being a prudent man, he did so. When satisfied as to their course the convicts deliberated, decided that he had behaved himself well, and put him ashore on the first large island they came to. He was a musician and took his violin with him. A threatening crowd of savages greeted his arrival, but the marooned captain played to them till they thought him a god, brought him unlimited pigs and yams, and bowed in adoration. Finally he married the chief's daughter, succeeded him, and ruled the island for years till a ship called in and he sailed away.

Good Story of Consul-General Lee.

Here is one of Consul General Lee's good stories, told on himself. "We had surrendered at Appomattox, and I was riding slowly across the desolate country towards my home. My heart was heavy, my thoughts were sad. Rounding a curve in the road I saw an old man plowing close to the fence. As I approached him he eagerly inquired of the news at the front. 'It is bad, very bad,' I replied. 'General Lee has surrendered!' 'What is that you're saying?' almost screamed the old fellow. 'General Lee has surrendered, and all is over.' For fully a minute he regarded me, and then said, with great contempt: 'That's all you know about it. That little upstart of a no-count Fitz Lee might have surrendered, but Uncle Robert? No siree, never! Get up, Bess!'"

Deep Dish Apple Pie.

For delicious deep dish pie the apples must be in slices, white and firm. Mrs. Cheerup, who serves it frequently to an appreciative family, peels and quarters the fruit and layers a small teacup in the center of a two-quart baking-dish. Then she slices the large quarters each three times and puts them in three layers. Between the layers she puts tiny bits of yellow lemon peel, without a particle of white adhering, a tablespoon of sugar to each layer, one on top, and over all the piece of a lemon and a cup of the sirup that was in the apples. She is famous for her light, flaky, but not over-rich, pie crust; with this she lines the sides and covers the top. On high days soft custard or cream is eaten over this pie.

The New Use for Mountain Peaks.

If an inhabitant of another world should visit our earth he would hardly fail to notice, among its curiosities worth reporting to his fellow beings, the numerous observatories, some for studying the stars and others for studying the weather, which, within a few years past, have been placed upon so many lofty peaks in lands so widely scattered that they may be said to encircle the globe. He would probably jot down in his note book: "The inhabitants of the earth have placed scientific sentry boxes all around their planet as near the sky as they can get them." The latest of the lofty outposts of science to be established has recently been put on the summit of Mount Kosciusko, 7,328 feet high, the most elevated point in Australia. It is a meteorological observatory.

The Old Cry.

Mrs. Quiverful—"Do you know, dear, that I think the baby sometimes cries in her sleep?" Mr. Quiverful (savagely)—"I don't know about that, but I know she often cries in mine."—Pick-Me-Up.

GIVEN AWAY.

Every purchaser of goods at our store will be entitled to a selection of fine decorated China. Ask for particulars. No fake. Nothing but good useful articles.

THE NEW KEYSTONE,
No. 240 Calhoun St.

Wanted.

Experienced dressmakers. Inquire at 205 West Jefferson street.

For bulk Garden Seeds, all kinds of Flower Seeds, Tube Rose bulbs, Canna Roots, etc., go to S. Bash & Co. 28tf

For Sale.

The Young Men's Christian association building and lot 40x100 feet. Price $23,000. Inquire or write to W. E. Clapham, Pres., 27tf 22-23 Pixley-Long Bldg.

DRIED FRUITS.

Our Dried Fruit line is complete in every particular. Prices low. Our success in that line has been by giving the best goods for the least money. Call and see for yourself at

THE NEW KEYSTONE,
240 Calhoun St.

NOTICE.

We do not sell at retail and will not in the future show any person or persons (except those in the trade) through our stock.

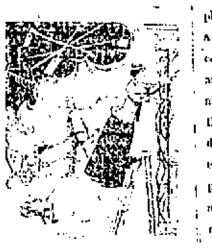
Do not ask above favors. You will be refused.

JAS. A. ARMSTRONG & CO.

Millinery all prices; trimmed hats 50c, 75c, $1, and any price to suit you. 31 East Berry street. 21eod&wtf Mrs. N. B. Rowe.

Mark the rooster only for straight ticket. 2913

Trim Your Vines,



plant your garden and make home a bower of loveliness when summer comes with her hands full of roses and lilies. We have on hand, to aid you in this health-giving work, the largest assortment of fine garden tools, lawn mowers, weeders, etc., and such as will not try your patience while using them. They are the best made and prices are reasonable.

Call and see our line of

Refrigerators.

Seavey Hardware Co.,

Sole Agents for the Famous Born & Stewart Steel Ranges.

19 and 21 West Main Street.

Don't forget to vote next Tuesday. 2913

Buy your Lawn Grass Seed and Lawn Fertilizer of S. Bash & Co. 28tf

Neat and nobby are the patterns, and a perfect fit guaranteed, in our spring suits. G. Schmidt, Merchant Tailor, 70 E. Main street. 11tf

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Cor. Barr & E. Main Sts. 2912

The Rights of Newsboys.

The judgment comes from the district court at the national capital that the sale of newspapers on the streets is a legitimate business, and that newsboys have a right to enter street cars and sell papers to passengers, provided they behave themselves and leave the car when their business is finished. One newsboy was forcibly ejected from a car in Washington some time ago, and had a leg crushed by a car running on the other track. He has just obtained an award of $5,000 damages from a jury under instructions to the above effect by the judge.

Buy your millinery at 31 East Berry street. 21eod&wtf Mrs. N. B. Rowe.

MONEY TO LOAN
On city property at 5 per cent. interest. Schrader & Wilson, 7 Court St. 30tf

TO INDIANAPOLIS,

Via Lake Erie and Western Railway, May 1.

$1.50 for round trip. Train leaves 6 a. m., Sunday. Returning, leaves Indianapolis 7 p. m. Do not miss this opportunity to visit the Capital City and see our soldier boys. 2913

Mark the rooster and do not run any chances of making a mistake. 2913

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Cor. Barr & E. Main Sts. 2912

Kill your dandelions. Ask your grocer for a bottle of Dead Shot, it does the work.

VAN AME CHEMICAL CO.,
20-21 [?] 390 Calhoun St.

ROME CITY 50c Sunday.

Money to Loan!

EASY TERMS. STRICTLY PRIVATE.

Loans made on household goods, horses, wagons and other personal property on a "NEW EASY PAYMENT PLAN." Give us a call. No trouble to explain.

INDIANA MORTGAGE LOAN CO., Room 7 Arcade, 2nd Floor.



NEXT DOOR

Doctored pipes mean doctored people. Some States make it necessary for a plumber to pass an examination to prove his competency. Such laws are just and save many lives. There is but one way to have plumbing done, and that is to have it properly done. Any other kind of work is an expensive bargain if its first cost is only half as much.

H. F. Franke THE PLUMBER

Phone 672. 68 Barr St.

LOANS TO

"Salaried People."

(Ladies' or Gentlemen) on their own names.

ROOM 3, ARCADE, UPSTAIRS.

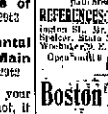
HERE TO STAY!

The BOSTON DENTAL PARLORS are not connected with any other Office in the City and are here to stay.

Perfect Work Makes Our Success Continuous,

NO MORE DREAD OF THE DENTAL CHAIR.

TEETH Extracted Without Pain. Crowned Without Pain. Filled Without Pain.



Set of Teeth........ $4.00
Best Teeth, (S. S. White)........ $6.00
22k Gold Crowns.. $5.00
Vitalized Air........ 50c
Gold Fillings........ $1 up
Silver Fillings........ 50c
Bridge Work, per tooth........ $4.00

A written guaranty for 10 years with all work.

No Charge for Extracting when Teeth are ordered.

The Boston Dental Parlors will be under the personal management of Dr. Bender, acknowledged by the profession to be the easiest and quickest extractor of teeth in the United States today.

Our Success is Causing Consternation Among Competitors.

Painless dentists who are not painless.



NO PLATES REQUIRED

We are the only office in the city that have the patented appliances and ingredients which enable us to extract and insert teeth without a particle of pain or bad after effects. Give us a call—we will please you and you will send your friends. If you are not satisfied we will make no charge.

Mrs. A. Baillie, 44 Laujau St., says: "I had 10 teeth extracted at Boston Dental Parlors without pain absolutely."

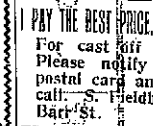
REFERENCES: John Amstutz, Leo, Ind., Mrs. [?] Deckhoff, 344 E. Washington St., Mr. A. Carnahan, Auburn, Chas. Spelcer, State Medical Institute, Mr. William Wechsler, 32 E. Washington.

Open until 8 p. m.; Sundays until 2 p. m. Lady Attendant.

Boston Dental Parlors,

74 CALHOUN ST. Over Hamilton's Drug Store.

SPAIN'S GUNS FAIL!



Their shots fall short of the mark, "But Hummer" hits it every time, drives out indigestibility and produces food fit for enlightened people to eat.

Hummer Baking Powder contains neither ammonia nor Alum; is pure, and healthy as well as effective. Sold by leading grocers. Made by

The Hummer Mfg Co.

Fort Wayne, Ind.

I PAY THE BEST PRICE....

For cast off Clothes. Please notify me by postal card and I will call. S. Fieldbleat, 76 Barr St.

THE ABSTRACT OFFICE,

KUHNE & CO., 19 COURT STREET.

Abstract of Titles.

Mortgage Loans.

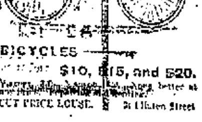
THE VIOLIN,

King of Instruments, on account of its difficulties should be taught by a competent and experienced teacher only. M. M. FRANKLIN is well qualified, having studied under the best masters of this country, and having had fifteen years experience as a teacher. His methods are modern and simple. Terms reasonable.

VIOLIN, PIANO, VOICE SPECIALTIES.

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF MUSIC,

21 East Washington St.



BICYCLES **$10, $15, and $20.**

CUT PRICE HOUSE. 21 [?] Street

PAGES 5 TO 8.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

PAGES 5 TO 8.

ESTABLISHED 1833. SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1898. [PART SECOND.] PRICE FIVE CENTS.

SPIES ARE AT WORK.

Detected by the Capture of Spanish Mail.

Several Arrests for Treason Will Follow.

Dead Letter Office Clerks Find Important Clues.

Communication to Premier Sagasta Gives the Details of San Francisco's Defenses —Work of Conspirators.

CHICAGO, April 30.—A special to the Record from Washington this morning says:

There probably will be several arrests for treason as a result of the examination of the detained Spanish mail now in the dead-letter office at the postoffice department. The contents of this mail are found to be so important that by the president's orders the postmaster-general has cabled to Europe to stop and return other mails for Spain which were sent by recent steamers, and even more valuable information is expected to be gained from that. One arrest has already been made in New Orleans of a Spaniard who attempted to forward to the authorities at Madrid drawings, photograph and descriptions of the defenses of the lower Mississippi, and charts showing the location of torpedoes, mines, and other submarine works. It is stated that the information contained in his communication was generally incorrect, and would have misled a Spanish fleet if an attempt had been made to follow it, but that does not mitigate the crime and the man will be seriously punished.

A letter written in English by a woman in Santa Cruz, Cal., to Primo Minister Sagasta contained detailed information regarding the harbor defenses of San Francisco and other cities on the Pacific coast of such technical character that it seems impossible she should be acting upon her own impulse. It is believed that she is the agent and tool of certain Spanish residents in California, who have recently come to this country from Mexico, but they have been here long enough to inform themselves thoroughly as to the defenseless condition of the Pacific coast.

There are other letters containing information of a treasonable character communicated to the Spanish authorities by persons in the United States, and their cases will be made the subject of immediate investigation. Only a small part of the mail has yet been examined and other revelations are expected.

At the war department there is a very strong suspicion that the recent explosion of the powder factory at Santa Cruz, Cal., was not accidental, but was the result of a conspiracy in which these same persons were engaged. The letter to Sagasta was written from a place only a few miles from the scene of the explosion. An investigation now in progress will determine the accuracy of these suspicions, although it should be said that thus far no positive evidence has been discovered. Seven lives were lost at the Santa Cruz explosion and the second largest powder factory in the United States was destroyed. It will be several weeks before the factory can be rebuilt and more machinery procured to resume operations. This factory was turning out several thousand pounds of smokeless powder every day, which is much needed by the battleships, as the supply on hand is small.

There was a similar explosion at a powder factory over in New Jersey, which will also be carefully investigated, although that is said to have been due to an accident.

Nearly all of the priests in Mexico are Spanish. Few native Mexicans enter the priesthood, and they come over in large numbers from Spain every year and are constantly going back and forth between the two countries. Many of the priests in California are also Spanish, and the headquarters of the monastic orders are there, because the laws of Mexico do not permit them to be maintained in that republic. Members of the society of Jesuits, Franciscan Brothers, Capuchins and Carmelite monks are quite numerous throughout Mexico, but they are doing pastoral duty and are not allowed to live in communities.

PATRIOTIC OUTBURST.

Detroit Dedicates a New Armory With Enthusiastic Demonstration.

DETROIT, Mich., April 30.—A stirring exhibition of patriotic enthusiasm was enacted at the inaugural of the new district light guard armory last night. Sousa's musical spectacle, "Trooping of the Colors," was the feature of the evening, and the national airs and waving flags fired the patriotic ardor of the audience of 3,000 to an unwonted degree. Nearly everybody present joined in the "Star Spangled Banner finale.

The armory which was opened last night is the largest in the west, save one, and is the most conveniently adapted to its purpose. Its architecture is of the Norman style, and its interior is ample and well equipped in all respects.

LOOKED LIKE A SPANIARD.

Man Scowled and Jostled Until "the Brogue" Brought a Cheer And Peace.

[New York World.]

A swarthy man with a jet-black moustache that curled fiercely stood yesterday afternoon in the crowd that watched the war bulletins. He wore a soft hat with a wide brim and a big black tie under the collar of a blue shirt. There was a cynical expression on his face and a menacing look in his dark eyes. From top to toe he looked like an "unspeakable Spaniard." The men near him did not approve of his appearance. They drew away and began looking at him with defiance and dislike apparent in every feature. A newsboy spat disdainfully at the swarthy man's feet. A laborer jostled him. Another man trod on his feet. All of these insults passed unnoticed. The swarthy man was busily engaged in reading the bulletins. A driver on a truck snapped his whip at him. Then the swarthy man dropped his eyes and became conscious of the unfavorable attention he was attracting. Thrusting his hands in his pockets he looked scornfully around, and with biting sarcasm said:

"Phat the divil are yez looking at?"

"Hurrah!" cried the newsboy, "he's all right."

Thereupon the others laughed and the swarthy man laughed with them.

BOB INGERSOLL.

Spoke to a Large Audience at Princess Rink.

The Eloquent Agnostic Switches From His Usual Subject Long Enough to Plead for Cuba.

There were 1,000 or 1,500 people at the Princess rink last night to hear Robert G. Ingersoll deliver his address on "Liberty." For an hour before the commencement of the address those who came early were entertained with songs by a quartet, a solo by Mr. Mackay and several selections by an orchestra. On the stage to greet Ingersoll were Judge Robert Lowry, Hon. R. C. Bell, Col. R. S. Robertson, A. A. Purman, G. H. Wilson and family and one or two others.

Colonel Robertson introduced the great orator, who was heartily cheered by the large audience when he arose to talk.

While his subject was announced as "Liberty," the bigger portion of it was his celebrated lecture on "The Liberty of Man, Woman and Child," which he has been delivering for years and which has been criticised and commented on by all the able thinkers of the day. He offered the same arguments for liberty of the mind and person as he has done hundreds of times before. For a time, however, he strayed from the old lecture long enough to pay tribute to the great republic which was about to make the first fight in the history of the world for the betterment of humanity. He told of the wrong-doing of Spain through centuries of time, of its selfishness, its superstition and its degeneration.

He talked of its treatment of dependent colonies, how finally having driven from them all intellect, its possessions slowly dwindled down from one-half the earth to a few islands, "the small change of its bankruptcy." He commented on the war the great republic was now waging against superstition and said he was sorry for Spain. In the end they would lose the Philippine islands, Porto Rico and finally remain possessor only of the small piece of land which is known as the Kingdom of Spain. During his discussion of the Cuban question Mr. Ingersoll paid a glowing tribute to President McKinley and for several minutes the large auditorium rang with cheers.

SHOTS EXCHANGED.

Torpedo Boat Foote Has a Brief Engagement With Spanish Gunboats.

NEW YORK, April 30.—The torpedo boat Foote, under command of Lieutenant Rogers, had an interesting though not serious exchange of compliments with two small Spanish gunboats last Sunday, says the Key West correspondent of the Herald.

Accounts brought by the officers of the Puritan, now here coaling, say that the monitor Terror lay some miles off Cardenas on Sunday afternoon at half past 2 o'clock. When the officers in the mess room heard the shots they ran on deck and saw the torpedo boat Foote lying well in toward Cardenas. About a mile and a half nearer shore and close to the mouth of the harbor, their glasses revealed two small Spanish gunboats sneaking along and hugging the coast.

Lieutenant Rogers had seen them, and, as he afterward explained to the Terror's officers, he decided to have some fun with them, though the range was rather long for serious execution.

The Foote opened fire with her one-pounder guns and Lieutenant Qualtrough, of the Terror, thinks one of the Spaniards was hit by one shot, but he is not certain. Both the Spanish gunboats returned the Foote's fire without hesitation. Lieutenant Rogers then steamed in toward them, firing again as he advanced. The Spaniards replied with a few more shots, all of which went wide of their mark, and then apparently not liking the Foote's rapid advance, they turned and steamed back into Cardenas harbor.

Huntington Herald: "William Stoner, of Fort Wayne, received word last evening of the serious illness of Mrs. William Webb, and came to the city this morning, but arrived too late to see her alive. Mrs. Webb made her home with Mr. Stoner and wife when she was a girl."

The Mizpah club entertained their friends at True Blue hall last evening.

THE FABRIC OF HOPE.

Spain Expects to Induce European Interference.

Sure of Defeat, but Will Prolong the Conflict.

Heroic Resistance Expected to Excite Sympathy.

By Prolonging the War She Thinks She May Provoke Continental Governments to Interpose With Force.

NEW YORK, April 30.—A dispatch to the World from Madrid says:

Spain will bend her every energy to postpone as long as possible the defeat she knows is inevitable. Her only hope now is to prolong the struggle for the sake of inducing Europe's interference. She thinks by a heroic resistance in the face of great odds she will excite such admiration and sympathy as will impel the monarchies to save her from extinction by the great American republic, or if she fails in that, she reckons by prolonging a war which already has affected European trade and money markets very seriously, she will provoke the continental governments to interpose on account of their own jeopardized interests.

The Spanish military men and other persons who are thoroughly acquainted with both the West Indies and the Philippine islands, are of the opinion that the moment a lack of proper military organization makes it impossible for the United States to throw immediately into Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines an overwhelming invading force, Spain will be in a position to make the struggle last much longer than America ever thought probable.

They base their arguments upon all the past wars and especially those with England. They expect to be able in the Philippines to keep the insurrection at bay and to repel naval attacks which are without means to land strong military forces. They believe that General Blanco in Cuba and General Macias in Porto Rico will hold out through the rainy season, which will begin in May, and that if their fleets, blockade runners and new auxiliary cruisers succeed in landing ammunition and war stores they can hold out sometime longer.

A BACHELOR'S HONEYMOON.

Hoyt's Theater Success to Be Seen in this City Next Wednesday Evening.

The theatrical attractions seen in this city the past season have been the best ever given in Fort Wayne and the Temple management are deserving of careful consideration for the manner in which they have looked for the amusement of the local public. Among the many successes given was "A Bachelor's Honeymoon" New Years, and, to make a long story short, this celebrated Hoyt theater success will again be given at the Temple theater, Wednesday evening, May 1. The sale of seats opens at the box office Monday morning.

The story of the play hinges on Benjamin Bachelor, a widower, who is a bachelor in name only, and has three grown-up daughters, who by the way, are triplets.

Mr. Bachelor marries a great stage beauty known before the footlights as Juno Joyce.

He has carefully kept his daughters and his moral spinster sister in ignorance of his paternity, as according to a clause in his father's will he will be cut off without a penny should he marry without the consent of his sister.

In order to have his bride win the approval of his sister he introduces her into the household as his housekeeper.

From this moment on the complications arise so thick and fast that the play begins to assume the proportions of a Chinese puzzle, and never fail to convulse an audience with laughter.

GERMAN HOSTILITY.

Newspapers Continue Unfriendly and Favor the Spanish Side.

NEW YORK, April 30.—As long as the fighting in Cuba was between the Spaniards and the native insurgents, the German press habitually gave no credence to the official Spanish reports of Spanish victories, says the Berlin correspondent of the World. Now that the choice is between the acceptance of Spanish or the American reports, an ostentatious attempt is made here to cast doubt upon American accounts of events and to accept as veracious the reports from Madrid.

The National Zietung says: "Neither the opinion nor the belief of the American papers on the results of the bombardment of Matanzas will be accepted."

It is amusing to watch the absurd efforts of the newspapers here to minimize the importance of the American operations.

A CHINAMAN ENLISTS.

Charles Gong, Formerly of Canton, Wants to Fight for Uncle Sam.

NEW YORK, April 29.—The first Chinaman, so far as is known, to enlist in the service of the United States is Charles Gong. Gong called at the office of the Volunteer Reserve, yesterday, and made application to enlist. He said he was born in Canton, China, twenty-five years ago, and was an apothecary by calling. He signed and swore to an enlistment blank. At the proper time he will submit to a physical and other examinations. He explained that he wanted to enlist, not only because he had found difficulty in getting work, but because he wanted to show the citizens of his adopted country that a Chinaman knows what patriotism is.

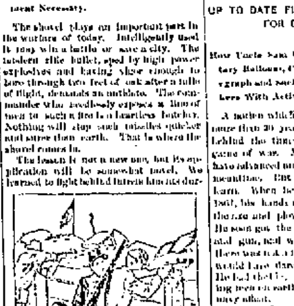
WHEN IT'S DIG OR DIE

WHY THE SOLDIER OF TODAY MUST FIGHT IN A TRENCH.

The Unpleasant Vigor of the Modern Rifle Bullet, Which Pierces Steel or Oak, but Is Stopped by Earth, Makes Intrenchment Necessary.

The shovel plays an important part in the warfare of today. Intelligently used it may win a battle or save a city. The insolent rifle bullet, sped by high power explosives and having slow enough to bore through two feet of oak after a mile of flight, demands an antidote. The commander who needlessly exposes a line of men to such a fire is a heartless butcher. Nothing will stop such missiles quicker and surer than earth. That is where the shovel comes in.

The lesson is not a new one, but its application will be somewhat novel. We learned to fight behind intrenchments during



IN THE RIFLE PITS AT PETERSBURG.

ing the civil war. McClellan was the first general to conclude that it was better to dig than die. He was laughed at by the know it alls of the war department when he sent back a requisition for spades. He had a hard time getting them too. But when Grant took up the problem of capturing Petersburg he followed McClellan's tactics. He sent back for spades. He got them, too, by the carload. His rifle pits finally won the day.

Since that time the spade wagons have been an important part of the United States army equipment. So well did the veteran troops learn the value of their trenches that upon halting, after a day's march, near the enemy they immediately set to work to intrench. No orders were necessary. In fact, it was often difficult to have them delay enough to have a proper line marked out. If no tools were at hand, bayonets, tin cups and jackknives were used—the trenches must be made.

Our example was followed and the wisdom of our methods demonstrated by General Skobeleff and others in the Russo-Turkish war of 1877-8. Captain F. V. Greene, then our military attache with the Russian army, wrote of the march of Skobeleff's division from Plevna to Constantinople:

"Every man carried an implement of some kind. His division marched with these on their backs from Plevna to Constantinople. They were heavy, they were uncomfortable, they were in every way inconvenient, but each man had learned that his individual life depended upon his musket and spade, and he took good care to lose neither the one nor the other."

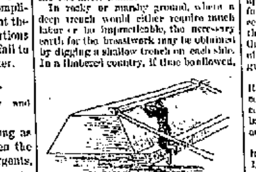
Of course to stop and dig a ditch is not so heroic as to lie down with your trusty rifle in hand in face of the enemy, but it is a heap safer.

The simplest form of shelter for a soldier in open country is a shallow trench, which will furnish from the excavation sufficient earth, when heaped upon the side toward the enemy, to screen the soldier from view and to protect him from bullets. This is commonly known as a rifle pit or shelter trench.

Its length depends upon the number of men to use it. The earth taken from the trench and heaped upon the ground in front will make a mound 15 inches high and 3½ feet thick, allowing protection against small arms' fire. A log laid in front of the trench and the earth thrown over and against it adds greatly to the protection. A trench of this kind can be made by troops with intrenching tools in about 30 minutes. In an hour's time this trench could be made 18 inches deep throughout, allowing men to kneel in firing and still be protected.

In about two hours, if the soil is not difficult to dig, the trench can be made 8 feet wide, giving a mound of earth 3 feet high and enabling men to stand erect in the trench while firing. The first trench offers no obstruction to an advance of cavalry or artillery over the ground, but the two latter would.

In rocky or marshy ground, where a deep trench would either require much labor or be impracticable, the necessary earth for the breastwork may be obtained by digging a shallow trench on each side. In a timbered country, if time be allowed,



TWO FORMS OF INTRENCHMENT.

trees could be cut and a log revetment made, about four feet high, and the earth thrown up against it from the outside.

During the war head cover was obtained by what was known as a "head log" placed a few inches above the top of a parapet to allow of firing under. It was supported on long skids, so that if struck by a cannon ball it would slide down over the heads of the men instead of falling on them.

Trenches to be strongly defended should have two men for about every three feet in length—one man in the firing line and one in reserve to provide for casualties and act as a support.

For different soils, the thickness which will resist the penetration of modern rifle bullets is for sand 16 inches, loam 24 inches and clay 42 inches. As a factor of safety an additional one-third should be added to these figures in the construction of intrenchments.

Debits and Credits.

"Yes," said Mrs. Croesus proudly, "we married our daughter very well indeed, I think. We gave her a dowry of $2,000,000, and you have no idea how many noblemen there were who were after her. She's now a countess."

"Yes; I read it all in the papers," returned Mrs. Plessanton smilingly. "We didn't give our daughter any dowry at all and she is very happily married to a successful young business man."

"No dowry?"

"None. It wasn't necessary. In the matrimonial market, you know, it depends on the girl whether she is accepted as a debit or a credit."

After the full meaning of this had percolated through the intellect of Mrs. Croesus a coldness seemed to arise and make itself felt.—Chicago Post.

NEW WAR WRINKLES.

UP TO DATE FIGHTING APPLIANCES FOR OUR ARMY.

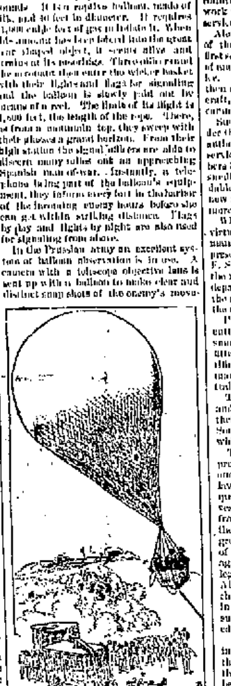
How Uncle Sam Will Make Use of Military Balloons, Cameras, Telephone, Telegraph and Such Things—Vengeful Yankees With Active Brains at Work.

A nation which has been at peace for more than 30 years finds itself somewhat behind the times when it resumes the game of war. Methods and appliances have advanced and changed greatly in the meantime. But Uncle Sam is quick to learn. When he pulled off his coat in 1861, his hands were more familiar with the axe and plow than with the musket. He soon got the hang of handling sword and gun, and when he put them aside there was not a nation in the world that would have dared tread on his coattails. He had the best and largest army of fighting men on earth and the most formidable navy afloat.

Since 1865 we have paid small attention to means and methods of warfare, but in the last two months we have been looking up the new wrinkles and today finds us quite up to date. One evidence of this is the fact that we have adopted the military war balloon and are ready to use with it all the most advanced appliances.

Such a balloon is now a part of the equipment of Fort Wadsworth, one of the guardian sentinels of New York harbor. It was recently sent west from Fort Logan, Colo., in charge of Captain James Allen and a squad of trained aeronauts from the balloon signal corps. It is now being used as a lofty lookout station. The balloon and its equipment weigh 10,000 pounds. It is a captive balloon, made of silk, and 30 feet in diameter. It requires 11,000 cubic feet of gas to inflate it. When this amount has been forced into the great pear shaped object, it seems alive and strains at its moorings. Three officers mount the aerostat then enter the wicker basket with their lights and flags for signaling and the balloon is slowly paid out by means of a reel. The limit of its flight is 1,500 feet, the length of the rope. There, as from a mountain top, they sweep with their glasses a grand horizon. From their high station the signal officers are able to discern many miles out an approaching Spanish man-of-war. Instantly, a telephone being part of the balloon's equipment, they inform every fort in the harbor of the incoming enemy hours before she can get within striking distance. Flags by day and lights by night are also used for signaling from above.

In the Prussian army an excellent system of balloon observation is in use. A camera with a telescope objective lens is sent up with a balloon to make clear and distinct snap shots of the enemy's move-



LAUNCHING A MILITARY BALLOON.

ments, while the balloon itself is far out of reach of the enemy's guns. As soon as a negative is made it is sent down the cable by which the balloon is fastened and controlled, and from these negatives are made prints that are easily enlarged into war maps. The scale is easily determined upon by the use of mathematical facts and formulas. The balloon observatory is connected by telephone or telegraph with the ground. Besides the telescopic camera the observer in the balloon is provided also with a snap shot camera attached to a gun barrel.

The safety of a war balloon depends on its height and its color. Pale blue is the color least easily seen against the sky, of course, and at a height of two miles a balloon can be hit only twice in 60 shots, according to French tests.

In the Austrian army balloons are put to another use than that of observation. Indeed they are employed in transporting men and horses across streams that are not provided with bridges.

In the Russian army experiments are being made with tall observation towers, which are detachable and portable, each man in the squad carrying his portion on the march. In the drills with these towers squads of 60 men have been able to put them up in 20 minutes. They cannot be erected to a height that will make them as valuable for distance observation as a balloon, of course, but for scout work they are much appreciated by the officers of the Russian army.

In the French and Austrian armies dogs are being trained and in some cases utilized for scout and messenger work. They can cover a much wider range of territory, of course, than a man, and when properly trained can scent the enemy's pickets at greater distance and much more quickly than their presence can be detected by human pickets. They have also been trained to carry cartridges to the skirmish lines, and in one way and another can be used to great advantage in a military movement.

Our army is dogless as yet, and we do not carry portable Eiffel towers when we go into battle, but if we need these things we will have them. We will have some things that the French, the Germans and the Austrians have never dreamed of, for the Yankee inventor, his blood at boiling point and his brain on fire, has been busily at work ever since the destruction of the Maine turning out plans for engines of destruction and vengeance. We know this because he takes all his schemes to the patent office, which has been doing a rushing business in this line.

Uncertain Intentions.

Experienced Servant — Gentleman wants to see you, sir.

Mr. Richman—Who is he?

Experienced Servant—I couldn't find out, sir, but, judgin by his clothes, he's either a beggar or a millionaire.—Harlem Life.

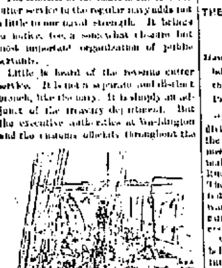
REVENUE CUTTERS.

THE LITTLE NAVY OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

How the Boats of the Revenue Marine Are Being Utilized in the Regular Navy. Their Duties In Time of Peace. Origin of the Service.

The transfer of the boats of the revenue cutter service to the regular navy adds not a little to our naval strength. It brings to notice, too, a somewhat obscure but most important organization of public servants.

Little is heard of the revenue cutter service. It is not a separate and distinct branch, like the navy. It is simply an adjunct of the treasury department. But the executive authorities at Washington and the customs officials throughout the



CUTLASS DRILL ON A REVENUE CUTTER.

country understand and appreciate the work that is done by the revenue cutter service.

Alexander Hamilton, the great financier of the past Revolutionary period and the first secretary of the treasury, saw the need of and organized the revenue cutter service. This was in 1797. The service then consisted of eight cutters, primitive craft, the captains of which received their commissions from President Washington.

Such valuable aid did these cutters render the treasury officials and the customs authorities at the various ports that the service rapidly grew larger. Now it numbers 36 modern ships. Most of them are small, but a few are as big and formidable now that they have received their new armament as the best of our unarmored cruisers.

While the secretary of the treasury is the virtual head of the service he leaves the management of it to a practical man. The present chief of the service is Captain C. F. Shoemaker. He has entire charge of the revenue cutter division of the treasury department, acting in conjunction with the assistant secretary, who has charge of the customs division.

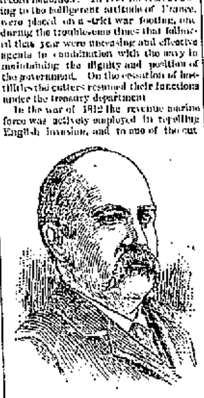
Up to within a few days ago the revenue cutters were equipped with only a few small guns each, but now they are being fitted or have been fitted with rapid fire rifles of good size. Some of them carry as many as 200 men, and the crews are well trained.

These cutters are being used as scout and dispatch boats. They are fast, too, their speed ranging from 15 to 20 knots. Some of them are fitted with torpedo tubes, which make them quite formidable.

The duties of the revenue marine include protection of the customs revenue, assistance of vessels in distress, enforcement of laws of neutrality, of laws pertaining to quarantine, of laws governing merchant vessels, the protection of merchantmen from piratical attacks, the protection of the seal fisheries and seal otter hunting grounds in Alaska, of wrecked property, of the timber reserve of the United States against depredation, the prevention of illegal traffic in spirits and firearms in Alaska and of statistics on board merchant vessels, enforcing provisions of law in regard to the anchorage of vessels and such other services as are especially directed by the secretary of the treasury.

The revenue cutters have participated in all the wars of the United States except the Algerian war, and while the action of the service in the nation's defense has not been separately chronicled its work has always been timely and effective and its record honorable. In 1797 its vessels, owing to the belligerent attitude of France, were placed on a strict war footing, and during the troublesome times that followed that year were unceasing and effective agents in combination with the navy in maintaining the dignity and position of the government. On the cessation of hostilities the cutters resumed their functions under the treasury department.

In the war of 1812 the revenue marine force was actively employed in repelling English invasion, and to one of the cut-



CAPTAIN C. F. SHOEMAKER.

ters—the Jefferson—is due the credit of the first marine capture of the conflict, that of the British schooner Patriot, with a valuable cargo of sugar, while on her way from Guadeloupe to Halifax, June 25, 1812.

In the Mexican war eight revenue cutters were ordered to proceed to the theater of operations, where they participated at the naval attacks on Alvarado and Tabasco and worked in unison with the naval squadron.

During the civil war the cutters were actively concerned in conveying dispatches, pursuing blockade runners and doing guard and reconnoissance duty, watching Confederate batteries and sharing in many engagements, a number of which resulted in the loss of officers and men. The Harriet Lane, a revenue cutter, fired the first shot from a naval vessel engaged in the war.

Natural Envy.

"It makes me indignant," said one Madrid citizen, "every time I think of that free silver discussion in the United States."

"But it didn't affect you in any way," replied another.

"I know it. But think of a country's being rich enough to worry over what particular kind of money it shall use."—Washington Star.

Surgeon's Plaster.

Although court plaster is useful in protecting small scratches or abrasions of the skin from harm, it should not be used over any considerable cut or wound in process of healing. This will heal much faster if simply covered with a bit of soft linen, held in place at the ends with strips of surgeon's plaster.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

JACK'S SKY PILOT.

THE UNITED STATES NAVAL CHAPLAIN, HIS LIFE AND WORK.

How and Why He Differs From the Chaplain of Forty Years Ago. Reasons For the Popularity of Roman Catholic Priests Aboard ship.

"Rig church" is the order which prefaces divine service in the navy. It means that the flag draped pulpit, the organ and the mess benches are to be arranged on the main deck forward, and that Jack's spiritual welfare is about to receive attention. There are only 24 chaplains in the navy, not enough to go around, so that on some warships the berth of "sky pilot" is vacant. But all the big battleships and cruisers are supplied with chaplains.

When the "church rig" is set, the ship's bell is tolled, and Jack, in his Sunday best, tumbles up with an assumption of reverence which does him credit. His church going is entirely voluntary. He may stay below if he chooses, but generally he elects to attend the service. It breaks the monotony of life on shipboard and the music is an attraction Jack likes to sing.

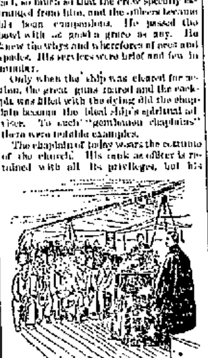
The frequency of divine services depends somewhat on the captain and somewhat on the chaplain. The latter may suggest, but the former must give the order for the service. There is no stated time for holding services aboard. It is the general custom to hold morning prayer each day.

A more elaborate service always takes place on the first Sunday of the month, when general muster is held. At this time every man aboard, spick and span, the laws for the better government of the navy are read to the men with bared heads, and a preaching service is generally introduced. There is almost always preaching on Sunday. The men seem really to enjoy the services, unless they are made prosy, tully long.

The chaplain of today is an altogether different personage from the chaplain of 30, 40 and 50 years ago. Then you would have found it difficult to know a chaplain as such. He was required to wear the uniform of a commissioned officer, with a sword at his side. The chaplain of those days was most often a low church Episcopalian. He was very low church. In fact, so much so that the crew speedily estranged from him, and the officers became his boon companions. He passed the bowl with as good a grace as any. He knew the whys and wherefores of oaths and spades. His services were brief and few in number.

Only when the ship was cleared for action, the great guns roared and the cockpit was filled with the dying did the chaplain become the ideal ship's spiritual adviser. To such "gentleman chaplains" there were notable examples.

The chaplain of today wears the costume of the church. His rank as officer is retained with all its privileges, but his



JACK AT CHURCH.

sword is laid aside until his ship needs him. Then the chaplain and paymaster still may stand by their country on a deck slippery with blood. A chaplain in our navy ranks as a lieutenant. This entitles him to regular shore privileges, and, though he has no so called ship duties, he may be called upon at court martialing or in similar emergencies. After long and faithful service the chaplain may be promoted to the rank of commander, which corresponds to the rank of lieutenant colonel in the army.

The pay of chaplains when at sea is $2,500 a year, on shore $2,000 and while on leave or waiting orders $1,600. But the chaplains are liable, in amounts according to rank, for expenses of mess and for entertainment. The mess bill will run from $25 to $50 per month, according as the ship's officers live.

The chaplain is a regular government officer. To enter the navy he must file his application with the department in the same manner as would a man looking for a postmastership. His creed does not enter into the question. He is free to use any form of service—that of the denomination to which he belongs. As a matter of fact, many chaplains use the Book of Common Prayer. There are reasons for this. It is well adapted for the purpose, and Methodists, Presbyterians and others often turn to it as an available supply of a very apparent need.

Of our 24 chaplains ten are Methodists and the remainder are Episcopalians, Baptists, Roman Catholics, Presbyterians and Disciples of Christ. A high church Episcopalian naval chaplain makes the statement that as a rule Roman Catholic priests make the most acceptable chaplains. They are in touch with naval life, for some reason. They are men of the world, and they appeal to the crews where 20 or 40 per cent are Roman Catholics. Moreover, they have no home ties to bind them.

There is no more trying life of which one can conceive than that of a navy chaplain. The navy chaplain must be courageous, physically and spiritually. He ought to be prepared to handle a cutlass. He must restrain himself from the least suspicion of wrong, night and day. He must be an example to men and officers.

He is under the eye of the officers and crew at all times, and suspicion is fastened on him very quickly. The men with whom the chaplain is thrown have a different way of thinking. Life on shipboard means plenty of moral freedom, which will pass unnoticed among the men themselves, but the chaplain must beware of all license. He must know where to stop. He must know how to unbend, but he must not pass the breaking point.

The chaplain of today strives to put himself in perfect sympathy up forward—with the crew—accounting himself unworthy to cater merely to the officers. He messes with the wardroom officers as of old and enjoys their company to the full, but he appreciates keenly the power for good which the naval chaplain has in his hands.

She Agreed.

He—Do you know that I have never dared to kiss a girl in my life? My bashfulness is positively painful.

She—I should say it was.—Exchange.

Austria is the only empire in the world which has never had colonies or even transmarine possessions in any quarter of the earth. Her ambition has hitherto been purely continental.

NEW TO THE RANKS.

THE ELECTRICAL ENGINEER ENTERS THE REGULAR ARMY.

Lots of Work For Him to Do Both Ashore and Afloat—How Captain Griffin Organized a Big Volunteer Auxiliary Corps to Do It.

The electrician may yet save the nation. We have long known him as a necessity in the everyday economy of modern existence. Now it comes to us that he is indispensable in modern warfare as well.

When it recently became necessary to string a network of wires under the harbor waters of our principal seaboard cities in order to plant a big crop of mines, the navy department awoke to the fact that its engineer corps was far too small to do the job in anything like emergency speed. Men familiar with the practical details of electrical work were needed.

In this crisis the electricians of the country came to the front. The first step was taken by Captain Eugene Griffin, who retired from the United States army to become president of the General Electric company of New York city. In a surprisingly short time he has succeeded in organizing an auxiliary corps to serve in either the army or the navy. The war department was speedily furnished with the names of over 1,000 skilled electricians who were ready to serve ashore or afloat, and already many of them are at work for Uncle Sam.

Captain Griffin went about the business in a masterly manner. He first submitted his scheme to the secretary of war and not only obtained the approval of that official, but a hearty expression of gratitude. Then he obtained a list of the most skillful workmen in the employ of his own company. By letter he informed them what he wanted and asked if they would volunteer for the service. In his correspondence Captain Griffin made it clear that in case of war the volunteers might be called upon to make needed repairs on warships after their service in the army was over. He also stated that in case the government had need of their services they would draw their pay from the company during all the period of service, as well as pay from the government, with the privilege of going back to their old jobs when the war was over.

He then wrote to other electrical companies, telling them what he wanted to



THE ELECTRICIAN IN WAR.

do and what he had done, and asked them to co-operate with him. Everybody to whom he wrote wanted to volunteer.

The result was that in less than a week more than 1,000 men had been enrolled. Captain Griffin obtained the day and night addresses of every volunteer. These were sent to the office of the chief of the engineer corps at Washington, where they are now on file. Some of the men have already been called upon for work in the harbors of New York, Boston and Philadelphia. A few have been sent to work in the harbors along the south Atlantic coast.

When asked to say something about what he had done, Captain Griffin said:

"Before the force could go to work a considerable amount of apparatus and supplies was needed, as the war department has not been able to accumulate these in sufficient quantities. I have been of some assistance in locating the apparatus and supplies in the possession of private corporations and companies."

Besides the submarine work some members of this corps of volunteer electricians would, in the event of hostilities, be called upon to go with the naval repair ships and remain near the fighting fleet. Much of their special value would consist in their ability to meet emergency conditions in an engagement, in the making of repairs and rapid construction and wiring work, but in the meantime there is abundant need for their services in electric lighting, telephone construction and the like.

Then there are a large number of refinements of naval electrical work which have come to assume a most important part in the fighting efficiency of the ship—the range and position finders, the helm indicator, the steering telegraph, the engine telegraph, the speed and direction indicator, the improved signaling system, which has been adopted by the United States navy, and the installation of searchlights.

Should a large body of troops go into the field, electricians would be needed there too. The military telegraph and telephone operator would be a part of every staff equipment, for great advancement has been made in this direction. In short, the electrician is one of the few citizens who can best serve his country by plying his ordinary trade on the battlefield.

Missouri farmers realize as high as $20 an acre by the sale of their corncobs to the manufacturers of corncob pipes.

Emma's Clever Idea.

Emma, a little girl of 7, was left to take care of her younger brother and sister while her mother was absent, and one of her duties was to put them to bed.

Her mother returned and, on looking after the welfare of the little ones, found them in bed with the hot water bag, although it was a hot night in July.

"Why, Emma," she said in surprise, "why do you have this hot water bag when it is so warm?"

"Well, mamma," said Emma, "you put hot water in it in the winter to keep us warm, and I have filled it with ice water, so that it will keep us cool."—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

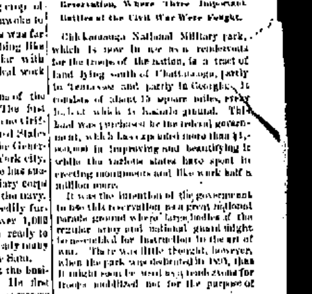
A BIG WAR COLLEGE.

CHICKAMAUGA NATIONAL MILITARY PARK AND ITS USES.

No Other Nation Has Such a Magnificent Field For Maneuvers as This Historic Reservation, Where Three Important Battles of the Civil War Were Fought.

Chickamauga National Military park, which is now in use as a rendezvous for the troops of the nation, is a tract of land lying south of Chattanooga, partly in Tennessee and partly in Georgia. It consists of about 15 square miles, every bit of which is historic ground. This land was purchased by the federal government, which has expended more than $1,000,000 in improving and beautifying it while the various states have spent in erecting monuments and like work half a million more.

It was the intention of the government to use this reservation as a great national parade ground where large bodies of the regular army and national guard might be assembled for instruction in the art of war. There was little thought, however, when the park was dedicated in 1895, that it might soon be used as a rendezvous for troops mobilized not for the purpose of



HEADQUARTERS OF PARK SUPERINTENDENT.

playing at mimic war, but to engage in its stern and grim realities.

No other nation owns such a field for maneuvers. Eleven square miles of the tract are now fitted for regulation camps. Eight of these are in open forest, carefully cleared of underbrush, and three square miles are in fields. There are four square miles within the legal limits of the tract not yet purchased. This section is largely forest and is available for maneuvers by which it might be desired to instruct troops in movements through virgin forest.

Military authorities have on their visits to the park frequently pointed out its magnificent strategic advantages in case this country became involved in a war with a foreign power. They have noted that the southern and gulf coasts, the most vulnerable points on the seaboard, would be most liable to attack. Chickamauga is practically the center of this half circle of exposed ground, inviting the onslaught of an enemy.

With splendid railway facilities, reserves stationed at the national park could be quickly rushed to any point of attack. There is no point so favorably situated for hurrying forward our troops in any direction.

Old soldiers, now enthusiastic looking over the broad, pleasant fields ideal for drilling—fields that outrival the famous grounds in Potsdam, Germany. An abundant water supply, magnificent roads, all high ground, ample room for all kinds of maneuvering, even to the formation of long battle lines—the reservation is incomparable as a point of mobilization. A railroad skirts the park on two sides, insuring quick transportation for men and supplies.

Nearly every spot was the scene of American valor that would inspire the men, if any inspiration were necessary, to do like valiant deeds. The battle of Chickamauga was one of the most notable instances of pluck and endurance of the civil war. It was one of the deadliest of modern warfare. Its strategy will long hold a place in history. No less than eight generals fell on this field.

It was at Chickamauga, where Thomas stood "like a rock," that Garfield distinguished himself. He was chief of staff to Rosecrans and was sent by that general to warn Thomas that Longstreet, with his 20,000 men, was marching to turn the right flank of Thomas' army. Garfield started off with a captain and two orderlies. They ran into an ambush, the captain was wounded, the two orderlies killed and Garfield was the only one left to go on with the all important message. He jammed his lips together, muttered: "Now is your time: be a man, Jim Garfield!" and spurred ahead in a zigzag course across the field to avoid the bullets. Garfield reached Colonel McCook, got a new horse and made a fresh start over a fire swept field. Just as he got by Thomas' side the animal gave one bound and fell dead. Garfield delivered the message, and Thomas' army was saved.

The lines of battle have all been ascertained by the national commission, acting in co-operation with 26 state commissions,



MONUMENT MARKING THE SPOT WHERE THE BATTLE WAS BEGUN.

and marked by monuments, historical tablets and batteries mounted in their actual fighting positions on the lines.

All battle lines are so marked as to be traced at a glance. Tablets, locality and guide tablets are found at every turn, as well as tablets which show the movements of the columns on the roads and into engagement. No such theater of complete and practical field instruction can be found in any land.

As early as the year 47 B. C. the great Alexandrian library contained over 40,000 valuable books.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON V, SECOND QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, MAY 1.

Text of the Lesson, Math. xxi, 6-16—Memory Verses, 9-11—Golden Text, Math. xxi, 9—Commentary by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

[Copyright, 1898, by D. M. Stearns.]

6. "And the disciples went and did as Jesus commanded them." The time had come to fulfill the prophecy of Zechariah, quoted in the previous verse from Zech. ix, 9, and like all other fulfillments of prophecy, it shall be literally fulfilled, the King of Israel, the meek and lowly One, shall ride upon an ass colt into Jerusalem. There is a set time known to God for the fulfillment of every prediction and a sufficient reason for all seeming delays. It was when the fullness of the time was come that God sent forth His Son, made of a woman, made under the law, to redeem them that were under the law (Gal. iv, 4, 5). Everything concerning Him and His great redemption shall take place at the appointed time.

7. "And brought the ass and the colt and put on them their clothes, and they set Him thereon." He had told them to go into the village, and as soon as they entered it they would find a colt tied, which they were to loose and bring to Him. It is written that they went their way and found even as He had said unto them (Mark xi, 4; Luke xix, 30-32). The disciples did not have to hire a colt and have it at the appointed place at the appointed time. He Himself arranged it all. When a king was to be provided for Israel, Samuel did not have to wonder what kind of a man would do and then scour the country to find him, but the Lord said, "I will send thee a man, and thou shalt anoint him" (I Sam. ix, 16).

8. "And a very great multitude spread their garments in the way. Others cut down branches from the trees and strawed them in the way." Not only their garments on the colt, but also on the ground to honor Him. The whole event is most suggestive in a very practical way for those who have eyes to see and ears to hear. In Job xi, 12, man is compared to a wild ass colt. This colt had never been subdued, was found tied where two ways met, was loosed and brought to Jesus, and becoming subject to Him became an instrument to carry Him, itself hidden, but Jesus exalted.

9. "And the multitudes that went before and that followed cried, saying: Hosanna to the Son of David! Blessed is He that cometh in the name of the Lord. Hosanna in the highest!" Their cry takes us to Ps. cxviii, 25, 26, and verse 14 of that psalm takes me to Isa. xii, 2, and back to Ex. xv, 2, and all carry us on to the fulfillment of our Lord's words in Math. xxiii, 39, when they should indeed welcome and receive Him in the words of Isa. xxv, 9.

10. "And when He was come into Jerusalem all the city was moved, saying, Who is this?" Dr. Weston says that it should be, "All the city was shaken," and he calls attention to the same word in Math. xxvii, 51; xxviii, 4; Heb. xii, 26. This last takes us back to Hag. ii, 6, 7, 21, and onward to the time when He will come in power and glory, not on an ass colt, but as a man of war upon the white horse, followed by all the armies of heaven (Rev. xix, 11-16).

11. "And the multitude said, This is Jesus, the prophet of Nazareth of Galilee." But there was doubtless more in the testimony of one Nathaniel than in a multitude of these voices when he said: "Rabbi, thou art the Son of God. Thou art the King of Israel" (John i, 49). What does your own heart say? What is He to you personally, for He expects from every one an answer to the question, What think ye of Christ? He does not look for words merely, but for a heart utterance.

12. "And Jesus went into the temple of God and cast out all them that sold and bought in the temple and overthrew the tables of the money changers and the seats of them that sold doves." Compare John ii, 13-17. It is very significant and contains a most heart searching lesson that He should do the same thing both at the beginning and end of His ministry. It reminds us that in us, who are temples of the Holy Ghost, He desires truth in the inward parts; that He wants none of the entanglements of this world in His people's hearts, but that our lives should make it manifest that, though in the world, we are not of the world, but citizens of heaven and here for His service and pleasure only.

13. "And said unto them, It is written, My house shall be called the house of prayer, but ye have made it a den of thieves." Speaking of Christ in Heb. iii, 6, the Spirit says, "Whose house are we?" and in Eph. ii, 21, 22, "An holy temple in the Lord, an habitation of God through the Spirit," are the names given to the church, which is His body. The church collectively and every believer individually is a house in which the Spirit desires to make constant prayer on the lines of Math. ix, 38; Isa. lxii, 6, 7, and Rev. xxii, 20, but if, instead of being wholly given up to Him for such prayer and corresponding service, we are given over to selfishness and worldliness, and our own thoughts and ways, are we not more guilty than Israel, inasmuch as our privileges are greater, being His body?

14. "And the blind and the lame came to Him in the temple, and He healed them." Not to make money and gather substance is the great thing in life, but to have to give to those who need (Eph. iv, 28). To be a means of bringing the grace of God and the riches of His grace to those who know it not and know Him not—this is life indeed. To be a channel of blessing from the great and only fountain (Jer. ii, 13), to the poor and the perishing—this is Christlike.

15. "And when the chief priests and scribes saw the wonderful things that He did and the children crying in the temple and saying, Hosanna to the Son of David, they were sore displeased." Truly they were the fig tree with leaves only (verse 19), the tree that had been specially dealt with for three years (Luke xiii, 6-9), the wicked husbandmen of Math. xxi, 38. Oh, how patiently He had borne with them! How He would have blessed them if they had only been willing! But they would not. They would have none of Him.

16. "And said unto Him, Hearest thou what these say? And Jesus saith unto them, Yea; Have ye never read, Out of the mouth of babes and sucklings thou hast perfected praise?" I have wondered if they were never ashamed, as He repeatedly referred them to their own Scriptures, which they professed to honor so, or were they past all shame and dead to all but their own thoughts and ways? They would not let Him make them children of God, and yet they vainly thought that they were such. So He left them and went out of the city to Bethany and lodged there (verse 17).

Not Confirmed.

It was the country merchant's first visit to the city wholesale establishment that supplied him with goods.

"Your letter heads," he said to one of the proprietors, "show this to be a ten story building, but I see now that half of the stories are lies."—Chicago Tribune.

He Went Faster Then.

Mrs. Yeast—I never saw a man get over ground so quickly as your husband when he is going for dinner.

Mrs. Crimsonbeak—You never saw him getting away from the dentist's, then, when he thought of having a tooth pulled.—Yonkers Statesman.

Proper Punishment.

"My wife got square with that burglar who set the burglar alarm going and woke the baby."

"What did she do?"

"She pulled him by the collar and made him rock the baby to sleep again."—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

AN OPEN LETTER To MOTHERS.

WE ARE ASSERTING IN THE COURTS OUR RIGHT TO THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE WORD "CASTORIA," AND "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," AS OUR TRADE MARK.

I, DR. SAMUEL PITCHER, of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," the same that has borne and does now [signature] *on every bear the fac-simile signature of* Chas. H. Fletcher *wrapper. This is the original "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," which has been used in the homes of the Mothers of America for over thirty years.* LOOK CAREFULLY *at the wrapper and see that it is the kind you have always bought* [signature] *on the and has the signature of* Chas. H. Fletcher *wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President.*

March 8, 1897. Samuel Pitcher, M.D.

Do Not Be Deceived.

Do not endanger the life of your child by accepting a cheap substitute which some druggist may offer you (because he makes a few more pennies on it), the ingredients of which *even he* does not know.

"The Kind You Have Always Bought"

BEARS THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF

Chas. H. Fletcher.

Insist on Having The Kind That Never Failed You.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

OUR BLACK TROOPS.

FOUR REGIMENTS OF GALLANT FIGHTERS AND GOOD SOLDIERS.

Indians Have a Wholesome Fear of Them and For Good Reason—The Brilliant Record of the "Fighting Ninth"—Colonel Burt and His Command.

There are four regiments of colored troops in the regular army of the United States, two of cavalry and two of infantry. They are good regiments too. This is not sentiment, it is fact. It is written so in the records of the army department, and mighty little fiction is inscribed there.

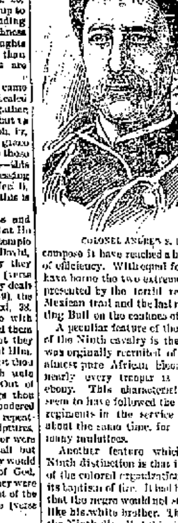
That the colored soldier is appreciated is shown by the sending of the Ninth cavalry to Florida and the Twenty-fifth infantry to Key West when it first became probable that we should take a hand in the Cuban issue. Both of these are colored regiments and famous ones.

All the colored regiments are commanded by white officers, not that there is any written regulation against a colored soldier's becoming an officer, for there isn't; neither is there a colored army officer.

The Twenty-fifth while stationed at Missoula, Mon., led the whole department in rifle practice. It is commanded by Colonel Andrew Sheridan Burt. Colonel Burt is a hard fighter and is a descendant of hard fighters. Ancestry and long campaigning have combined to make him the soldier he is. He is described as an ideal of cool, deliberate judgment, firm decision, quick in action and noted for bravery among brave men; a strict disciplinarian, yet considerate of his men.

The Indian, by the way, fears the colored trooper more than any other mortal foe. For years the special aversion of the Sioux was the "Fighting Ninth," and to this day the braves of that tribe will run at sight of a black soldier.

The Ninth has made an enviable record during the 30 years since it was organized in New Orleans. It has fought all the way from the Mexican border to the Canadian line. The graves of its members are scattered throughout the west, and the 600 officers and men who



COLONEL ANDREW S. BURT.

compose it have reached a high standard of efficiency. With equal fortitude they have borne the two extremes of climate presented by the torrid region of the Mexican trail and the last refuge of Sitting Bull on the confines of Canada.

A peculiar feature of the composition of the Ninth cavalry is the fact that it was originally recruited of ex-slaves of almost pure African blood, and today nearly every trooper is as black as ebony. This characteristic does not seem to have followed the other negro regiments in the service recruited at about the same time, for they contain many mulattoes.

Another feature which gives the Ninth distinction is that it was the first of the colored organizations to receive its baptism of fire. It had been predicted that the negro would not stand in battle like his white brother. The behavior of the Ninth dispelled this idea and gave the colored soldier the standing he deserves.

Six months after the Ninth's enlistment it fought its first battle. That was in the spring of 1867 at Fort Lancaster, a small post out on the Texas plains. The thousands of Indians who surrounded the fort made sport of the black troops. The day they met them in battle their opinion changed. The negroes fought like demons. They obeyed their white officers perfectly and were more ready to fight than to eat. The result was a revelation to those who had ridiculed the negro as a soldier.

From that day it has been one long fight with the Ninth. Its deeds of daring would fill volumes, and though its ranks have almost wholly changed since the first enlistment the command has always managed to get the best fighting. The Ninth remained on the Mexican border until 1875, fearing all the hatreds of hill bandits. Then it was ordered into New Mexico, with headquarters at Santa Fe. Here it continued to see hot service until 1881, when it went farther north, with headquarters at Fort Riley, Kan., and later at Fort McKinney, Wy., in 1885.

During the Sioux campaign the Ninth rode 114 miles to the rescue of the Seventh cavalry. The troopers kept their horses on the run for 26 hours and reached the agency, a distance of 100 miles, in that time. Without getting out of their saddles or stopping for food they rushed off 14 miles to the rescue of the Seventh, which was threatened with total extinction at the battle of the Mission. If the "Fighting Ninth" had been an hour later, Custer's old regiment might have suffered the same fate as he and his men did at the Little Big Horn. The Ninth unlimbered for action on the run and faced the Indians after that terrible ride without slackening speed for a moment. The Indians recognized the regiment as it came over the hill north of the Mission buildings and scampered off in a hurry.

SUNRISE HUMORISTS.

SAMPLES OF THE JOKES THAT TICKLE JAPANESE.

Their Jests Artistic and Subtle—They Appreciate the Best Wit of America—Story of the Illiterate Dog—Pursuit of Fashion—Smells and Jingles.

The Japanese have a keen sense of humor, and their literature abounds in witty sayings and funny stories. They also appreciate the better class of jokes published in other countries, and many a bright paragraph and laughter provoking dialogue is translated from the American press and reprinted in the native papers. Japanese jokes are artistic, subtle, and to be enjoyed thoroughly must be understood in the original. A foreigner examining the Japanese language and noting its peculiar construction and idioms might think it a rather laborious matter to joke intelligently in that tongue.

For instance, where we ask, "How is your mother?" the polite Japanese would propound a query, which on being literally rendered into English, runs as follows, "Your mother as for honorably well being is?" Where we say, "Please speak louder," he would say in effect, "Mons big voice by means of deigning to speak condescend," and where we might observe, "We shall have a thunderstorm," his remarks, again literally interpreted, would be to this effect, "Thunder enticing sound storm to appears likely to become being is." And yet the rarer kind of humor and fun are easily and delicately expressed by him.

The story of an illiterate dog is told plaintively by one who was bitten:

"You told me that when a dog barked at one he would leave off doing so if one wrote 'tiger' on the palm of one's hand and kept one's fist clinched. Well, I have had a rough time of it for listening to you."

"Indeed. How so?"

"A European dog began barking and flying at me as I was coming home late last night. So I stuck my clinched fist out toward him, and just look how I got bitten."

"Oh! Then probably it was a dog who had not yet learned Japanese writing."

In "The Pursuit of Fashion" we obtain a glimpse of the Japanese satirist. Two young men having come across each other in front of a haberdasher's shop, one of them waved his hand hurriedly and cried out:

"I have much to say to you, but as urgent business calls me home at present I must put off the conversation for a few days, when I will come and see you at your house."

The other, astonished at his friend's strange excitement, asked him what this urgent business might be, whether he meant to say, for instance, that any of his family had been taken ill.

"Oh, no," replied the first young man, with a laugh. "I have just been getting at this shop a kind of kerchief which my wife commissioned me to buy for her. The reason why I said I couldn't stop and talk to you now is that it would be an awful thing for her to fall behind the fashion while I was loitering on the way."

The story of the smells and jingles is one that has been enjoyed by many generations of Japanese. It is told as follows:

An old fellow in Yedo named Kichibei kept an eel shop, where he served up eels smoking hot to his customers. Kisaburo, his neighbor, wishing to save money, used to sit and eat his boiled rice next to the eel merchant's door and regale himself with the smell of the broiled eels. The merchant, finding this out, presents a bill for smelling the eels. Kisaburo, not to be outwitted, brings out his cash box and jingles it, saying:

"You have charged me for the smell of your eels and I have paid you with the sound of my money. We are now square."—New York Sun.

There is a macadamized road in India 1,650 miles in length.

FIRING GREAT GUNS.

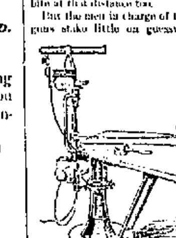
THE MAN WITH THE SLATE PENCIL DOES THE WORK.

What a Range Finder Is, How It Is Operated and What It Makes Possible. The Gunner of Today Does Not Guess; He Figures.

It is the man with the slate and pencil who works the destruction of the modern armada. To be more precise, fighting with big guns is now an exact science. In the old days the gunners of the great smoothbores guessed and then pulled the lanyard. Now they figure and press the button.

They did good execution, those old guns, on occasion, but it was at short range. With an enemy five miles off they waited. Even at three miles it was little more than a waste of powder. Today the monster coast defense guns begin to talk when a hostile fleet is still 12 miles out at sea. They are likely to hit at that distance too.

But the men in charge of the modern guns stake little on guesswork; they



A RANGE FINDER.

figure. At three miles a warship was formerly a good target. At 12 it was beyond reach. It is not beyond the reach of the gunner today. Rifled bores and high power explosives have altered things. When the shot sped farther than the eye could follow the guessing gunner was a blind man throwing stones in the dark. He began to use the telescope, but found that although he could see it was still dark. Then some one invented the range finder and once more he aims in broad daylight.

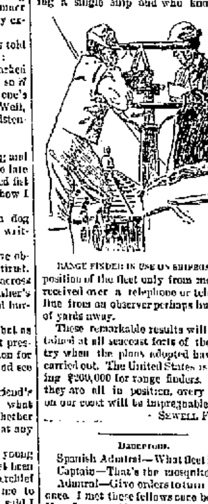
The range finder is a mechanical instrument made according to well known principles of trigonometry. When intelligently used, it tells the gunner exactly how to strike a far distant warship. It is supplemented by carefully prepared tables of calculations which take into consideration such vital trifles as the variations in the density of the atmosphere, the force and direction of the wind, the curvature of the earth's surface and the rise and fall of the tide as well as the exact fractions of a second in the flight of projectiles, the speed of the moving target, the elevation of the gun and the explosive force of the charge. Nothing is left to guesswork; everything is figured out.

If the man with the slate and pencil does his work properly and other conditions are normal, the shot hits. If he reckons that 6 and 9 and 2 make 18, the shot goes wide. Of course range finders are not made absolutely perfect, but they come so near exact accuracy that, in comparison with the guesswork of the old gunner, they are perfection.

The basic principle of range finders is one that every student of algebra knows by heart. It is the simple theorem of finding the diameter of a triangle given the base and the angle of the sides. In firing coast defense guns the man at the range finder gets his base by having a buoy anchored out at a known distance. His telescope, trained first on the buoy and then on the target, gives him the angle. The barometer gives the atmospheric density and the anemometer the wind velocity. With his slate and pencil he does the rest.

On shipboard he gets his base line by knowing the distance from his finder to the farthest point of the ship. Other conditions, however, handicap him severely in the contest with the man ashore.

With searcast range finders such exact calculations are made of the time of the projectile's flight and the speed and course of a moving target that an 800 pound mortar shell, carrying enough gun cotton to sink a ship, may be dropped on the deck of a ship five miles away in spite of the fact that the shell is in the air more than a minute and the ship moves hundreds of yards after the gun is fired and before the projectile reaches her. An entire fleet of steaming armorclads may be destroyed by the guns of batteries whose commanders take aim and fire without seeing a single ship and who know the



RANGE FINDER IN USE ON SHIPBOARD.

position of the fleet only from messages received over a telephone or telegraph line from an observer perhaps hundreds of yards away.

These remarkable results will be attained at all seacoast forts of the country when the plans adopted have been carried out. The United States is spending $200,000 for range finders. When they are all in position, every harbor on our coast will be impregnable.

—SEWELL FORD.

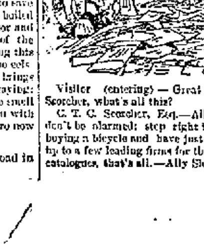
Dangerous.

Spanish Admiral—What fleet is that?

Captain—That's the mosquito fleet.

Admiral—Give orders to turn back at once. I met these fellows once before in New Jersey.—New York Journal.

The Bicycle Buyer.



Visitor (entering)—Great Scott! Scorcher, what's all this?

C. T. C. Scorcher, Esq.—All right; don't be alarmed; step right in. I'm buying a bicycle and have just written up to a few leading firms for their 1898 catalogues, that's all.—Ally Sloper.

Her Boy was Dying.

How a child was brought back from the brink of the grave to enjoy a healthy, happy childhood. One mother's advice for parents concerning the health of their children.

The boy about whom this strange, true story is told wasted away till he seemed nothing but skin and bones. Then his health turned and he became fat and hearty.

The first stage is familiar to many parents. The second is of deep interest to all parents or friends of ailing little ones.

Fathers and mothers, who long to have their children healthy and happy cannot fail to sympathize and rejoice with Mr. and Mrs. John F. Williams.

Their comfortable home, a short distance from Damon, Ill., is happy now because of the wonderful events that are told in words eloquent with simple truth and gratitude, by the mother of the boy.

"Our Josie was never strong," said Mrs. Williams. "From his birth he was weak and puny.

"Two years ago, when he was two years old, he had an attack of lung fever. Dr. N. A. Jones cured this fever, but the child did not recover strength.

"He began fading away beneath our eyes.

"He had no appetite, vomited a great deal, coughed continually, his limbs became withered.

"He became painfully weak and emaciated. We waited for his death.

"At this time a boarder named Asa Robinson suggested that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People would do the child good.

"They had cured Mr. Robinson of rheumatism and he believed in them.

"My husband bought three boxes of the pills. We began giving Josie one-third of a pill three times a day.

"In three days the child was brighter. His appetite was better. He began to show interest in toys and was less fretful.

"We increased the dose, giving him half a pill at a time. He gained every day in weight and appetite.

"At the end of this treatment, after taking three boxes, he was a new boy.

"He was happy, hearty, enjoying life with his little companions.

"I have no doubt that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People saved him from an early grave."

Mrs. Williams made affidavit to the truth of her statement before David Crop, a Notary Public.

Dr. A. A. McCabe examined the child and made oath before Notary Mort Brooks that he is now physically sound and well.

The evidence is completed by Dr. N. A. Jones, who made affidavit before Notary George Rupp, that the child had been in the condition described by Mrs. Williams, as the result of catarrhal pneumonia.

The action of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People on the blood and nervous system, in eliminating poisons and furnishing materials for new tissues, makes them a sure remedy for wasting diseases and the long train of evils arising from disordered blood and nerves. All druggists sell the pills; one box for 50 cents; six boxes for $2.50.

Still Uncertain.

Caller—You say Miss Spendler is engaged. Do you know how long she will be engaged? Servant—Oh, no, sir. They have quarreled but twice as yet, I believe.—Detroit Journal.

Soldier of Note.

"I will go to the war if there be one," said the nervous little professor of music. "I will do my duty. "Professor," said his big, long-haired rival, "if you can only have a few of your marches played I'll guarantee them to put the Spanish on the run every time."—Detroit Free Press.

Princely Pastimes.

It is said that one of the Prince of Wales' favorite pastimes is cutting out his own pictures and those of his immediate family from the pages of the illustrated papers and afterward pasting them in a scrap book. He has an extraordinary collection of these books, for, besides being a subscriber to two press-clipping agencies, he is always on the alert to collect for himself whatever refers to his wife and daughters. Nothing vexes the prince more than to find derogatory comments about them, although it must be said he seldom sees anything that is not pleasant or complimentary. It only amuses him to read criticisms of his own conduct, and only once has he been known to exhibit anger, but that once made a lasting impression on his slanderer.—Baltimore Herald.

Startling Hat Pins.

Hat pins, worthy of special note, show on the ends of their long sharp prongs, violets and daisies and other innocents of the meadows and hedge rows made of an admirable composition and certainly unusually appropriate for the skewering on of rose wreathed leghorns, chips, etc. Another novelty is the pin topped by a miniature cluster of cherries, currants, or one big strawberry, a very petite pumpkin, or a cabbage head. These last are among the imported novelties. They tell us also, on good authority, that when the sun comes nearer to the earth in the inevitable summer solstice, white net veils covered almost wholly with appliques of black lace and black net arabesques, overlaid with white figures, will be the most modish details of the toilet.

Not So Bad.

One of the famous English musicians of the first half of our century, John Cramer, had great repute also as a veteran courtier and an adept in elegant flattery. To judge from the following anecdote, his reputation in this respect must have been well deserved: A contemporaneous pianoforte-player, Thalberg, once said before a company, with a degree of pique. "I understand, Mr. Cramer, you deny that I have the good left hand on the pianoforte which is attributed to me. Let me play you something that I hope will convince you." Thereupon Thalberg played a piece that showed wonderful manipulation of the bass part of the keyboard. Cramer listened attentively, and then said: "I am still of the same opinion, Monsieur Thalberg; I think you have no left hand. I think you have two right hands!"

Millions Given Away.

It is certainly gratifying to the public to know of one concern in the land who are not afraid to be generous to the needy and suffering. The proprietors of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, have given away over ten million trial bottles of this great medicine; and have the satisfaction of knowing it has absolutely cured thousands of hopeless cases. Asthma, bronchitis, hoarseness and all diseases of the throat, chest and lungs are surely cured by it. Call on Dreier Bros., druggists, and get a trial bottle free. Regular size 50c and $1. Every bottle guaranteed, or price refunded.

A Clever Trick.

It certainly looks like it, but there is really no trick about it. Anybody can try it who has lame back, weak kidneys, malaria or nervous troubles. We mean he can cure himself right away by taking Electric Bitters. This medicine tones up the whole system, acts as a stimulant to liver and kidneys, is a blood purifier and nerve tonic. It cures constipation, headache, fainting spells, sleeplessness and melancholy. It is purely vegetable, a mild laxative, and restores the system to its natural vigor. Try Electric Bitters and be convinced that they are a miracle worker. Every bottle guaranteed. Only 50c a bottle at Dreier & Bro.'s drug store.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Dreier & Bro.

Turkey and the Crescent.

Nothing positive can be traced as to when the crescent became the Turkish symbol, but there are several legends which give the reason for its adoption. One of these says that Philip, the father of Alexander, meeting with great difficulties in the siege of Byzantium, set the workmen to undermine the walls, but a crescent moon discovered the design, which miscarried; consequently the Byzantines erected a statue to Diana, and the crescent moon became the symbol of the state. Another legend is that Othman, the sultan, saw in a vision a crescent moon, which kept increasing till its horns extended from east to west, and he adopted the crescent of his dream for his standard.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

FOR JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

EDITOR SENTINEL: Please announce my name as a candidate for the office of justice of the peace, subject to the decision of the Wayne township democratic nominating convention.
HARRY P. FRANCE.

FOR SENATOR.

EDITOR SENTINEL—Please announce that I am a candidate for state senator, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention of Allen county.
GEORGE V. KELL.

FOR JOINT SENATOR.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce that I am a candidate for joint senator for the district composed of Adams and Allen counties, subject to the democratic convention of June 1, 1898.
J. F. SNOW.
Decatur, Ind.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce that I will be a candidate for renomination for representative from Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic convention.
HENRY I. SMITH.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce that I will be a candidate for judge of the superior court of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention of June 4.
P. W. SCHADEN.

FOR SUPERIOR COURT JUDGE.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce that I will be a candidate for judge of the superior court of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention June 4.
CHARLES M. DAWSON.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Announce, that I am a candidate for the nomination for the judgeship of the Allen superior court, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention.
THOMAS E. ELLISON.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—I hereby beg leave to announce to the democratic party of Allen county that I will be a candidate for nomination for judge of the superior court of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic convention to be held on the 4th day of June next.
ROBERT LOWRY.

FOR CLERK.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce that I will be a candidate for the office of clerk of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic county convention.
DR. L. S. NULL.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Announce that I am a candidate for the office of county clerk, subject to the decision of the next democratic nominating convention.
FRANK J. BELOT.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce my name as a candidate for clerk of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention, June 4.
CHARLES F. MUHLER.

FOR COUNTY AUDITOR.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce that I will be a candidate for auditor of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention.
LOUIS J. BOBILYA.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce that I will be a candidate for auditor of Allen county subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention.
WILLIAM MEYER, JR.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce the name of Captain John B. Rohan as a candidate for treasurer of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention, and oblige
A HOST OF DEMOCRATS.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce my name as a candidate for treasurer of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention.
ADOLPH SCHULTE.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce my name as a candidate for treasurer of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention.
A. R. SCHNITKER,
New Haven, Allen Co., Ind.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce my name as a candidate for treasurer of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention.
WILLIAM SCOTT,
Lafayette Township.

FOR COUNTY RECORDER.

EDITOR SENTINEL: Please announce that I will be a candidate for recorder of Allen county, subject to the decision of the next democratic nominating convention.
FREDERICK FEY,
Jefferson Township.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce my name as a candidate for recorder of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention.
CHARLES W. SCHERER.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce my name as a candidate for recorder of Allen county, subject to decision of the democratic nominating convention.
CHARLES M. GILLETT.

FOR CORONER.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce that I am a candidate for renomination for the office of coroner of Allen county for a second term, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention.
JOHN H. KAPPEL, M. D.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce that I am a candidate for the nomination for the office of coroner of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention.
DR. W. W. BARNETT.

FOR SURVEYOR.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce my name as a candidate for the office of surveyor of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention.
JOHN A. BUSHMAN.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce that I will be a candidate for surveyor of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention June 4th.
CHARLES W. BRANSTRATOR.

FOR SHERIFF.

Editor SENTINEL:—Please announce that I will be a candidate for renomination for a second term for the office of sheriff of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic county convention.
ALBERT E. MELCHING.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce that I am a candidate for the office of commissioner of the Third district of Allen county subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention.
C. F. ORFF.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce that I am a candidate for renomination for the office of commissioner of the First district of Allen county subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention.
SILVANUS F. BAKER.

DIRECTORY OF FORT WAYNE BUSINESS HOUSES.

ATTORNEYS.

H. C. HARTMAN, Lawyer and Counsellor in Patent Causes. 31 Arcade.

J. H. AIKEN, Attorney-at-Law, 11 West Main Street. Residence Phone 1152 Main Office, Home Telephone 637.

F. H. KLEEKAMP, Attorney-at-Law. German and English spoken in office, Rooms 5 and 6 Bank Block. Home phone 123.

ARTISTS.

JARRARD ART GALLERY, Cor. Calhoun and Columbia. Best Cabinets $1.50 per dozen. Small Pictures 50c per dozen.

BLACKSMITHS.

DAN GRANT, Horseshoeing, Wagon Building and General Repairing. 91 and 93 East Columbia St.

BARBER SHOPS.

Go where the crowd goes! The Wayne hotel barber shop; the finest tonsorial parlor in the state. Sid Hubbard, Prop.

BUSINESS COLLEGE.

Fort Wayne Business College. Shorthand, Typewriting and English Training School. Odd Fellows' Block, cor. Wayne & Calhoun St.

BUILDERS SUPPLIES.

Builders Lime Association—Lime, Stone, Cement, Plaster, Lathe, etc. Office, 257 Calhoun St.; Yards, 5, 6 & 7 Chestnut St. and 4, 5 & 6 R. R. St. Phone 511.

BOWLING ALLEY.

THE COLUMBIA BOWLING ALLEY. The only Regulation Alley in the city. 21 E. Columbia St.

BAKERY.

The Vienna Steam Bakery, John Sauerleig, prop., manufacturer of genuine vienna & home made bread. 14 Washington Blv'd. Phone 648.

Telephone No. 601 is for Geo. H. Jacobs & Bro., Union Steam Bakery, 62 E. Main St. Goods delivered free to all parts of the city.

COUPON STORE.

MERCHANTS PREMIUM CO. Ask about it. We will send a representative to explain. —53 Clinton Street—

CARPET RUGS.

Chicago Rug Factory. We make pretty and durable rugs from old ingrain and brussels carpets. Cor. Wells and Superior St. S. Springer. Home phone 282.

CANDY SPECIALTIES.

J. S. BATCHELDER, Manufacturing confectionery, pop corn and penny goods. Office Phone 740, residence, 1007. 29 W. Main St.

COMMISION MERCHANT.

E. K. Bash, Commission Merchant, oysters, game, produce, feed, etc. Highest prices country produce. 46 Harrison Street. Telephone 158.

D. F. COMPARET, Commission merchant. Country produce of all kinds bought and sold. Phone 375. 76 E. Columbia St.

CONTRACTORS.

POHLMEYER & WESTHOFF, Contractors and Builders.—o 57 Baker St.

FRED H. BOESTER, Carpenter, Contractor and Builder. Phone 949. Shop and office No. 104 Griffith St.

FRED H. BREMEYER, Carpenter, Contractor and Builder. Shop and Office No. 225 West Jefferson.

COAL.

Whistle or Phone 136 and I will bring you Coal or Wood. All orders promptly filled. GEO. H KRUDOP.

CHIROPODIST.

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The Pennsylvania Station.

Pennsylvania Lines.

Trains Run by Central Time as Follows:
*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.
From Ft. Wayne to LEAVE ARRIVE

Trains depart from Pennsylvania Station. For Wayne, Indiana.

East Bound.	West Bound
*5 30 a.m.	*3 50 a.m.
12 15 a.m.	
*7 05 a.m.	*5 10 a.m.
†1 30 p.m.	*7 30 a.m.
*7 45 p.m.	†12 15 p.m.
*9 25 p.m. Limited	*4 30 p.m.
†1055 from Old	*5 05 p.m.
†From Crestline	†6 10 p.m.

GRAND RAPIDS & INDIANA R. R. In effect Nov. 28th, 1897.

NORTH BOUND.

*For Grand Rapids and north	2 40 am
	3 00 am
	2 55 pm
*From Richmond arrives	6 35 pm

SOUTH BOUND.

*For Richmond and Cincinnati	12 35 am
	6 45 am
	12 36 pm
*From Grand Rapids arrives	7 15 pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

THE FINDLEY, FT. WAYNE & WESTERN R'Y.

Time Card, in Effect Dec. 20 '97.
Lv. Fort Wayne Express 8 00 a.m. 7 55 p.m.
Ar. Findlay 10 40 a.m. 10 20 p.m.
Ar. Columbus via. T & O C Ry 2 50 p.m.
Mixed train leaves Fort Wayne 8 20 a.m.
All trains run daily, except Sunday.

NICKEL PLATE

All trains arrive at and depart from the Union Passenger Station; Van Buren Street, Chicago. Uniformed Colored Porters attend first and second class day coaches on through trains, insuring scrupulously clean cars enroute.

All Nickel Plate Passenger Trains Daily.

EASTBOUND FROM FT. WAYNE.	DEPART
Nickel Plate Express, No. 4	[illegible]
Eastern Express, No. 6	[illegible]
Standard Express, No. 2	[illegible]
Local Freight	[illegible]
WESTBOUND FROM FT. WAYNE.	**DEPART**
Western Express, No. 1	[illegible]
Nickel Plate Express, No. 3	[illegible]
Standard Express, No. 5	[illegible]
Local Freight	7 00

Daily except Sunday. Light type A. M. Dark type P. M.
*Through Drawing Room Sleeping Cars on Nos. 2, 4 and 6 to Cleveland, Erie, Buffalo, New York and Boston; on Nos. 1, 3 and 5 to Chicago.
Meals are served at "up-to-date" Dining Stations and in Nickel Plate Dining Cars at opportune meal hours.

WABASH RAILROAD.
Trains from Fort Wayne as follows. Effective Nov. 14, 1897.

No.	GOING EAST	DEPART
2.	N. Y. & Boston Lim. daily	5 38 a.m.
22.	Toledo Local Express ex. Sunday	6 55 a.m.
4.	N. Y. & N. Eng. Flyer, daily	11 55 a.m.
6.	Fast Mail & Ex., ex. Sunday	6 30 p.m.
10.	Decatur Accom. arrives ex. Sunday	6 45 p.m.
	GOING WEST.	
11.	Decatur Accom., ex. Sunday	6 31 a.m.
5.	Pacific Ex., ex. Sunday	9 23 a.m.
1.	Kan. City Cannon Ball, daily	12 25 noon
7.	Government Fast Mail, daily	6 30 p.m.
3.	St. Louis Vestibule Lim. daily	9 05 p.m.

Phone No. 6. R. G. THOMPSON, Passenger and Ticket Agent. Fort Wayne, Ind.

L. E. & W. TIME TABLE.

SOUTH.

No. 41 leaves (except Sunday)	7 10 a.m.
No. 43 daily	4 13 p.m.
No. 151 Local Freight	6 00 a.m.

NORTH.

No. 40 arrives daily	11 40 a.m.
No. 42 (daily except Sunday)	10 25 p.m.
No. 150 Local Freight	4 40 p.m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY—Fort Wayne Branch.

SOUTHWARD.	ARRIVE
No. 462 Way Freight	2 pm
No. 456 Cin. Express and Mail	10 am
No. 410 Detroit and Ind'pls Express	5 pm
NORTHWARD.	**DEPART**
No. 463 Way Freight	6 40 am
No. 451 Through Express & Mail	11 45 am
No. 437 Detroit & Indianap'ls Ex.	4 pm

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LUMBER and SHOP WORK,

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Pozzoni's Complexion Powder gives fresher charms; to the old, renewed youth. Try it.

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Specialties, CHRONIC DISEASES, Ins. EASES OF WOMEN, PILES, FISTULA, and Other Rectal Surgery.

Office No. 12 West Wayne Street, Fort Wayne, Ind. Calls and correspondence promptly answered.

A CHEERING SERMON.

Rev. Dr. Talmage Points to the Light Ahead.

Words of Cheer for the Despondent—Making the Best of Financial Misfortunes, of Sickness and of Death.

In the following discourse Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage endeavors to point out the rift in the cloud and the light beyond to those whose lives are troubled. The text is:

And now men see not the bright light which is in the clouds.—Job xxxvii, 21.

Wind east. Barometer falling. Storm signals out. Ship reefing main top-sails! Awnings taken in. Prophecies of foul weather everywhere. The clouds congregate around the sun, proposing to abolish him. But after awhile he assails the flanks of the clouds with flying artillery of light, and here and there is a sign of clearing weather. Many do not observe it. Many do not realize it. "And now men see not the bright light which is in the clouds." In other words, there are a hundred men looking for storm where there is one man looking for sunshine. My object will be to get you and myself into the delightful habit of making the best of everything.

You may have wondered at the statistics that in India, in the year 1875, there were over 10,000 people slain by wild beasts, and that in the year 1876 there were in India over 20,000 people destroyed by wild animals. But there is a monster in our own land which is year by year destroying more than that. It is the old bear of melancholy, and with gospel weapons I propose to chase it back to its midnight cavern. I mean to do two sums—a sum in subtraction and a sum in addition—a subtraction from your days of depression and an addition to your days of joy. If God will help me I will compel you to see the bright light that there is in the clouds, and compel you to make the best of everything.

In the first place, you ought to make the very best of all your financial misfortunes. During the panic a few years ago you all lost money. Some of you lost it in most unaccountable ways. For the question: "How many thousands of dollars shall I put aside this year?" you substituted the question: "How shall I pay my butcher, and baker, and clothier, and landlord?" You had the sensation of rowing hard with two oars and yet all the time going down stream.

You did not say much about it because it was not politic to speak of financial embarrassment; but your wife knew. Less variety of wardrobe, more economy at the table, self-denial in art and tapestry. Compression retrenchment. Who did not feel the necessity of it? My friend, did you make the best of this? Are you aware of how narrow an escape you made? Suppose you had reached the fortune toward which you were rapidly going? What then? You would have been as proud as Lucifer.

How few men have succeeded largely in a financial sense and yet retained their simplicity and religious consecration! Not one man out of a hundred. There are glorious exceptions, but the general rule is that in proportion as a man gets well off for this world he gets poorly off for the next. He loses his sense of dependence on God. He gets a distaste for prayer meetings. With plenty of bank stocks and plenty of government securities, what does that man know of the prayer: "Give me this day my daily bread?" How few men largely successful in this world are bringing souls to Christ, or showing self-denial for others, or are eminent to piety? You can count them upon your eight fingers and two thumbs.

One of the old covetous souls, when he was sick, and sick unto death, used to have a basin brought in—a basin filled with gold, and his only amusement and the only relief he got for his inflamed hands was running them down through the gold and turning it up in the basin. Oh, what infatuation and what destroying power money has for many a man! Now, you were sailing at 30 knots the hour toward these vortices of worldliness—what a mercy it was, that honest defalcation! The same Divine hand that crushed your storehouse, your bank, your office, your insurance company lifted you out of destruction. The day you honestly suspended in business made your fortune for eternity.

"Oh," you say, "I could get along very well myself, but I am so disappointed that I can not leave a competence for my children." My brother, the same financial misfortune that is going to save your soul will save your children. With the anticipation of large fortune, how much industry would your children have?—without which habit of industry there is no safety. The young man would say: "Well, there's no need of my working; my father will soon step out, and then I'll have just what I want." You can not hide from him how much you are worth. You think you are hiding it; he knows all about it. He can tell you almost to a dollar. Perhaps he has been to the county office and searched the records of deeds and mortgages, and he has added it all up, and he has made an estimate of how long you will probably stay in this world, and is not as much worried about your rheumatism and shortness of breath as you are. The only fortune worth anything that you can give your child is the fortune you put in his head and heart. Of all the young men who started life with $10,000 capital, how many turned out well? I do not know half a dozen.

The best inheritance a young man can have is the feeling that he has to fight his own battle, and that life is a struggle into which he must throw body, mind and soul, or be disgracefully worsted. Where are the burial places of the men who started life with a fortune? Some of them in the potter's field; some in the suicide's grave. But few of these men reached 35 years of age. They drank, they smoked, they gambled. In them the beast destroyed the man. Some of them lived long enough to get their fortunes, and went through them. The vast majority of them did not live to get their inheritance. From the gin shop or house of infamy they were brought home to their father's house, and in delirium began to pick off loathsome reptiles from the embroidered pillow, and to fight back imaginary devils. And then they were laid out in a highly upholstered parlor, the casket covered with flowers by indulgent parents—flowers suggestive of a resurrection with no hope.

As you sat this morning at your breakfast table, and looked into the faces of your children, perhaps you said within yourself: "Poor things! How I wish I could start them in life with a competence. How I have been disappointed in all my expectations of what I would do for them!" Upon that scene of pathos I break with a paean of congratulation, that by your financial losses your own prospects for Heaven, and the prospect for the Heaven of your children is mightily improved. You may have lost a toy, but you have won a palace.

"How hardly shall they that have riches enter into the kingdom of God!" "It is easier for a camel to go through a needle's eye than for a rich man to enter the kingdom of Heaven." What does that mean? It means that the grandest blessing God ever bestowed upon you was to take your money away from you. Let me here say, in passing, do not put much stress on the treasures of this world. You can not take them along with you. At any rate, you can not take them more than two or three miles; you will have to leave them at the cemetery. Attila had three coffins. So fond was he of this life that he decreed that he should be buried in a coffin of gold, and that then that should be inclosed in a coffin of silver, and that should be inclosed in a coffin of iron, and then a large amount of treasure should be thrown in over his body. And so he was buried, and the men who buried him were slain, so that no one might know where he was buried, and no one might there interfere with his treasures. Oh, men of the world, who want to take your money with you, better have three coffins!

Again, I remark: you ought to make the very best of your bereavement. The whole tendency is to brood over these separations, and to give much time to the handling of mementoes of the departed, and to make long visitations to the cemetery, and to say: "Oh, I can never look up again; my hope is gone; my courage is gone; my religion is gone; my faith in God is gone! Oh, the wear and tear and exhaustion of this loneliness!" The most frequent bereavement is the loss of children. If your departed child had lived as long as you have lived, do you not suppose that he would have had about the same amount of trouble and trial that you have had? If you could take a choice for your child between forty years of annoyance, loss, vexation, exasperation and bereavements, and forty years in Heaven, would you take the responsibility of choosing the former? Would you snatch away the cup of eternal bliss and put into that child's hands the cup of many bereavements? Instead of the complete safety into which that child had been lifted would you like to hold it down to the risks of this mortal state? Would you like to keep it out on a sea in which there have been more shipwrecks than safe voyages? Is it not a comfort to you to know that that child, instead of being besoiled and flung into the mire of sin, is swung clear into the skies? Are not those children to be congratulated that the point of celestial bliss which you expect to reach by a pilgrimage of 50 or 60 or 70 years, they reached at a flash? If the last 10,000 children who had entered Heaven had gone through the average of human life on earth, are you sure all those 10,000 children would have finally reached the blissful terminus? Besides that, my friends, you are to look at this matter as a self-denial on your part for their benefit. If your children want to go off in a May-day party; if your children want to go on a flowery and musical excursion, you consent. You might prefer to have them with you, but their jubilant absence satisfies you. Well, your departed children have only gone out in a May-day party, amid flowery and musical entertainment, amid joys and hilarities forever. That ought to quell some of your grief, the thought of their glee.

So it ought to be that you could make the best of all bereavements. The fact that you have so many friends in Heaven will make your own departure very cheerful. When you are going on a voyage, everything depends upon where your friends are—if they are on the wharf that you leave, or on the wharf toward which you are going to sail. In other words, the more friends you have in Heaven the easier it will be to get away from this world. The more friends here, the more bitter good-bys; the more friends there the more glorious welcomes. Some of you have so many brothers, sisters, children, friends in Heaven, that I do not know hardly how you are going to crowd through. When the vessel came from foreign lands, and brought a prince to our harbor, the ships were covered with bunting, and you remember how the men-of-war thundered broadsides; but there was no joy there compared with the joy which shall be demonstrated when you sail up the broad bay of heavenly salutation. The more friends you have there, the easier your own transit. What is death to a mother whose children are in Heaven? Why there is no more grief in it than there is in her going into a nursery amid the romp the and laughter of her household. Though all around may be dark, see you not the bright light in the clouds that light the irridated faces of your glorified kindred?

So also, my friends, I would have you make the best of your sicknesses. When you see one move off with elastic step and in full physical vigor, sometimes you become impatient with your lame foot. When a man describes an object a mile off, and you can not see it at all, you become impatient of your dim eye. When you hear of a well man making a great achievement you become impatient with your depressed nervous system or your dilapidated health. I will tell you how you can make the worst of it. Brood over it; brood over all these illnesses, and your nerves will become twitchy, and your dyspepsia more aggravated, and your weakness more appalling. But that is the devil's work, to tell you how to make the worst of it; it is my work to show you a brighter light in the clouds.

Which of the Bible men most attract you attention? You say, Moses, Job, David, Jeremiah, Paul. Why, what a strange thing it is that you have chosen those who were physically disordered! Moses—I know he was nervous from the clip he gave the Egyptian. Job—his blood was vitiated and diseased, and his skin distressfully eruptive. David—he had a running sore, which he speaks of when he says: "My sore ran in the night and ceased not." Jeremiah had enlargement of the spleen. Who can doubt it who reads Lamentations? Paul—he had a lifetime sickness which the commentators have been guessing about for years, not knowing exactly what the apostle meant by "a thorn in the flesh." I do not know either; but it was something sharp, something that stuck him. I gather from all this that physical disorder may be the means of grace to the soul. You say you have so many temptations from bodily ailments, and if you were only well you think you could be a good Christian. While your temptations may be different, they are no more than those of the man who has an appetite three times a day and sleeps eight hours every night.

From my observation, I judge that invalids have a more rapturous view of the next world than well people, and you will have higher renown in Heaven. The best view of the delectable mountains is through the lattice of the sick room. There are trains running every hour between pillow and throne, between hospital and mansion, between bandages and robes, between crutch and palm branch. Oh, I wish some of you people who are compelled to cry: "My head; my head! my foot, my foot! my back, my back!" would try some of the Lord's medicine! You are going to be well anyhow before long. Heaven is an old city, but has never yet reported one case of sickness or one bill of mortality. No opthalmia for the eye. No pneumonia for the lungs. No pleurisy for the side. No neuralgia for the nerves. No rheumatism for the muscles. "The inhabitants shall never say: I am sick." "There shall be no more pain."

Again, you ought to make the best of life's finality. Now, you think I have a very tough subject. You do not see how I am to strike a spark of light out of the flint of the tombstone. There are many people who have an idea that death is the submergence of everything pleasant by everything doleful. If my subject could close in the upsetting of all such preconceived notions, it would close well. Who can judge best of the features of a man—those who are close by him, or those who are afar off? "Oh," you say, "those can judge best of the features of a man who are close by him!"

Now, my friends, who shall judge of the features of death—whether they are lovely or whether they are repulsive? You? You are too far off. If I want to get a judgment as to what really the features of death are, I would not ask you, I will ask those who have been within a month of death, or an hour of death, or a minute of death. They stand so near the features they can tell. They give unanimous testimony if they are Christian people that death, instead of being demoniac, is cherubic. Of all the thousands of Christians who have been carried through the gates of the cemetery, gather up their dying experiences, and you will find they nearly all bordered on a jubilate. How often you have seen a dying man join in the psalm being sung around his bedside, the middle of the verse opening to let his ransomed spirit free!—long after his lips could not speak, looking and pointing upward.

One week of the year is called blossom week—called so all through the land because they are more blossoms in that week than in any other week of the year. Blossom week! And that is what the future world is to which the Christian is invited—blossom week forever. It is as far ahead of this world as Paradise is ahead of Dry Tortugas, and yet here we stand shivering and fearing to go out, and we want to stay on the dry sand, and amid the stormy petrels, when we are invited to arbors of jessamine and birds of paradise.

One season I had two springtimes. I went to New Orleans in April, and I marked the difference between going toward New Orleans and then coming back. As I went on down toward New Orleans, the verdue, the foliage, became thicker and more beautiful. When I came back, the farther I came toward home the less the foliage, and less and less it became until there was hardly any. Now, it all depends upon the direction in which you travel. If a spirit from Heaven should come toward our world, he is traveling from June toward December, from radiance toward darkness, from hanging gardens toward icebergs. And one would not be very much surprised if a spirit of God sent forth from Heaven toward our world should be slow to come. But how strange it is that we dread going out toward that world when going is from December toward June—from the snow of earthly storm to the snow of the Edenic blossom—from the arctic of trouble toward the tropics of eternal joy.

Oh, what an ado about dying! We get so attached to the malarial marsh in which we live that we are afraid to go up and live on the hilltop. We are alarmed because vacation is coming. Eternal sunlight, and best programme of celestial minstrels and hallelujah, no inducement. Let us stay here and keep cold and ignorant and weak. Do not introduce us to Elijah, and John Milton and Bourdaloue. Keep our feet on the sharp cobblestones of earth instead of planting them on the bank of amaranth in Heaven. Give us this small island of a leprous world instead of the immensities of splendor and delight. Keep our hands full of nettles, and our shoulder under the burden, and our neck in the yoke, and hopples on our ankles, and handcuffs on our wrists. "Dear Lord," we seem to say, "keep us down here where we have to suffer, instead of letting us up where we might live and reign and rejoice."

I am amazed at myself and at yourself for this infatuation, under which we all rest. Men you would suppose would get frightened at having to stay in this world instead of getting frightened at having to go toward Heaven. I congratulate anybody who has a right to die. By that I mean through sickness you can not avert, or through accident you can not avoid your work consummated. "Where did they bury Lily?" said one little child to another. "Oh," she replied, "they buried here in the ground?" "Oh, no, no: not in the cold ground, but in the warm ground, where ugly seeds become beautiful flowers."

"But," says one, "it pains me so much to think that I must lose the body with which my soul has so long companioned." You do not lose it. You no more lose your body by death than you lose your watch when you send it to have it repaired, or your jewel when you send it to have it reset, or the faded picture when you send it to have it touched up, or the photograph of a friend when you have it put in a new locket. You do not lose your body. Paul will go to Rome to get his. Payson will go to Portland to get his, President Edwards will go to Princeton to get his, George Cookman will go to the bottom of the Atlantic to get his, and we will go to the village churchyards and the city cemeteries to get ours; and when we have our perfect spirit rejoined to our perfect body, then we will be the kind of men and women that the resurrection morning will make possible.

So you see you have not made out any doleful story yet. What have you proved about death? What is the case you have made out? You have made out just this—that death allows us to have a perfect body, free of all aches, united forever with a perfect soul free from all sin. Correct your theology. What does it all mean? Why, it means that moving day is coming, and that you are going to quit cramped apartments and be mansioned forever. The horse that stands at the gate will not be the one lathered and bespattered, carrying bad news, but it will be the horse that St. John saw in Apocalyptic vision—the white horse on which the King comes to the banquet. The ground around the palace will quake with tires and hoofs of celestial equipage, and those Christians who in this world lost their friends, and lost their property, and lost their health, and lost their life, will find out that God was always kind, and that all things worked together for their good, and that those were the wisest people on earth who made the best of everything. See you not now the bright light in the clouds?

Liberal Religion.

The world wants a religion that shall satisfy all the needs of men's nature, nourish the mind, strengthen the will, warm and uplift the heart.—Mrs. Celia Parker Woolley, Independent, Chicago, Ill.

TEMPERANCE NOTES.

JIMMIE ON NARCOTICS.

He Tells of His Teacher's Efforts in Behalf of Sound Bodies and Minds.

One day, just before she was ready to dismiss school, Miss Schofield, that's our teacher, stood up by her desk and looked just as solemn, and said: "Boys, I am very, very sorry to see that there are a number of you who are learning to smoke cigarettes." My, how my face began to burn, for I had some in my pockets that minute that I was going to learn on just as soon as I got home. Some that I traded my jack-knife and a marble for, and if I didn't use them it would be just as bad as to throw away my jack-knife and marble.

But Miss Schofield kep' right on all the while I was thinking about it, and she said she thought if we knew more about such things we would never want to smoke or chew or use tobacco in any way; and she said there was other things, too, that maybe would be interesting to learn about. And she said, too, that maybe we would like to form ourselves into a club. I guess she meant a kind of party or sociable; we was to come to her house every Saturday night, and we would have somethin' to talk about instead of playin'.

She wanted to know how many of us knew what narcotics was, and there wasn't anybody but Hugh Bryan, who is always goin' around with a book under his arm; so she asked him to tell us all he knowed on the subject, an' then we would be ready to find out all we could about it.

He got up and said that the dictionary said that narcotics was some kind of a medicine that would make folks not feel when anything hurt 'em (I don't remember just how he said it). But if they took too much it would kill 'em, and he said folks most always meant tobacco and opium when they talk about it, an' he thought 'at tea and coffee was narcotics, too. He said quite a lot more, and when he got through Miss Schofield looked at the clock and saw that it was five minutes past four, so she said for us to find out everything we could, and come to her house at seven o'clock Saturday evening, and then we went home.

When I got home I put my cigarettes into a box out in the barn. That's where I keep quite a number of my things 'at I don't want pa and ma to know about; and Nellie always finds everything I have if I keep it in my room; and then she'll tell pa and ma.

Well, I put the cigarettes in a box and hid it under the edge of the haymow,



an' then, if Miss Schofield asked if I had smoked any, I could tell her I hadn't.

When we were eating supper I asked pa if chewing tobacco an' smokin' cigars ever killed anybody, an' he thought the teacher had been findin' fault with him, and he said tobacco hadn't never done him no hurt, and he'd thank folks to mind their own business. But when I told him all about it, he said: "Well, I dunno but that's all right, for terbaccer ain't so good fur little kids, like you, with delercate constertutions. Now, some folks need terbaccer, and others don't. You don't never need to learn to chew and smoke, for your constertution ain't like mine."

I tried to find out somethin' to tell about when our club met, but I didn't get hold of nothin'. One night pa says: "I read suthin' fer you, sonny, in the paper to-day. There was a man runnin' with a pipe in his mouth, an' he fell down an' the end of his pipe went down his throat an' killed him. Ain't them narcotics on the sistem?" I didn't think Miss Schofield meant that, so I didn't try to remember it. But I kep' thinkin' 'bout tobacco's bein' so awful poison, an' what an awful pity it was for pa to buy so much, and then be tellin' ma how hard times was every time she asked for ten cents to buy somethin' down to the store. Some way I got so I didn't feel like going to look at my cigarettes more'n once a day, an' begun to think that, mebby, I wouldn't smoke 'em at all, but I didn't know.

When Saturday night came I couldn't hardly wait for it to come half-past six, for ma said I could start then. But it did come, an' when I got as far as Ned Freeman's I waited for him to finish gettin' ready, for I never was to Miss Schofield's, and I kind of hated to go alone. When we got there there wasn't more'n two or three there, an' Miss Schofield was just splendid, an' showed us pictures an' some of the curiosities she bought when she was in Mexico.

When they all come we sung somethin' 'bout never usin' tobacco, an' then the teacher asked who knew when tobacco was first used. Ned said the Injuns used it when Columbus first discovered 'em. An' he said they used to whip folks, in some countries, the first time they smoked, an' then, if they did it again, they would kill 'em. Ned said that he knew all about it, because his cousin 'it goes to Loyal Legion told 'im.

Then Hugh told about the pizen in the tobacco. How if a drop of it was put on a cat's tongue it would kill it in a second. He told, too, about opium and hasheesh, I think they was the ones, an' what awful dreams folks had if they used them.

After he got through talking, Miss Schofield asked quite a lot of questions, an' she said she was real glad we had learned so much. But she said no one had said anything about the effect of narcotics on the mind; that when a person used it it made slaves of them. She says: "Grace, in telling us how tobacco was grown, told us how much work it made, and that was the reason so many slaves were brought to this country to help in such work. But narcotics subject people to a more degrading slavery, even, than that which caused the great war of the rebellion. They destroy soul and body. Of course, you all remember Gen. Grant's sufferings from the effects of excessive use of tobacco. We cannot be too careful in keeping ourselves from such injurious habits, and in keeping our influence working for the right. How many of my pupils are willing to pledge themselves against the use of narcotics?"

All the girls raised their hands and some of the boys. I didn't, for I thought, maybe, when I got as big as pa I'd wish I hadn't.

"Girls remember tea and coffee are narcotics, and don't make any pledges which you cannot keep." Miss Schofield waited a little bit. Some of the girls looked as though they wished they had thought about it before, and I guess it will be pretty hard for 'em to keep their promises, for I heard 'em tell Nell, one day, that they just got up in the morning in time to swallow some bread and coffee and hurry to school, an' I do believe Miss Schofield heard 'em, too. But they didn't back out.

Miss Schofield looked so sorry at us boys and I felt so ashamed to be on the wrong side, for I knew I was wrong, an' I thought I would give anything if I could do it all over again. But she commenced to ask what we would talk about next time. I couldn't wait to listen for I had some work to do. I slipped out of the room just as quick as I could and ran home, to get those cigarettes and bury them in the barnyard. So now, I won't ever smoke them. No, I won't ever smoke any at all.—Union Signal.

STRONG FOR TEMPERANCE.

Decided Position Taken by Dr. Harper, President of the University of Chicago.

Dr. William R. Harper, president of the University of Chicago, has the following to say to the Voice on the subject of prohibition in the university:

"1. Students of the University of Chicago are not permitted to have alcoholic liquors in their rooms.

"2. They are not permitted to have alcoholic liquors at the tables in the university houses.

"3. They are not permitted to have alcoholic liquors at class spreads.

"4. It is a law of the University of Chicago that the house rules of every house, including fraternities, shall contain a rule prohibiting the use of alcoholic drinks in the house or at entertainments given by the house. The Quadrangle club, the membership of which is largely composed of professors and instructors of the university, contains among its regulations such a rule. So far as I am aware, there is no disposition on the part of the students of the university to disobey these rules. Drunkenness on the part of the students is something almost unknown to the authorities. The trustees and officers of the university cooperate very heartily with the citizens of Hyde Park, in maintaining the law which makes the Hyde Park district a prohibition district."

WOLVES.

An Imaginary Case with a Strong Temperance Moral—Set the Point!

Let us imagine a community beset by wolves, and the able-bodied men of that community convened to make plans for the protection of their families, their flocks and their herd. The old-fashioned farmer who has inherited something of the spirit of Israel Putnam, declares that the only kind of wolves that he has any respect for are dead wolves, and he proposes the organization of a party to relieve the peril of the community by the simple process of killing the wolves. But a weak-kneed neighbor declares that there always have been wolves, there always will be wolves, and if you kill the present visitors, more will be sure to come, and he feebly proposes that if a few sheep could be kept where the wolves could conveniently get at them and satisfy their hunger, the rest of the flocks, and possibly the children, might be safe. But the old farmer has his way, the rifles and shotguns do their duty, and wolf skins bring in appreciable revenue. No! it is not satisfactory to the wolves!—National Temperance Advocate.

PROGRESS OF REFORM.

Running into a saloon to drink, is one way of running into debt.—Ram's Horn.

The dram shop dies hard, but it must die and we shall be at the funeral.—Lever.

Strong drink is bad for the health as well as for the pocket.—National Temperance Advocate.

There is solid truth in the statement that many a young woman is willing to trust her heart with a young man that no butcher will trust with a pound of liver.—Greenville (N. Y.) Local.

It is our belief that more children are immolated in the United States to the drink fiend than were ever burned alive in Tophos, or thrown alive by heathen parents into the Ganges.—National Temperance Advocate.

Brewers and distillers are considering plans for lining beer and whisky kegs or barrels with aluminium as a preservative process. But what is the use so long as stomachs cannot be similarly lined?—Western Broker.

The saloon is a bank deposit. You deposit everything you have for that which is a thousand times worse than nothing. It is a national bank, because it is backed by the national government. Let us abolish at least this one national banking institution.—Crystalizer.

A decree has gone forth prohibiting women from entering the saloons of Denver, Col., and so strictly is this enforced that a saloon keeper has been fined for treating his own wife. The next thing will be to fine the saloon keeper for kissing his wife.—Mida's Criterion (Liquor).

Where Is the Wisdom of It?

It costs the people of the United States an average of $15 per capita to support the liquor traffic. The traffic pays for the privilege of doing its immense business an average of $1.69 per capita in the way of revenue. This shows a clear loss of $13.31 per capita each year. Our population is in round numbers 70,000,000. Therefore our loss each year by liquor is $931,700,000. In 1890, according to the last census, the assessed valuation of all the real and personal property in the United States was $25,473,072,418. The gain between 1880 and 1890 was $8,373,269,923, or $843,326,992. This is the annual gain in one year of all this busy people. Yet we lose by the license system and our drinking habits $931,700,000 a year! What fools we be!

Reasons for Temperance.

During a temperance campaign in a Missouri county, a lawyer was discussing learnedly the constitutionality of the proposed temperance law. An old farmer, who had been listening attentively, shut his jack-knife with a snap, and said: "I don't know nuthin' about constitutionality or the unconstitutionality of the law, but I've got seven good reasons fur votin' fur it."

"What are they?" asked the lawyer.

And the grim old farmer responded: "Four sons and three daughters."

Worse Than War.

War with Spain would entail a great loss of life and property, but the rum traffic is a more terrible thing, yet we as a Christian nation are powerless to stop this continual warfare upon the home and society. And why powerless? Or, are we really powerless, anyhow? Ask your 364 day-in-the-year friends.—Portland Herald.

SPIRITUAL AFFAIRS.

GOD'S PROTECTING CARE.

Psalm CXXI.

Up to the hills I lift mine eyes,
From whence alone my help doth come,
Where God, who made the earth and skies,
Makes also His eternal home

'Tis He who Israel doth keep,
Lest any evil should befall;
He slumbers not nor ever sleeps,
But keepeth constant watch o'er all.

The sun by day, the moon by night,
No evil influence shall bring,
He is our shade to keep from blight
Beneath the shadow of His wing

He will not that our foot be moved,
Or from His path should go astray,
But gently chastened and improved,
He firmly keeps us in His way.

He shall our feet from evil turn,
Our soul preserve from every sin,
His ever watchful eyes discern
Our going out and coming in.

Though we are weak, our God is strong,
We lean on His puissant arm,
Who leads us all the way along,
To guide and guard us from all harm.

Be glad, my soul, and trust the Lord,
His grace and faithfulness adore;
Unfailing love has pledged His word
To keep thee safe forevermore.
—William G. Haeselbarth, in Christian Work.

THE COMPULSION OF LOVE.

The Greatest Incentive to Pure and Unalloyed Selfishness—A Lesson from the Passion of Jesus.

One of the most remarkable facts about our Lord's death is that He wished to escape it, that He could have escaped it, but that yet He could not escape it. He prayed to be delivered from it, with an agony that seemed to refuse denial. He yet declared, as He rose to meet those who came to seize Him that He had but to say the word and a host of angels must fly to relieve Him. Then He went calmly to meet His inevitable death. He could, and He could not, avoid it. He wished to live, but He chose to die.

It is not for us to assume too positively why Jesus would not and could not do what yet He wished and was able to do. Somehow it was His duty to endure His passion. For some reason He must die. The great purpose of the world's salvation could not otherwise be accomplished. Christ must suffer. He knew it; it was His Father's will. The cup could not pass; He must drink it. Somehow, out of that self-sacrifice, accepted when it might have been refused, through its power or its atonement we are saved. It was Christ's compulsory freewill offering for the world.

What compulsion is so great as the compulsion of love? Love compelled the Father in the gift of His Son. He so loved the world that He could not withhold His best beloved. Love compelled the Son to leave the throne of Heaven, to live among men, and to die the death of the cross. But for infinite love this infinite gift would not have been made. With such love it could not have been withheld.

We are most like God when love makes us its slaves and takes away our freedom. The mother cannot forget her child. For it she will work or die. No toil, no pain, no danger affrights her. She simply cannot save even her life at the expense of that of the child, because love forbids. The father will risk no matter what hazard or endure no matter what toil for his family, because he loves them. Death has no terrors for love.

But it is not only in these closer family relations that love works like an unreasoning instinct against all the arguments of selfishness, but in the wider reaches of duty. What is heroism, or what is religion, but this compulsion of love? It may be love of family, it may be love of country, it may be love of humanity, it may be love of God; but love is before and above all other forces in the great divine order in which we have our part. It conquers fear, it annihilates self-interest. It is the very force of attraction that holds society together; and this attraction works aright only as God is its central sun.

In this compelling love of man and love of God we have our sacrifices, perhaps our crucifixions, which we must accept, as Christ accepted His, when it is the Father's will. It may be a physical burden which His wisdom imposes; it may be a responsibility that seems too heavy for us, and under which we can at least die as Jesus died. Whatever it is, our individual cross must be borne because it must. We have prayed to have it removed, and God has denied us. We love Him; we love those for whose sake we bear it, and we shall fail of being like Christ if the love which rises up to God and the love that flows out to the world of men does not master all other desires or passions and make it impossible for us to do otherwise than to say with the Master: "How am I straitened until it be accomplished!"—N. Y. Independent.

PATIENCE AND ZEAL.

It Takes Insight and a Large View of Many Considerations to Do Good Wisely.

In our Lord's parable of the "Wheat and the Tares," He represents the husbandman as replying to the zealous servants who wished to uproot the tares at once: "Nay, lest while ye gather up the tares, ye root up also the wheat with them. Let both grow together until the harvest." There are always reforms we would like to undertake, and evils that we would like to destroy, concerning which a man of wise insight has to say: "The time is not yet; let both grow together until the harvest." One of the nicest of all problems is just how to avoid doing harm in doing good. Some people can see nothing but the tares that ought to be uprooted, and if they had their way they would destroy the wheat. It takes insight and patience and a large view of many considerations to do good wisely. Even in the home this principle applies. You may see something amiss in the children or in some member of the family that on the whole it is much wiser to be patient with than to seek to uproot. The way is not open to you to inaugurate a reform in that particular direction, without destroying too much wheat. We have no right to seek to counteract evil in foolish ways, or without reference to the cost it may entail. "Do what is right and God will take care of results," has a noble ring, and, in general, it is grandly true. But our Lord was so practical that He taught us to consider certain results, and to regard the "wheat" as well as the "tares." There are many applications of this principle which will suggest themselves to every thoughtful person. Patience is a Christian virtue, as well as zeal.—Boston Watchman.

Results.

The best results are attained only when still better ones are sought. To do as well to-day as I did yesterday I must do better. Life is valuable not only for what it is, but for what it is to be.—Rev. Clarence T. Brown.

Burdens.

Burden bearing enables a man to do two things—to test his strength and by using to increase it.—Rev. W. B. Perkins.

HOLINESS OF WILL.

Necessity of Cultivating It Should Be Appreciated—A Few Suggestions as to How.

The will of a Christian ought to be firm, resolute, inflexible. A limp, shifting purpose to be a servant of God is better than no such purpose at all, to be sure, but God cannot regard it with much favor.

It is to be developed by regularity and zeal in the study of the Bible and in prayer. These are vital to any strong, aggressive, useful piety. Common sense and the religious history of men demonstrate this. It ought not to need repetition. The cultivation of sturdy faith in God is another important aid. We can adhere to our righteous purposes much more firmly if we are unshakably assured that God reigns and is on the side of goodness. Indeed, unless we cherish such a faith we seldom attain to any genuine consecration of the will.

It also helps to make strong resolutions of devotion to Christ. He who would possess a holy will must determine to have one and strive mightily to attain it. Divine aid never is lacking and, if he strive depending on the Holy Spirit even more than on himself, success is certain. But he must watch for the least defects in the structure of his Christian character. The beginnings of evil, no matter how insidious and seemingly innocent they may be, must be detected and checked.

The study of Christian example is a precious, inspiring assistance. It encourages us to realize that other men and women, as human and as weak as we are, have fought the same fight before us, have overcome the same temptations and have won that same consecration of will and motive towards which we longingly, but often almost despairingly aspire. What they have done we can do. They had no greater powers than our own. Some of them had harder struggles to go through than even ours. We can have the same help from on high which carried them through to victory.

Most important of all we should study the example of Jesus Himself. His was a holy will such as we desire. Yet He was as truly human as we are, and His holiness of will had to be fought for as truly as ours. Whatever distinction between Him and us there was in other respects, because of His being divine as well as human, it made no difference in His favor in this particular. He had to cultivate holiness of will just as we have to. He succeeded, and He has pledged Himself to help us to succeed.—Congregationalist.

THE REALITY OF SIN.

No View of Life Is Sound or Safe Which Robs Sin of Its Moral Hideousness.

There is a deep and radical difference between sin and mere imperfection, between the deliberate or intentional violation of God's law and the failure to obey a command of which one is ignorant. There is no sin without knowledge, and therefore sin can never be regarded as the imperfection of an undeveloped nature. Imperfections are faults, not sins; they postpone symmetry of nature, but they do not corrupt the sources of life. Sins are offenses against ourselves as well as against God, and the most terrible penalties which they invoke are not the visible misery and shame which men see, but the invisible deterioration of character which begins the moment a sin is committed and continues to work disintegration until the sin has borne the fruit of repentance. The awful punishments which have followed transgression since time began blacken the pages of history and throw their shadows over the world in the great tragedies; but the most appalling punishments are known only to the men and women who have broken the law, and in so doing destroyed themselves. That which happens to a man, however terrible, cannot be so appalling as that which happens in a man. Bitter and crushing blows can be borne, but inward decay has no resources of desperate courage on which to call. A man who deliberately willed to be finally and forever bad might stoically face a righteous world with undismayed front, but such a man would be powerless in the hands of an inward process of decay silently and implacably sapping his strength. A man may grow through imperfection, but a man must grow away from sin; imperfection is lost in the simple process of growth, but sin sends the nature back towards disorganization. No philosophic view of life as a whole is sound or safe which robs sin of its moral hideousness or makes men blind to the havoc which it plays in the spirit. It is abhorrent to God, and it must be abhorrent to us. We are not safe unless we see clearly its moral hideousness. Under all its masks we must instantly discern its hateful countenance.—N. Y. Outlook.

NUGGETS.

It was my privilege lately, says Gabriela Anderson, in the Chicago Standard, to read Bishop Westcott's recent book entitled "Christian Aspects of Life." Scattered over its pages are thoughts both old and new so tersely expressed that many of them might be made appropriate watchwords for Christian workers everywhere. Below we give some selections:

If Christ waits, cannot we wait also?

As the home is, so is the nation; as the woman is, so is the home.

Faith and love and religion can only be taught by those who possess them.

What men are is more momentous than what they have. As we are, we use all that is committed to us.

When the Lord said to His disciples: "Ye are the salt of the earth," He declared the secret of social permanence.

Freedom is not the power of the individual to do what he will, but the power to fulfill his part in the social organism.

The Jews have a beautiful thought, that an angel only lives while he serves. That assuredly is the true ideal of men. Men live only while they serve.

The vision of God as the interpretation of all life, communion with God as the one stay of the soul, patient listening for the voice of God and fearless obedience to it, alone can save outward service from peril of idolatry.

We have transposed the divine sequence of duties. Instead of placing our search for the kingdom of God first, we postpone it till we have satisfied every secular want. We have forgotten the claims of life in our desire to accumulate the means of living.

We shall see that all human work is, from the nature of the case, potentially Christian work; that social, commercial, municipal, national activity, is part of the one human life which Christ has lived, an expression in due measure of the nature which He has borne to His Father's throne.

The Human Body.

The human body should be to us like a sacred temple, which we should keep pure and undefiled, approach with something of awe and reverence, a temple of flesh, dedicated to the highest purposes, the habitation of a divine image.—Dr. Joseph Silverman.

FATTENING CHICKENS.

How to Secure the Best Results With the Least Expense.

The return to the producer for fattening his stock, writes H. S. Babcock in The Country Gentleman, comes in two forms — first, by an increase in the weight of the chickens, and, second, by an increase in the price per pound. Suppose, for example, the poultryman has 200 chickens to sell, which, unfattened, would average four pounds each and bring 15 cents per pound—that is, he would receive for 800 pounds at 15 cents per pound, $120. Now, suppose by fattening them he makes them weigh but one pound more each—a small gain —and he gets but 2 cents per pound increase in price (a sum frequently greatly exceeded), his chickens will bring him, 1,000 pounds at 17 cents, $170, an advance of $50—a very convenient little sum. Should he add two pounds per chicken and get 5 cents additional per pound—by no means an extravagant hypothesis—he will raise his $120 to $240, exactly double what he would have received in the unfattened condition.

In this country, as the popular taste demands as yellow a chicken as can be had, the food should be chosen accordingly. For grain, I think nothing is better than sound, yellow corn, either whole, cracked or ground. For rapid fattening, I prefer it ground and made into dough by being slightly moistened with milk. If to the cornmeal is added about 10 to 15 per cent of ground beef scraps, the fattening will proceed more rapidly. For drink, nothing is better than sweet milk, except sweet milk sweetened with sugar, about a heaping tablespoonful to each gill of milk. If the droppings show a tendency toward diarrhea, the milk should be boiled.

Cost of production consists of three elements—the price of the food used, the labor employed in feeding and the effects upon the fowls. By feeding mashes in the morning more time is consumed in preparing the food and the cost of production is thereby increased. We feed our hens dry food, and thus save the labor of mixing the mashes. It is also a more cleanly way of feeding. Our experience has been that fowls fed on dry grain keep in better health than when they have a warm mash given to them. Inasmuch as ailing fowls seldom lay well and require more time for their care, the system of dry feeding possesses an advantage over the other system.

Why Chickens Die.

The "unknown cause" of the frequent losses among chickens before they are more than 4 weeks old which we see frequently spoken of or inquired about in some of the papers professedly devoted to the poultry interests, and which they often ascribe to "constitutional weakness," is most frequently caused by indigestion. The weakness is an inability to digest their food without clean grit of some sort to go with it into the gizzard, or to digest sour and moldy dough or moldy grain under any conditions. We have seen some such cases, and we always found either this or lice in abundance to be the cause of the trouble. There may be a constitutional lack of vigor which causes chickens to die in the shell before they are sufficiently developed to break out and which causes well cared for chickens to grow very slowly and mature late, and even to be generally worthless after they have matured, but we ascribe these to the breeding fowl having been made too fat or to having been weakened by some disease like the roup. Sudden deaths in great numbers after the chickens are hatched and growing well are usually due to a lack of vigor on the part of the keeper. Somebody is too lazy, careless or busy at something else to kill the vermin in the coops, give fresh, clean gravel in the yards and mix fresh, sweet food every time they are fed and take away all that they will not eat up clean as soon as it is given them.—American Cultivator.

Cleaning Roosts.

The proper way to clean a roost, says Epitomist, is to first carry everything out doors, roost poles, nest boxes and loose boards. Give them a dose of oil and apply the match. If the wood takes fire, it can be put out by throwing sand on it. Now take out all fowl dirt and give the inside a good coating of whitewash. Do this once a month. If we do not have time for all this, then get some liquid lice paint and go over the roost poles, nest boxes, etc., with a brush dipped in the paint. Put on a good coat. This should be done just before the fowls go to roost at night. Probably the fowls will not like the smell, but drive them all in and shut the house up tight for an hour or two. This will not only kill the red and gray mites, but all the body lice on the hens as well. In ten days (after the lice eggs previously laid are about all hatched out) repeat the operation, when we may reasonably know that our hens and roosts are free from lice and will stay so for a month or two. Farmers should feed oats more freely to poultry than is generally the case. Oats are a most excellent egg-making food when fed in connection with other food. Boiled oats are especially good.

Feeding Affects Eggs.

We once heard an old physician say that when obliged to remain at some houses so long that it was necessary or desirable to eat there, he always chose to have one or two eggs boiled for him. The impression conveyed was that he thought that nothing unclean could be inside the eggshell, but if he could have seen some of the messes that are fed out to hens or that hens feed upon he would scarcely have felt so sure of having wholesome food even when he broke the eggshell. Many people do not understand that an unpleasant flavor can be fed into an egg as easily as it can into milk and that only such food should be given to the fowl as is perfectly fresh and free from objectionable odors or flavors.—Cultivator.

Was the Right Shade.



Painter—But, my dear sir, why did you not sit down on the yellow bench over there? The color would have matched your overcoat a little better.—Meggendorfer Blatter.

Quite Logical.

Johnny—Pa, it is naughty to tell a lie, isn't it?

Pa—Yes, Johnny, very naughty.

Johnny—Is it naughty to make a person tell a lie?

Pa—Certainly, as bad as lying; worse, in fact.

Johnny—What an awfully naughty woman ma was when she asked me if it was me that put burrs on Fido's back.—Boston Transcript.

FRUIT HOUSE PRICES FOR 1898.

1897 is gone and with it much of the doubts and fears of the business world. Certainly things can get no worse, on the contrary we have every hope and reason to believe that they will improve during the coming year. A great many goods are low, but conditions warrant an advance all along the line. Sugars have advanced half a cent a pound, and the medium grades of teas have been affected on account of the present duty.

Coffee is Down 3c per Pound—This Makes a Reduction During the Year of 4c per Pound.

We now make a specialty of roasting our best Rio Coffee here at home and in this way our customer gets a much fresher roast than in packages. Besides you can see what you are buying in the loose, and not in packages. It is quite a saving to our customers and a much better article.

Our Best Roasted Rio, 17½c lb
Mail Pouch in packages, 15c lb
Levering in Packages, 15c lb
Rich Mocha green, 25c lb; roasted, 31c lb
Green Rio, very best, 15c lb
Good Rio, green, 8c lb
Old Government Java, 23c lb
Roasted Java, 31c lb

Sugars Remain the Same on all Grades.

Yellow C, 4½c lb
Extra Yellow C, 5c lb
Standard Coffee A, 5¼c lb
Standard Granulated, 5¾c lb
Best Cut Loaf, 6c lb
Best Powdered, 6c lb

Teas—Young Hyson, Gun Powder and Japan Teas.

No change in prices, they have advanced on a few grades, but our prices are no higher. The sales in Teas increase each year. This is owing to our policy of keeping good Teas at a regular uniform price. Also in consideration of the fact that we purchase in large lots direct from the importer. In this way we save to our customer the profits of the jobber and wholesale dealer, which is at least 10c to 15c per pound. This saving we give to our customers.

Young Hyson, best, 50c
Young Hyson, good, 30c
Young Hyson, fair, 20c
Oolong Black Tea, 25c
Oolong best Tea, 50c
Tea in 1-lb packages, 15c
Gunpowder, good, 30c
Gunpowder, best, 50c
Imperial, good, 30c
Imperial, best, 50c
Japan, very best, 50c
Japan, good, 35c

Canned Goods—Home Pack and California

Tomatoes are way up much higher than last year.

Best Battleship Tomatoes, 9c can
Best Baltimore Pie Peaches, 8c can
Illinois Sweet Corn, 7c can
Egyptian brand, New York Corn, 9c can
Gallon Apples, 20c can
California Gages, 12c can
California Peaches, 15c can
California Egg Plums, 12c can
California Apricots, 12c can
Early June Peas, 10c can

Dried Fruits—Domestic and California.

California Raisins, best, 8c lb
California Raisins, extra, 4c lb
California Nectarines, 8c lb
California Prunes, 5c and 8c lb
California Peaches, 9c lb
Evaporated Apples 11c lb
Domestic Apples, 7c lb
No. 1 Raspberries, 18c lb
Best Blackberries, 10c lb
Zantee Currants, 7c lb

Maple Syrup, Other Syrups and New Orleans Molasses.

Maple Syrup, per gallon, 75c
London Maple Syrup in bottles, 35c
Golden Drip, per gallon, 25c
New Orleans Molasses, gallon, 15c
Best New Orleans, gallon, 35c
No. 1 Sorghum, gallon 20c

Fish for the Lenten Season.

Family White Fish, quarter bbl., $1.60
Family White Fish, kitt, 45c
No. 1 White Fish, half bbl., $3.00
No. 1 White Fish, kitt, 90c
Mackerel, kitt, $1.10
Holland Herring, 6c
French Herring, $1.25
Best Georgia Bank Cod Fish, 7c lb

Oils—Harness, Neatsfoot, Linseed and Machine.

Harness Oil, 50c gallon
Neatsfoot Oil, 60c gallon
Fish Oil, 50c gallon
Machine Oil, dark, 20c gallon
Machine Oil, bright, 25c gallon
Linseed Oil boiled, 50c gallon
Linseed Oil, raw, 45c gallon
Lard Oil, No. 1, 50c gallon

Cheap Sugar Has Made Cheap Candy.

Pure stick, 8c lb
Pure French Mixed, 7c lb
French Mottoes, 10c lb
Gum Drops, 5c lb
Bon Bons, extra, 10c lb
Bon Bons, fruit, 20c lb
Cinnamon Drops, 10c lb
Peppermint Lozenges, 10c lb
This is the lowest price for candy in a number of years.

Fine Cut and Plug Tobacco, Cigars, Etc.

Fine Cut, good, 25c
Fine Cut, extra, 35c
Fine Cut, best, 75c
The Boys' Delight Cigars, 45c box
Artistic Cigars, 65c box
Tan Cigars, $1.25 box
Plug Battle Ax, 25c lb
Plug, Horse Shoe, 40c lb
Plug, J. T., best, 35c lb
Smoking Tobacco, pound, 15c
Sweet Caporal, pound, 15c
Mail Pouch, pound, 25c

Liquors and Wines for Medical Use Only.

Domestic Wines are extremely low this season.

Kelley Island Catawba, 70c gallon
Kelley Island Port, 80c gallon
Kelley Island Sherry, 75c gallon
German Kummel, $1.20 gallon
German Kuemmel, bottles, 60c
California Angelica, 90c gallon
California Muscatel, 90c gallon
Wines in bottles, 75c
Whiskies, new, $1 and $1.25 gallon
Whiskies, old, $1.60, $1.75 and $2.50 gallon

Carpets, Mattings, Linoleums, Window Shades and Floor Oil Cloths.

We have a large line and nice assortment of Oil Cloths, Carpets and Window Shades. We keep all grades and prices. Our whole corner room is devoted to these goods, so you can always find a good display at low prices.

Window Shades, good, 10c each
Window Shades, extra, 20c each
Window Shades, best, 35c each
Rag Carpet, home-made, per yard, 25c
Brussels Carpets, good, yard, 65c
Brussels Carpets, best, yard 75c
Ero. Brussels, 80c yard
Linoleum, good, 45c square yard
Linoleum, best, 75c square yard
Floor Oil Cloth, good, 20c square yard
Floor Oil Cloth, best, 30c square yard
Ingrain Carpets, good, 25c yard
Ingrain Carpets, best, 45c yard
Extra Supers, per yard, 50c

Be sure and call on us for your Carpets, Oil Cloths and Window Shades. We beat all others. You can save at least 20 cents on the dollar at the Fruit House.

FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE

The Hand THAT ROCKS THE CRADLE

rules the world.



But few appreciate the danger to which the expectant mother is exposed, and the foreboding with which she looks forward to the hour of approaching motherhood. By the use of

"Mother's Friend"

the body is made to yield pleasantly to the change. Headache and nausea are dispelled, the depressed and nervous feeling yields to one of hopeful expectation. Danger to life of mother is avoided, and she passes through the trial quickly and her recovery is rapid.

Sent by Mail, on receipt of price, $1.00. Book to "Expectant Mothers" free to any address upon application. The Bradfield Regulator Co., Atlanta, Ga.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

The Successful Remedy for NASAL CATARRH

must be non-irritating, easy of application, and one that will by its own action reach the inflamed and diseased surfaces.

ELY'S CREAM BALM combines the important requisites of quick action and specific curative powers with perfect safety to the patient. This agreeable remedy has mastered catarrh as nothing else has, and both physicians and patients freely concede this fact. All druggists cheerfully acknowledge that in it the acme of Pharmaceutical skill has been reached. The most distressing symptoms quickly yield to it. In acute cases the Balm imparts almost instant relief.

By Absorption.

Catarrhal sufferers should remember that Ely's Cream Balm is the only catarrh remedy which is quickly and thoroughly absorbed by the diseased membrane. It does not dry up the secretions, but changes them to a limpid and odorless condition, and finally to a natural and healthy character.

The Balm can be found at any drug store, or by sending 50 cents to Ely Brothers, 56 Warren St., New York, it will be mailed.

Full directions with each package.

Cream Balm opens and cleanses the nasal passages, allays inflammation, thereby stopping pain in the head, heals and protects the membrane and restores the senses of taste and smell. The Balm is applied directly into the nostrils.

MONEY! MONEY! MONEY!

Do you want to borrow money? The Tri-State will loan you money on the famous dollar monthly plan, pay fast or slow—$1,000 for $10.00 per month.

BEST PLAN IN THE WORLD.

INVESTORS

Should call at office for the best plan to save money. $625,000.00 of stock matured in five months. Call at office for full particulars

COR. BERRY & COURT.

Tri-State Building and Loan Association,



The mystery of life and death has puzzled many a wise man. The alchemists of old searched in vain for some combination of drugs that would prolong life indefinitely. Common sense, chemistry and medical science have combined in this age to show the only way to a long and healthy life.

Common sense teaches that a man should not over-work or over-worry; that he should take ample time for his meals, for resting and for recreation and sleep; that he should not neglect the little ills of life, because they are the precursors of serious and fatal maladies. Chemistry has enabled men to make combinations of drugs that were impossible in the days of the alchemists. Medical science has taught when, how and why these combinations of drugs should be used. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is the most valuable of all health-restoring medicines, and the most effective. Its first work is upon the fountain-head of life—the stomach. A man who has a weak and impaired stomach and who does not properly digest his food will soon find that his blood has become weak and impoverished, and that his whole body is improperly and insufficiently nourished. This medicine makes the stomach strong, facilitates the flow of digestive juices, restores the lost appetite, makes assimilation perfect, invigorates the liver and purifies and enriches the blood. It is the great blood-maker, flesh-builder and nerve tonic. It makes men strong in body, active in mind and cool in judgment.

It does not make flabby fat, but solid, muscular flesh, nerve force and vital energy. All medicine dealers sell it.

J. W. Jordan, Esq., of Cuddy, Whitley Co., Ky., writes: "About two and a half years ago I was taken with severe pains in the chest, began to spit up blood, was troubled with night-sweats and was so short winded that I could hardly walk half a mile. Tried Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and have improved both in strength and weight."

The medicine dealer who urges some substitute is thinking of the larger profit he'll make and not of your best good.



CUPID......

The God of love tells you to make the home beautiful for the loved ones, so if you want to make your selections of Wall Paper out of an immense line, plenty of all kinds, from the very cheapest to the very best, to choose from, where you are sure to find goods to please you to suit your taste, just the kind you have been LOOKING for; if you want to go where they are glad to show you the goods whether you want to buy or not; where you are always sure of courteous treatment, fair dealing, prompt service and lowest prices; where they trim your paper without charge and take it back at same price you paid for it, any paper you have left over, in short, if you wish to buy your Wall Paper where they will treat you as you would WISH to be treated, hoping thereby to merit and receive your patronage, you will go straight to

L. O. HULL,

90 Calhoun St.

J. F. ZIMMERLY & CO.,

Practical Plumbers,

Gas and Steam Fitters.

NO. 111 CALHOUN STREET

A Handsome Complexion is one of the greatest charms a woman can possess. Pozzoni's Complexion Powder gives it.

Fort Wayne Sentinel

SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1898.

FASHIONS OF NEW YORK.

Ready Made Costumes For the Outdoor Girl.

DUCKS AND CRASHES IN THE LEAD

Some Newer and More Fabrics For the Woman Who Is Content to Sit Still and Look Pretty—Odd Fancies In Millinery, Neckwear and Parasols.

[Copyright, 1898, by American Press Association.]

However much we may pity the unfortunate women who toil for a pittance, we cannot help feeling glad of the fact that we can purchase our garments ready made, and made prettily and stylishly, for really less than it would cost us to buy the materials and hire them made. One can go to a store and find anything and everything that a woman needs ready to put on. How it is I cannot tell, but such garments have a different appearance from any homemade clothes, however neat a sewer a woman is.

In saying these things I do not include the gowns, wraps or bonnets made at the swell private establishments where prices are enormous. I mean those offered in the large department stores.

The latest idea put forward in these places just now is the tennis girls' supplies. The dresses are pretty and dainty, yet easy and strong. Among these the favorite colors are white and navy blue. The white is of basket duck, linen crash and belfast welts. These called goods are seen in the show windows where the visits form a sort of bayadere effect. The welts are woven from half an inch to an inch apart and are so thick that they show up in high relief. Those who made up depend mostly upon the ornamental effect of the ridges. Basket duck is not only offered in white, but also in nile, pink, blue, cardinal, heliotrope and black. It retails for 12 to 15 cents and washes well.

A tennis suit of white basket duck had a polka blouse, open at the throat to show a gathered vest of white linen. Around the bottom there was a band of striped percale, cardinal and white, a tie that the stripes ran up and down. The sleeves had cuffs of the percale, and the revers and collar were lined with it. The whole effect was neat and pretty.



TENNIS SUITS AND VISITING COSTUME.

Blue linen was employed to make another tennis suit. Around the bottom were three rows of white tape. The blouse was unusually pretty. The sleeves were bishop shape, with cuffs of white linen, with two rows of black braid. The sailor collar was trimmed with several rows of narrow soutache. There were a stock, full vest and a sailor's tie of cardinal surah. A black straw sailor hat with a wide white ribbon completed the costume. Tam O'Shanters made of duck and crash are much liked for tennis.

Pique, both white and colored, is very good and useful for tennis and other outdoor requirements, that produced in tan being especially good. It wears well and washes well. Skirts to wear with white shirt waists and short reefer jackets are very dressy. They are trimmed with white or brown braid and pearl buttons. Sometimes they have an arrangement of both white and brown braid. Others again have overlays of lace insertion between the braid.

Mohair is one of the favorite stuffs for everyday outdoor wear. It is produced in all the light colors of the season and in black, white and cream. A new idea is shown in the making of this always pretty fabric, and that is to have a whole lot of bias ruffles around the bottom, one overtopping the other. There are some mohairs with an iridescent effect, not very pronounced, but still clearly discernible. It depends largely upon the development of the goods how handsome a gown may be achieved.

One handsome costume was made of mohair where drab and green were mingled with white. The skirt had two deep sprung flounces put on in tunic shape, being nearly twice as deep in the back as in the front. Each ruffle or flounce was edged with velvet ribbon to match and headed with the same. The bodice was in surplice form, with a ruffle of cream lace edged with velvet ribbon. There was a cape to match, which was very stylish and worthy of being copied in almost any kind of seasonable goods. It was short and not very full. A sprung ruffle five inches wide of the mohair was sewed around the edge and carried up in a jabot to the throat. Just above the ruffle was a wide band of cream colored lace insertion, with a row of the velvet ribbon at each edge. Another ruffle and a row of insertion were put up around the neck. There was a tudor collar with a wide ruching of silk mull, which was looped down the front by the side of the jabot.

The materials oftenest seen now in gowns not for everyday are crepon, satin, bayadere, poplins, epinglines, etamines and heavy twilled vigoureux and some plaids. In blacks we find an almost limitless array of fancies, solell designs and melrose stripes, besides grenadines of every conceivable weave and design. All grenadines and organdies require silken linings to bring out their best possibilities, so that many ladies are preferring alapacas and percales to organdies, and the fine silk warp woolens in black instead of the grenadines. There are the silk warp henriettas, the silk warp crape cloths, epinglines, drap d'été and drap d'alma, besides the superb eudora. This last is the richest, finest, firmest and most beautiful of all black silk and wool goods. It rustles like peau de soie and has a luster and bloom surpassing that of any other fabric, no matter what.

So many devices for ornamenting dresses and separate waists there are that instead of being classed as simply trimming they deserve a few words to themselves. Tucking, shirring, ruching, cording, plaiting, flouncing and ruffling, besides no end of applications of lace and sheer fabrics applied in every imaginable manner, are seen. Crossed bars are the typical manner waists are made of shirred liberty and other thin silks, and also crepe lisse, chiffon, silk mull and batistes. These are as a general rule in the brightest of colors or else pure white.

Some very elegant costumes show white silk overlaid with fine black lace for ornamental purposes such as revers and wide collars, also vests. The handsomest of the blouse waists are made so as to hang open in front to the belt and to show a lining of some bright color, usually plaid or bayadere stripes. The vest may be light and of any color or material suitable in combination with the rest. In such case a fancy tie is necessary, more or less made. When the vest is shirred and rounded out by many featherbones, it is more suitable to have a lace stock and these are soft and dainty more than mannish.

Some of the poplin and light silk skirts have two and three ruffles of chiffon, silk mull or crepe lisse. There is a new selling in black crepe lisse with three and four rows of white woven along the edge. All over the rest are scattered black chenille dots, large and small. This was originally intended for veils, but its possibilities as dress trimming was so apparent that now one finds it on waists, capes and skirts and also on some of the new parasols.

I saw also a stock made of cerise silk covered with this, and in front there was an enormous bow with long ends made of the same, the ends being edged with a binding of cerise velvet.

No ordinary fashion letter could do justice to the parasols, neckties, belts and millinery. The ties are puffed, ascot, four-in-hand and the long ribbons which go twice around the neck to tie in front. Parasols look like great snowballs. A pretty fancy is for a lady to have a hat, cape and parasol alike as far as the quantities of chiffon puffs and ruffles are concerned.

The beautiful leghorn hats promised us for the last three months are now on view. They are trimmed mostly with great fluffy plumes in light tints and a little fine lace, or they may have a few loops and a bit of drapery of very rich white, pale green or tan ribbon and quantities of roses. Although other hats are covered almost to complete extinction with all sorts of flowers, no other flower than roses seems to be suitable for the fine leghorns.

On the rough basket and porcupine straws there are many wings and quills and other fancy ornaments seen. Some of these are spangled and frosted. One hat of black straw had a wide effect given by a half wreath of shaded double yellow marigolds put across the back and a full frilling of black silk mull around the front. Another had black silk mull plaited up with three shades of the same in yellow, and a long bird of paradise plume. These paradise plumes are seen quite often—so often that one wonders if some means has not been devised to imitate these rare plumes.

A stylish hat of magpie straw had a doubled ruffle of sea green silk mull scalloped along the edge in white floss. This ruffle went across the crown and formed a fanlike bunch nearly flat on the right side and a spiral arrangement on the left side four or five inches high, and this sustained a pale heliotrope curled paradise plume. Directly across the front of the hat, from one edge of the brim to another, there was a row of shaded velvet pansies. Another straw hat in black and white had an armful of roses mingled with white lace covering the whole of the brim and crown.

MATE LEROY.

Prudent.

"So you refused him!" said Maud.

"Yes," replied Mamie. "I told him I shall send back any letters unopened."

"I wouldn't be so rude. There might be matinee tickets in some of them."—Washington Star.

Side Lights on History.

"You seem sad," said the chief of the commissary department, venturing respectfully into the presence of his chief. "Is it because you have crossed the Rubicon?"

"Not so," moodily replied Julius Cæsar. "It is because I am dead certain that every idiot in Rome is calling me a Rubicon this morning!"

Then, in order to divert his mind, he called his typewriter and dictated a page of difficult Latin for future use in schools.—Chicago Tribune.

Might Have Saved Himself.

Judge—What's the charge against the prisoner?

She (blushingly)—Please, sir, this man kissed me on the street.

"Kissed you, did he?"

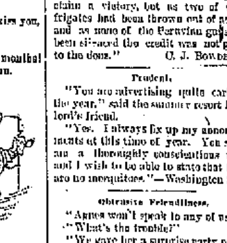
"Yes, sir."

"How many times did he kiss you, miss?"

"Only once, sir."

"Only once! The fool! Six months! Next case."—Yonkers Statesman.

Some Comfort.



Mr. Dasherly Dane—Thank heavens, I didn't marry a greyhound!—New York Journal.

The Very Depth.

"Humble?" said the man who knew the man they were talking about. "He's as quiet and unassuming as a poor woman's dog."—Washington Star.

Too Slow.

"Your elopement didn't come off?"

"No; the wretch asked me to fly with him, and then told me that he thought a horse and buggy would be more comfortable than a tandem."—Detroit Free Press.

DONS AT THE GUNS.

THEY ARE POOR SHOTS AND ALWAYS HAVE BEEN.

Recent Scores of Spanish and American Gunners Compared. How Spain Tried to Bombard Two Cities In 1866 and Made a Fiasco of the Job.

The Spanish gunner is a poor shot. He demonstrated that years ago, and by recent trials his reputation has not been bettered. This is no mere vain boasting. There is proof at hand, proof that is fresh and new.

The other day the land batteries which guard Havana harbor had a half day's practice. Through channels which are necessarily secret the results of that practice were the next day in the possession of Captain Sampson. It was a tough looking score card. On the same day the Yankee gunners at Sandy Hook did a little practicing. Comparisons are odious—sometimes. It depends on the point of view. There is nothing in this comparison which should be offensive to American eyes or minds or noses.

The range was about three miles. The target—well, never mind what the target was. It wasn't damaged. Thirteen shots were fired from six guns. The best shot was in line, but about 90 feet short. The worst struck one mile to the left of the target. The other shots were from 180 to 500 yards out of range.

The worst shot Uncle Sam's gunners made struck 200 yards to the left of the target. Of the rest half were exactly in line and only from 10 to 50 yards short. One out of every five hit the target and had they been aimed at a Spanish warship would have sunk her.

Our gunners afloat can do good work also. On April 15 the gunners on Commodore Schley's flagship, then anchored off Fort Monroe, engaged in what is known as subcaliber practice. The target was a small keg supporting a staff from which there flew a small red flag. In order to get the elevation necessary for the small rifles to carry 800 yards, the big guns were elevated to greater distances. So the practice with the turret guns was equivalent to practice with service charges at more than two miles.

Lieutenant Rush, who will have charge of the after turret in action, fired the first shot from it. The bullet struck the water apparently within six inches of the target. It was a remarkable shot, but before the practice was completed it had been repeated scores of times and by every gun in service.

But to return to the Spanish gunner. As late as 1866 he had a chance to try his skill, and a sad fiasco he made. A Spanish fleet of ironclads bombarded Valparaiso and Callao, Chile and Peru being then at war with Spain over a matter of indemnity. Pay Director L. G. Billings, U. S. N., thus describes the affair, he being an eyewitness:

"Our officers watched the gunnery of the Spaniards with the greatest amusement. Half of the shots struck the water and others flew anywhere but in the direction intended. At Valparaiso I don't believe that one shell in 50 exploded, and although the Spanish gunners paid particular attention to the custom house they were not able to destroy it.



A YANKEE GUNNER.

[From a photograph by E. Muller.]

"The Spanish fleet then sailed complacently away, heading for Callao. It was there that Admiral Nunez met with such utter defeat. The bay of Callao is in the form of a horseshoe, and on one of the points had been erected an ironclad turret. It was open at the top and not movable. But under the direction of Major Wilson, who had served in the Federal army, two 300 pounder Armstrong guns had been mounted. A squad of American gunners were on hand, and when the Spanish fleet hove in sight the Peruvians were ready for them. A 500 pound Armstrong gun had also been placed in position abreast of the custom house. The engagement began at 10 o'clock in the morning, when the Numancia opened fire. The other ships followed the flagship's example and hurled tons of iron at the turret, but not one shot struck it. The first Peruvian shot was directed at the Villa de Madrid. The vessel was not yet in range, and the shot fell short.

"The next shot settled the Ville de Madrid. The American gunners behind the Peruvian cannon did not make a second error. The shot passed clear through the ship's steam chest and out the other side. Over 150 men were scalded by the escaping steam, and many of them died. The topsails of the Ville de Madrid were set, and she went out of action. The third shot was equally successful, as it passed through the stern of the Brenguila, tearing a great gap which extended below the water line. The Brenguila retired. The bombardment continued until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when Nunez retired. Yet the Spaniards had the effrontery to claim a victory, but as two of their frigates had been thrown out of action and as none of the Peruvian guns had been silenced the credit was not given to the dons."

O. J. BOWDEN

Prudent.

"You are advertising quite early in the year," said the summer resort landlord's friend.

"Yes. I always fix up my announcements at this time of year. You see, I am a thoroughly conscientious man, and I wish to be able to state that there are no mosquitoes."—Washington Star.

Obtrusive Friendliness.

"Agnes won't speak to any of us."

"What's the trouble?"

"We gave her a surprise party on her birthday."

"That ought to have pleased her."

"Well, it didn't. We gave her a beautiful birthday cake with 40 candles around it."—Chicago Record.

Real Night Hawks.

The Vassar girls who got on the train at Poughkeepsie were trying to convince one another that they were real devilish, so to speak.

"We went over to your room the other night," said one, "but we couldn't get in. I guess you had gone to bed."

"Bed no," replied a girl of the other party. "Mame and I are regular night hawks. We hardly ever go to bed before 9 o'clock."—Buffalo Express.

"Take it back



—go to some grocer who will give you Pearline." That's the only way to do when they send you an imitation. The popularity of Pearline begets the habit of calling anything that's washing-powder, "Pearline." Those who notice the difference in name, think perhaps "it's about the same thing." It isn't. Nothing else equals Pearline, the original and standard washing compound.

Millions NOW USE Pearline

THE VERY HOTTEST.



Father—Aoh, yes. I vas in der hottest part of der German var.

Hennie—Der hottest part, vatter?

Father—Yaw, der hottest. I baked bread for every battle.

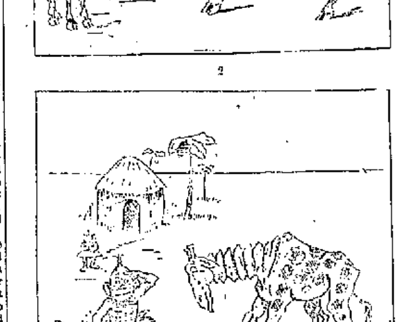
ORIGIN OF THE ACCORDION, OR ALL'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL.



1



2



3



4

Was All Right.

She—What did pa say?" He—"I asked him by telephone. He said: 'I don't know who you are, but it's all right.'"—Tit-Bits

Ancient Keys of Metal.

Keys of bronze and iron have been found in Greece and Italy dating from at least the seventh century before Christ.

THE GALLANT MARINE.

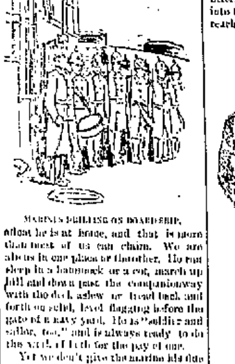
Something About the Man Who Is Soldier and Sailor Too.

HE FIGHTS WELL AND WORKS HARD

He Is Far From Gullible and Is Good Friends With the Bluejackets, Tradition to the Contrary. What He Does Aboard a Warship.

The marine is much misunderstood. He is also poorly paid and hard worked. Shore folks, to whom he is only a name, commonly think of him in connection with the old saying, "Tell that to the marines," and picture him as some old land of sailor man constitutionally and perpetually gullible.

But the marine is far from gullible. He is sophisticated. Whether ashore or afloat he is at home, and that is more than most of us can claim. We are always in one place or the other. He can sleep in a hammock or a cot, march up hill and down past the companionway with the deck aslew or tread back and forth on solid, level flagging before the gate of a navy yard. He is "soldier and sailor, too," and is always ready to do the work of both for the pay of one.



MARINES DRILLING ON BOARD SHIP.

Yet we don't give the marine his due half the time. In five out of ten cases Bill Anthony, who coolly saluted Captain Sigsbee and said, "Sir, I have to report that the ship has been blown up and is sinking," is referred to as that "gallant bluejacket" or "brave sailor" or "intrepid jack tar." But Bill Anthony is not a bluejacket at all. He is a marine and, as he himself says, only did what any of his comrades would have done when, in the midst of that awful confusion, he forgot to be frightened and remembered only his duty.

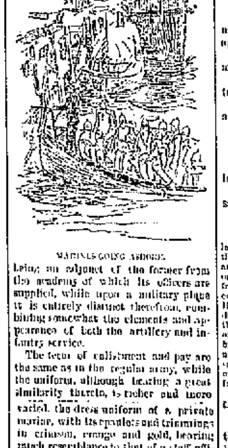
The marine is too busy to spend much time calling for his rights. In time of peace he is chiefly occupied in policing the ship. When there is a fight going on in time of war, he is in the thick of it, getting killed with surprising and most depressing frequency.

There is a landsman's tradition to the effect that the sailor hates the marine with a bitter and undying hatred. This is far from true. The bluejacket has his little quarrel with the marine, as he has with every other class of individuals afloat or ashore, but there is nothing deadly about the feud. It is merely Jack's nature to resent authority of any kind, and as the marine is the visible representative of the captain's authority he sometimes vents his spite on the man with the gun. However, he generally gets along better with the marines than with his own messmates, and the traditional war between them is largely imaginary.

A marine recruit just assigned to a ship occasionally develops symptoms of the disease known as "duty struck," which is synonymous with overofficiousness, and thereby foolishly lays the foundation of years of unpopularity for himself by taking advantage of his authority to make it as warm as possible for the bluejackets. Such a recruit, however, is quickly reproved by the old or men of the marine guard aboard.

As a rule, the marines and bluejackets are on the most friendly terms. There are few liberty parties of bluejackets bound for a good time ashore that are not accompanied by a favorite soldier or two, invited along to help the sailor men get rid of their money, for out of his $13 a month the underpaid marine does not have a large amount for shore hilarity.

The marine corps partakes in many features of both the army and navy,



MARINES GOING ASHORE.

being an adjunct of the former from the academy of which its officers are supplied, while upon a military plane it is entirely distinct therefrom, combining somewhat the elements and appearance of both the artillery and infantry service.

The term of enlistment and pay are the same as in the regular army, while the uniform, although bearing a great similarity thereto, is richer and more varied, the dress uniform of a private marine, with its epaulets and trimmings in crimson, orange and gold, bearing much resemblance to that of a staff officer of the army.

The regulations governing the corps stipulate that three-fourths of the five years' enlistment shall be served on board seagoing vessels, the balance of the term to be spent at the barracks set apart for its accommodation at the various navy yards.

The number of marines attached to each vessel of the navy is regulated according to their respective classes and the stations to which they are assigned, the smaller gunboats generally being allowed a detachment of 12 privates under a sergeant, while cruisers and battleships take guards consisting of from 30 to 70 privates, commanded by a captain or lieutenant.

Their duties on shipboard, while involving many details of a routine nature, are withal of a profoundly important character. An eminent writer once relevantly characterized them as "the bulwark between the cabin and the forecastle." A marine sentry is always on duty at the door or at the head of the companionway leading to the commander's quarters while that dignitary is on board, and the gangways over the sides of the vessel are perpetually guarded by them.

When at sea, a sentry is kept constantly on post at the life buoys attached to each quarter of the vessel and at the lifeboat's falls. They also keep strict surveillance over all prisoners, guard the magazines, armories and scuttle butts, assist the master at arms in preserving order among the crew, prevent gambling and other immoral practices and stand ready at all times to support the commanding officer in maintaining discipline throughout the ship.

But the requirements of the finished marine do not terminate with ordinary police duties. Before he has been long in the service he has mastered the intricacies of the various signal codes and frequently is intrusted with the transmission of important messages from one vessel to another; he becomes a past master of the rules of naval, military and civil etiquette and takes part in the most imposing of ceremonies pertaining thereto.

But it is in action that the true merits of the marine are asserted in their fullest degree. To him are assigned the most stupendous tasks, wherein his bravery and fortitude are tested to their uttermost. One moment he is ordered into the tops to act as sharpshooter, in reaching which station he must pass through a hailstorm of bullets and projectiles from the enemy's guns, and in another is called back to the deck, where he fills a vacancy in some shattered gun division.



PRIVATES OF THE ROYAL ENGLISH MARINES.

Since the establishment of the two marine battalions in 1775 by the continental congress these sea soldiers have found many opportunities for showing their valor. They fought gallantly with John Paul Jones; they were the first to reach the decks of the Bonhomme Richard when she fought her memorable duel with the Serapis, and it was the marines, fighting like demons, who forced the British to strike their colors. It was a corps of marines, too, during our brief and half forgotten oriental campaign of 1805 that drove the Mohammedans out of their fortifications at Derne, hauled down the crescent and for the first time raised the stars and stripes upon an eastern citadel. That is why the banners of the corps bear the word "Tripoli" to this day.

At the disastrous battle of Bull Run a battalion consisting of 350 marines, the majority of whom were recruits, under Major Reynolds, acted as a support of Griffin's battery and were among the last to quit the field, having suffered a loss of 9 killed—one of whom was Lieutenant Hitchcock—19 wounded and 16 missing. In the attack of the Confederate ram Merrimac upon the Union fleet the marines sustained a heavy loss, 6 having been killed on board the Cumberland by the first shot, while on the Congress the entire guard was wiped out of existence.

The historic fight between the Alabama and the Kearsarge off the coast of France was opened by the marines, who comprised the crew of the former's forecastle rifle gun, with which they inflicted great injury to the enemy's vessel.

The largest number of United States marines assembled at one time in action was witnessed during the two attacks on Fort Fisher toward the close of the war, when, together with the sailors of the Union fleet, they formed an assaulting column 1,400 strong, and in the fierce fighting which ensued lost a lieutenant and 50 privates.

Many expressions of gratitude and appreciation have from time to time been tendered the marines, congress on 19 different occasions having passed joint resolutions thanking or commending them for their invaluable services.

GATES SYLVESTER.

A Journalistic Bouncer.

Managing Editor—Yes, I have determined to adopt the French style and appoint a "responsible" editor.

City Editor—Have you fixed on the man?

"Yes, I have picked out Yousouf, the terrible Turk."

"Do you think he will prove an adept at kicking out unpleasant callers?"

"Of course he will."

"You are wrong!"

"How so?"

"Mussulmans never wear boots. Allah forbids it."

"Well, he can throw 'em out, Allah sauce."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

$100 Reward $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of Testimonials.

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GOLD FROM DAWSON.

Shipments of the Output May be Delayed Until Summer.

DAWSON CITY, March 30, via Seattle, Wash., April 29.—It is now definitely known that only a small portion of the gold output of the Klondike mines will go out on the first steamer. The treasure will be shipped on nearly every steamer during the summer and the total amount that will be sent to the outside cannot be estimated until late in July. The dust and nuggets stored in the safes of the Alaska Commercial company and the North American Transportation and Trading company aggregating several millions of dollars will go on the first boat together with the proceeds of the mines of which the owners are fortunate enough to make a June clean up. The recent discoveries of gold on islands in the Yukon river has caused a stampede from the place of men who have been unable to secure claims in this vicinity.

Estimates of the Sun's Heat.

There is a pleasing variety in the authoritative estimates of the sun's heat. Pouillet places the solar temperature at 1,500 deg. or 1,500 deg. Centigrade; St. Clair Deville at 2,500 deg. Centigrade; Lord Kelvin and Professor Langley at 5,000 deg. Centigrade; Sir Robert Ball at 18,000 deg. Centigrade; Spoerer at 31,000 deg. Centigrade; and Father Secchi, at 10,000,000 deg. Centigrade.

His Assurance.

Old Billyuns—What assurance have you to offer that you really love my daughter? Anxious William—Why, I have promised to come and live with your family as a member of it for her sake. I wouldn't do that for mere money, 'pon my word.

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